K.1 vol III

A GAZETTEER,

&c.

KABILPOOR, in the British district of Shahjehanpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to the cantonment of Futtehgurh, and 35 miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, level, and cultivated. Lat. 27° 55′, long. 79° 44′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 84.

KABO.—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpoor, presidency of Bengal, 186 miles W. by N. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 58′, long. 85° 35′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KABOOL RIVER, or JUI SHIR.—The only great tributary of the Indus from the west. It is generally supposed to rise at Sir-i-Chushmuh, in lat. 34° 17′, long. 68° 14′, where, at a height of 8,400 feet above the sea, a very copious spring bursts from the ground, and forms the chief source of the principal stream. But the extreme head is about twelve miles farther west, on the eastern declivity of the Oonna ridge. It is at first an inconsiderable stream, everywhere fordable for sixty miles, as far as Kabool; at a short distance beyond which place it receives the river of Logurh, and thenceforward is a rapid river. About forty miles below Kabool, it receives the Punchshir river, which has a course of 120 miles. About fifteen miles below this, it receives the Tagoa river, having a course of about eighty miles. The united streams of the Alishang[1] and Alingar join the Kabool river about twenty miles farther down, after a course each of about 120 miles. At the distance of about twenty miles more, the Soorkh Rood, or Red River, so called from the colour which its water derives from the earth

[1] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. ii. 177-208.

suspended in it, falls into the Kabool river after a course of seventy miles. Twenty miles farther east, the Kabool river receives the river Kama, called also the river of Kooner, which, rising in Chitral, flows through Kafiristan. Such is the course of the Kabool river, and thus does it acquire force and volume. Flowing easterly, it drains the valley of Kabool, the Sufeid Koh, and the southern slope of the Hindoo Koosh; and after receiving on both sides several considerable streams, becomes a large river, sweeping with prodigious rapidity and violence along the northern base of the Khyber Mountains, and, in consequence of its boiling eddies[2] and furious surges, not navigable, except on rafts of hides. Eastward of these hills, and in lat. 34° 10′, long. 71° 27′, it enters the British territory of the Punjab, and divides into three branches, which, at Dobundee, twelve miles lower down, reunite, and thence[3] the river is navigable for boats of forty or fifty tons to Attock, near which it joins the Indus. Just below Dobundee it is joined from the north by the Lundye, or river of Panjkora, which, rising[4] in that unexplored region of the Hindoo Koosh lying east of Chitral, passes south-west by Panjkora, receives the river of Sewat from the north-east, and some tributaries of less importance from the west, and has a total course of above 200 miles. After this confluence, the Kabool river continues to flow eastward for forty miles, and falls into the Indus on the western side, nearly opposite Attock, and in lat. 33° 54′, long. 72° 16′, having a total course of about 320 miles. As both rivers are very rapid, and have great bodies of water, the confluence produces turbulent eddies and violent surges.[5]

[2] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. iii. 238. Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 817—Grif. Rep. on Subjects connected with Afg. Burnes, Pers. Narr. 277.

[3] Macartney, in Elph. 656. Wood, Oxus, 16.

[4] Jour. As. Soc. 1839, p. 307—Court, on Alexander's Exploits on the Western Banks of the Indus.

[5] Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 71.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KACHAURA, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the south-eastern frontier, towards the British district of Etawah. It is situate on the right bank of the Jumna, 55 miles S.E. of the city of Agra. Lat. 26° 50′, long. 78° 48′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 178.

KADASUR,[1] in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a town on the route from Ghazeepoor cantonment to Hazareebagh, 21[2] miles S. of the former, 171 N.E. of the latter, is situate on the river Karamnasa. Supplies may be obtained here. The road in this part of the route is indifferent. Lat. 25° 19′, long. 83° 32′.

KADIPOOR,[1] in the district of Aldemau, territory of Oude, a village two miles from the left bank of the River Tons (eastern), 42 miles S.E. of Faizabad, 108 E. of Lucknow. A foujdar or officer of police is posted here, with a small detachment and two pieces of artillery. The population is estimated by Butter[2] at 1,000. Lat. 26° 22', long. 82° 43'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Topography of Oudh, 127.

KADIRPOOR.—A village in Sinde, between Subzulcote and Shikarpoor, and 24 miles W. of the former place. It is situate near the left bank of the Indus, in a level country, in some places overrun with jungle, but capable of successful cultivation, in consequence of the facility of irrigation by means of watercourses from the river. Lat. 28° 10', long. 69° 20'.

Ms. Survey Map.

KADLOOR.—A town in one of the recently-sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 60 miles N.W. of Kurnool. Lat. 16° 22', long. 77° 23'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KADMUH, in the jaghire of Jujhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village near the western frontier towards Loharoo. Lat. 28° 24', long. 76° 4'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KADURGUNGE, in the British district of Buddaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Futtehgurh to Buddaon, 16 miles S.S.W. of the latter. Lat. 27° 49', long. 79° 9'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAEELAUN, or KYLAWUN, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Khasgunj to Meerut, and 53 miles S. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good for carriages; the country open, and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 18', long. 78° 2'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAENG, in the island of Ramree (Arracan), a village[1] prettily situated near the sea, at the mouth of a small creek. The neighbourhood consists of extensive plains, which are exceedingly fertile, and rice and indigo are cultivated to a great extent. In the opinion of Lieutenant Foley, who visited it in 1834, "this[2] village is superior to any in the island, both with respect to situation and the general appearance of neatness and comfort that prevails." Lat. 19° 5', long. 93° 45'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1835, p. 27.

KAFR KOT, or THE INFIDELS' FORT.—A huge, lofty, and massive ruin near the west bank of the Indus, and between that river and the Largee valley. It consists of a number of towers bearing every mark of extreme antiquity,

Wood, Oxus, 90. Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 102. Burnes, Pers. Narr. 96.

rising on the very summit of the mountain-chain. These connected with the Indus by a dilapidated wall extending fr them to the edge of the water. Wood, who surveyed the sp expresses his astonishment at the toil and skill which mu have been directed to the construction of this stupendou edifice, singularly contrasting with the mean mud hove which, with this exception, are the only buildings to be foun throughout this region. The time and circumstances of it erection are totally unknown. Lat. 32° 30′, long. 71° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAGAKAT.—A town in the native state of Nepal, on th left bank of the Gunduck river, and 163 miles N.W. by W from Khatmandoo. Lat. 28° 57′, long. 83° 3′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAGUL.[1]—A jaghire or feudal dependency of the nativ state of Kolapore, of which it forms part, and situate withi the jurisdiction of the political agency of the Bombay govern ment. The inhabitants, always engaged in feuds with Kolapore under the native government, yield ready obedience to the British authority, which has assumed the temporary manage ment of the Kolapore territories. The revenue[2] amounts t something more than 70,000 rupees, and the military force t about 700 men. Kagul, the chief town, is in lat. 16° 32′, long. 74° 23′.

[2] Statistics of Native States, 29.

Burnes, Bokh. iii. 237.

KAHA, in Sinde, is a mouth of the Indus, by which the Moutnee, formerly a large offset of the Sata, or great eastern branch of that river, discharged its water into the sea. In consequence of the channel of the Moutnee having been almost entirely deserted by the stream, the Kaha mouth has become little more than a salt-water creek. Lat. 23° 56′, long. 67° 35′.

Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 28.

KAHEREE.—A village of the Daman division of the Punjab, situate on the right bank of the Indus. Here is one of the principal ferries on that river. It is on the route from Hindostan to Afghanistan, by Dera Ismael Khan and the Gomul or Goolairee Pass. Elphinstone, who crossed here at the beginning of January, when the water is lowest, found the main channel 1,010 yards wide; and it is known to be much broader during the swell. Lat. 31° 25′, long. 70° 47′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAHGUDIPOOR,[1] in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Ghazeepoor cantonment to that of Goruckpoor, 15[2] miles N. of the former, 76 S. of the latter. There is

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 178.

ndance of good water, and supplies are plentiful. The
d in this part of the route is good. Lat. 25° 44′, long.
45′.

KAHSEHS.—A town in the native state of Nepal, three
es from the right bank of the Kurnalli river, and 90 miles
.E. from Almora. Lat. 29° 12′, long. 81° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAIMGUNJ,[1] in the British district of Furruckabad, lieu-
iant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on
e route from Futtehgurh to Budaoon, 20 miles N.W. of the
rmer. Population[2] 7,453. Lat. 27° 34′, long. 79° 25′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 105.

KAIMUR.[1]—A mountain-range[2] in the territory of Rewa
Baghelcund, extending S.W. from about lat. 24° 40′, long.
, for about 70 or 80 miles, and dividing the valley of the
ns from that of the Son. It has in one part a remarkable[3]
iical shape, and an elevation probably exceeding 2,000 feet
ove the sea. The formation, according to Franklin,[4] is
mitive sandstone, intermixed with schistose limestone.
is range is a section of the Vindhya Mountains.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 477—Everest, Geological Remarks between Mirzapur and Sagar. As. Soc. i 276—Mem. on Bundelkhund. As. Res. xviii. 33—Franklin, Geol. of Bundelkhand.
[3] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii part i. 321.
[4] As. Res. ut supra.

KAIR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or
minions of the Nizam, situate three miles from the left bank
the Payne Gunga river, and 176 miles N. by E. from
derabad. Lat. 19° 50′, long. 79° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAIRA, a British collectorate in the presidency of
mbay, is bounded on the north by the Myhee Caunta
ision of Guzerat; on the east and south by the river
hee; and on the west by the collectorate of Ahmedabad
l the dominions of the Guicowar. It extends from lat.
12′ to 23° 33′, and from long. 72° 30′ to 73° 27′. The
atest length from north to south is ninety-four miles, and
greatest breadth fifty miles. The area is 1,869 square miles.[1]
The principal staple articles of cultivation are tobacco,
ar, indigo, cotton, opium, poppy, and cumin. In 1838,[2]
ystem of drainage was carried on by government in this
ectorate upon a very extensive scale. Large tracts of
d, previously subject to inundation, were reclaimed, and the
alities of several clusters of villages, previously unhealthy,
dered salubrious. The system of taxation according to
nature of the crop, or in the shape of a portion of the
duce, was superseded in all parts of this collectorate, in
l, by the Beegootee[3] assessment, fixed according to the

[1] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.
[2] Bombay Rev. Disp. 30 Jan. 1839.
[3] Id. 20 Sept. 1843.

quality of the soil. The change, although in many instances causing an increase in the government revenue, was everywhere received by the ryots with satisfaction. There are no metalled or macadamized roads in this collectorate, with the exception of the line extending from the southern gate of the town of Kaira to the Seree river, near the village of Kuttunpoor.[4] The highways and crossways throughout the collectorate are for the most part formed by the tracks of carts, and though uneven and narrow, they are generally in other respects pretty good. Among the principal highways which traverse the collectorate, is one from Baroda *viâ* Kaira to Ahmedabad, which crosses the river Myhee northward of the town of Wasud, and another from Malwa and Loonawarra to Ballasinore, Kupperwung, and Ahmedabad. The country being sandy, the roads are somewhat heavy for wheeled carts, and in the rainy season some of them are partially flooded; but a few days' fine weather is sufficient to render them again passable. The roads, or rather beaten paths, which form the means of communication between village and village, are generally inferior to the main tracks, being still more narrow, and in some places overhung with bushes. The ferries within the limits of the collectorate are sixteen in number; two of these are on the rivers Watruck and Seree, at Kaira, and the remainder at different villages on the river Myhee.

[4] Bombay Rev. Cons. 8 April, 1846.

From a recent census, this collectorate appears to contain a population[5] of 580,631 persons, inhabiting 138,958 houses. They are arranged into five sections, as under:—1st, Brahmins; 2nd, Banians; 3rd, Pateedars and Koonbees; 4th, Koolees; 5th, Mussulmans, Rajpoots, and sundry other classes. The area of the collectorate being 1,869 square miles, the result of a comparison with the census returns shows a population somewhat exceeding 300 to the square mile.

[5] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

Nearly one-fourth of the population are Koonbees and Pateedars, who are the principal cultivators of the soil, and almost all the patells of the large villages are of this caste: they are, generally speaking, an inoffensive and industrious race. There are other classes of agriculturists; such as Mussulmans, Brahmins, Koolees, Bhats, and Rajpoots; but they frequently follow other pursuits besides that of cultivation. In some villages in the eastern part of the collectorate, the trades of

bricklayers and carpenters are exercised by the same individual. Tailors are to be found only in large towns, and these urban artisans work also for the people of the neighbouring villages.

Judging from the general appearance of the people in the villages, they may be considered in fair circumstances, with the exception of the Koolees, a portion of whom do not seem to have improved in condition, and who perhaps were in a better situation during the sway of the native governments, when they more frequently subsisted by the exercise of the apparently opposite, but often united avocations, of professional plunderers and protectors of public property from spoliation by others. They are now more peaceable in their habits, and generally follow the occupation of tillers of the soil. But they are almost as ignorant and uncivilized as before, especially those residing in the remote parts of the collectorate.

The dwellings of the Koonbees and Pateedars are generally uniform, substantial, and sufficiently roomy, according to the respective stations in life of the occupants. The walls of the houses of the more prosperous classes are built of bricks and earth; and those of the highest order are decorated with choonam. Those of the lower classes are built of mud, with thatched roofs, the slopes of which come down very low over the walls, to prevent their being injured by the rain. This provision against one evil has, however, the effect of inducing another, by rendering the dwellings uncomfortably dark. At the outskirts of most of the villages are a few huts of still inferior description to those habitations last noticed.

The clothing of the people is acknowledged to be much better than during the rule of the preceding government, which may be attributed in a great measure to the reduction in the price of country cloths, caused by the European fabric being much used by the higher classes, the cheapness of the material enabling the middling and lower orders to wear better dresses than formerly.

Labour, when paid in money, is worth from four to seven pies * a day, according to the urgency of the business in hand; but labour in the fields is usually paid for in grain, at the rate of three to five seers a day.

In the villages, the blacksmiths and carpenters are always

* The pie is equal to a half-farthing.

paid in grain, of which each receives a quantity from every cultivator at harvest-time, the contribution being more or less liberal as the produce is more or less abundant; but in the larger towns, these artificers are paid in money, the former receiving from three to four annas,* and the latter from six to eight annas a day. Bricklayers are hired at from four to six annas per diem.

The following are the prices, in the bazar at Kaira, of those articles which form the food of the people:—

1. Wheat	60†	seers for the rupee.
2. Rice (Kummode)	25	do.
3. Rice (Punkalee)	23	do.
4. Rice (Sootursal)	32	do.
5. Rice (Salee)	60	do.
6. Rice (Jooer)	52	do.
7. Bajree	70	do.
8. Bowda	80	do.
9. Kodra	105	do.
10. Jow	105	do.
11. Bunlee	105	do.

The first three of these articles, as also the sixth, are consumed chiefly by the higher classes of the community; the fourth, fifth, and seventh are the common food of the middle classes; and the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh constitute the support of the lower orders.

[6] Bombay Rev. Cons. 8 April, 1846.

The[6] implements used in husbandry by the agricultural classes, are of the same description as those employed by their forefathers. No improvements have taken place. A few American ploughs were introduced by the government in 1843, two of which were given to the cultivators for trial. They complained that they were clumsy and unsuited to native management, that the furrows formed by them were too wide, and that additional labour was required to level the surface. It was objected, moreover, that it would cost as much to repair one of these ploughs, as to make a new one on the old plan. The cultivators are extremely averse to innovation, and the attempt to introduce these ploughs proved a failure.

The principal towns are ten in number,—Kaira, Kupperwung, Borsud, Nerriad, Mehmoodabad, Mahtur, Tansra, Mahoonda,

* The anna is equal to $1\frac{1}{2}d$.

† The seer is of 2 lb.

Nepar, and Oomrut, which will be found described in their proper places.

Government vernacular schools have been established in various parts of the district; in addition to which, there are seventy-five native private schools[7] in forty-three villages and towns, out of 544 villages, which the collectorate contains.

[7] Bombay Rev. Cons. 8 April, 1846.

The tract forming the district of Kaira was ceded to the East-India Company by the Guicowar, under different treaties and engagements, commencing with the grant or sunnud dated 3rd May, 1803, under which the British were put in possession of the fort of Kaira.[8]

[8] Treaties with Native Princes, 462.

KAIRA,[1]* in the presidency of Bombay, a town, the principal place of the British collectorate of the same name. It is situate near the confluence[2] of two small rivers, the Watruk and Seree, over the latter of which a bridge has been recently erected.[3] The surrounding country is fertile and beautiful, and overspread by fine orchards, or, where those are not to be met with, by thickets of wild fig-trees and other wild-fruit-bearers. The town is of considerable size, and is surrounded by a wall[4] with bastions. The streets within are uneven and narrow. The houses, however, are solid and lofty, with sloping tiled roofs, and a good deal of carving about the woodwork of their gables and verandas. Near the centre[5] of the town are a large Jain temple and school, the former consisting of many apartments, some of them raised, and approachable only by ascending flights of stairs; some on the ground-floor, and some underground. In this building is some fine carving in dark-coloured wood. There is also a subterraneous Jain temple, containing, seated on an altar, four white marble statues of characters considered by the worshippers as sacred. Near the temple is the Adawlut, or court of justice, a handsome[6] building, with pillars in the Grecian style, having its attic story raised high above the town, and containing very convenient apartments for the judge and his family. Contiguous is the prison, a large, strong building. There is in the town a church, a large, clumsy building. There is also a government vernacular school. The military cantonments are about a mile and half from the city; and separated from it by a small river. They are exten-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Forbes, Oriental Mem. ii. 183.

[3] Bombay Public Disp. 25 April, 1851.

[4] Id. 24 May, 1842.

[5] Heber, Narrat. of Journ. ii. 157.

[6] Id. ib.

* Khera of Tassin; Kaira of Tod;[1] and Kairah of Walker's Map.

[1] Travels in Upper India, 242.

sive, and in most respects well laid out, except that, being built in the form of a square, a large portion is deprived of the benefit of free ventilation.

The climate is very hot and unhealthy, producing fever, ague, and other diseases resulting from malaria. The town is distant from Bombay, N., 265 miles; from Ahmedabad, S., 20 miles. Lat. 22° 45′, long. 72° 41′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAISLA, in the British territory of Saugur and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Hoosungabad to Baitool, 42 miles N. of the latter. Lat. 22° 26′, long. 77° 54′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Butter, Topog. of Oudh, 111.

KAITHAULA,[1] in the district of Salon, territory of Oude, a town 70 miles S.E. of Lucknow, 40 S.W. of Sultanpoor cantonment. It is situate on the right bank of the river Saee, which nearly surrounds[2] the town by its windings. The revenue is 12,000 rupees, of which 8,000 are paid to the government of Oude, and 4,000 to the chief or petty rajah, a descendant of the ancient Hindoo sovereigns of Oude. The population is estimated by Butter at 8,000, all Hindoos. Lat. 26°, long. 81° 37′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 161, 163.

KAITI, or KYTEE,[1] in the British district of Benares, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Ganges, just above the confluence of the Goomtee, 645[2] miles N.W. of Calcutta by water, or 822 if the Sunderbund passage be taken; 24 N.E. of Benares, or lower down the stream. Lat. 25° 30′, long. 83° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 161, 163.

KAITI,[1] in the British district of Benares, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 662[2] miles N.W. of Calcutta by water, or 839 if the Sunderbund passage be taken; seven miles N.E. of Benares, or lower down the stream. Lat. 25° 20′, long. 83° 12′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 22.
[3] As. Res vi, 15—Hunter, Narrat. of Journ. from Agra to Oujein.
[4] Further Papers respecting Gwalior, presented to Parliament, April, 1844, p. 76.

KAITRI,[1] in territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a small fort and village on the route from Agra to Gwalior fort, 38[2] miles S. of former, 31 N.W. of latter. It is situate on the south or right side of the river Chumbul. The bank is bold[3] and lofty, and the channel, three-quarters of a mile wide, is filled by a deep and rapid torrent. In the dry season it is crossed by ford,[4] much frequented, as, opposite Dholpoor, four miles lower down the stream, the passage must

be made by ferry or bridge of boats. Lat. 20° 37′, long. 77° 57′.

KAKA.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate under the mountain Dhoulagiri, and 169 miles N.W. by W. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 29° 8′, long. 83° 4′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAKADU,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to the cantonment of Cawnpore, and five[2] miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is metalled or macadamized; the country is well cultivated. Lat. 26° 28′, long. 80° 21′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 110.

KAKEENADA.—A town in the British district of Rajahmundry, presidency of Madras, nine miles S.E. of Samulkottah. Lat. 16° 58′, long. 82° 19′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAKHUNDKEE.—A town in the British district of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 89 miles N.E. of Belgaum. Lat. 16° 37′, long. 75° 37′. E.I.C. Ms Doc.

KAKITA.—A town in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras, 48 miles W.S.W. of Vizagapatam. Lat. 17° 24′, long. 82° 44′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAKRAJEET.—A town in the British district of Midnapoor, presidency of Bengal, 78 miles S.W. by W. of Calcutta. Lat. 21° 58′, long. 87° 22′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAKTEE.—A town in the Mahratta jaghire of Sanglee, territory of Bombay, nine miles N. from Belgaum, and 56 miles S.S.E. from Kolapoor. Lat. 15° 57′, long. 74° 37′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAKUBA, or KAKOOA, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Gwalior, seven miles S. of former. Here, in December, 1843, the British army, under command of Sir Hugh Gough, accompanied by Lord Ellenborough, governor-general, encamped, in the advance against Gwalior. Lat. 27° 4′, long. 78° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Further Papers respecting Gwalior, presented to Parliament, April, 1844, pp. 117, 131.

KALA BAGH.[1]—A town on the right or west bank of the Indus, where it finds a passage through the Salt range, which stretches from Afghanistan into the Punjab. The breadth of the stream, bounded by very lofty and steep banks, is here about 350 yards. The road, a gallery cut in the side of the cliff, and about 100 feet above the edge of the water, is so narrow as not to allow a laden camel to pass. A great part of

[1] Burnes, Pers. Narr. 107. Wood, Oxus, 103. Jour. As. Soc. 1838, p. 25.—Mohun Lal, Acc. of Kala Bagh.

this excavation is through rock-salt, extremely hard, pellucid, clear, and nearly colourless as crystal. Some specimens are so hard that they are worked into platters. The town rises as though it were stuck against the precipitous eminence overhanging the road and river, and, together with the salt-rock, the stream, and the prospect over the country to the east, forms a striking scene. The heat in summer is here excessive, and the air unwholesome, as well naturally as from the effluvia of alum-works. The alum is obtained from a sort of slate, which is found in vast quantities in the neighbouring mountains. This is placed in layers between wood, and the pile thus formed set on fire; the residuum is then boiled in iron pans, filtered, and, by means of evaporation, rendered solid alum. There are fourteen manufactories for the purification of the mineral. Great quantities of salt are extracted here, for the supply of Western India and Afghanistan. There is also coal in its vicinity, but of poor quality, and in inconsiderable seams.[2] The Indus is navigable to Kala Bagh at all seasons, and it is expected that the communication by government steam-vessels, which has been established between Kurrachee and Mooltan, will be shortly extended to this town. The population probably does not exceed 2,000. Lat. 32° 57′, long. 71° 35′.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. 1842, p. 2—Jameson, Letter from Kala Bagh. Id. 1843, p. 212—Rep. on Geol. of Punj. and Afg.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KALAISUR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of the Godavery, 139 miles N.E. of Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 51′, long. 79° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KALAPYNDONG KEON, in Arracan, a small river taking its rise in the Wyllatong Hills, about lat. 21° 8′, long. 92° 51′, and joining the Myoo river about lat. 20° 43′, long. 92° 42′, at the village of Khengkeong.

KALEE RIVER.—See Ghogra.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KALEEGUNJE.—A town in the British district of Mymunsing, presidency of Bengal, 189 miles N.E. of Calcutta. Lat. 24° 36′, long. 90° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KALEEGUNJE.—A town in the British district of Rungpoor, presidency of Bengal, 30 miles E.S.E. of Rungpoor. Lat. 25° 34′, long. 89° 43′.

KALEE KEMAON.—See Champawut.

KALEE OUNG.—A town in the British province of Tenasserim, presidency of Bengal, 134 miles S.S.E. of Moulmein. Lat. 14° 39′, long. 98° 22′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KALEGOUK ISLAND is situate six miles off the coast of Amherst (Tenasserim provinces). Its length from north to south is six miles, and its breadth one mile. Lat. 15° 32′, long. 97° 43′.

KALE MYO.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Myithia Khyoung, and 135 miles N.W. from Ummerapoora. Lat. 23° 3′, long. 94° 28′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KALERAWUN, in the British district of Hurriana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Hansee to Bhutnair, and 28 miles N.W. of the former. It is a poor place, and even water is scarce. The road in this part of the route is tolerable, though in some places rather heavy. Lat. 29° 18′, long. 75° 35′. Garden, Tables of Routes, 193.

KALE SERAI, in the Punjab, a village and caravanserai on the route from Attock to Rawul Pindee, and 39 miles S.E. of the former place. It is situate on the river Kalee, a tributary of the Hurroo. The Kalee, though of short course, is deep: the passage across it is effected by an old stone bridge. It is the Toomrah of Walker's Map. At a short distance to the north-west of the village is a baoli or great well, the water of which is reached by a descent of 100 steps. The surrounding country is remarkably rocky, rugged, and barren, and the roads are rough and difficult. Lat. 33° 40′, long. 72° 54′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg. 338.

KALIDUNGA, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on a mountain of the same name, rising from the right bank of the river Ghagra, 20 miles S.E. of Chumpawut cantonment. Elevation above the sea 1,115 feet. At the base of the mountain, and about a mile from the village, is the Kalidunga ferry across the Kalee, forming a communication between the territory of the East-India Company and that of Nepal. Lat. 29° 7′, long. 80° 19′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KALI MATH, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a temple dedicated to the Hindoo goddess Kali, on a summit sloping westward to the left bank of the river Kosila, and four miles E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

N. of Almora. A stockade was here garrisoned by the Goorkhas during their possession of Kumaon. Elevation above the sea 6,301 feet. Lat. 29° 38′, long. 79° 42′.

s. Doc. KALI NUDDEE.—A river rising in the collectorate of Dharwar, presidency of Bombay, close to the town of Dharwar, and in about lat. 15° 30′, long. 75° 6′. It holds a south-westerly course of about eighty miles, and falls into the Arabian Sea, or North Indian Ocean, at Sedashevagurh, in lat. 14° 50′, long. 74° 10′. Near Barabuti, forty-five miles above its mouth, it is joined on the left side by the river Bidhati, flowing from the south.

s. Doc. KALIPANI,* in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a remarkable spring, regarded as sacred by the natives, and hence considered as the source of the great river Kalee, though this last has its remotest head-water about thirty miles farther to the north-west. The spring is situate on the north-eastern declivity of the great mountain Bians Rikhi, and on the route from Bians Pass to Askot, five miles S.W. of the pass, 45 N.E. of Askot, and in lat. 30° 11′, long. 80° 56′. Its water is discharged into a stream flowing a few hundred feet to the west, and which bears the name of Kalipani river. This river is formed by the union of two streams, one rising close to the western entrance of the Bians Pass, and, holding a westerly course of about four miles, joins the other, rising on the western declivity of the great Kuntas Peak, in lat. 30° 14′, long. 80° 56′, and, flowing five miles southerly, to the confluence, in lat. 30° 11′, long. 80° 55′, and about a mile above the spring. The united stream flows five miles south-westward, to its confluence with the Kali, in lat. 30° 8′, long. 80° 54′, and at an elevation above the sea of 11,413 feet. The spring is resorted to for ritual ablutions and other religious practices, by pilgrims on their route to Manasarovara. The confluence of the branches of the Kalipani is about 150 feet below the limit of perpetual snow, and the streams scarcely flow during the winter season, when the waters of this tract generally are masses of ice.

s. Doc. KALKAPORE.—A town in the British district of Beerbhoom, presidency of Bengal, 148 miles N. by W. of Calcutta. Lat. 24° 37′, long. 87° 50′.

* Blackwater; from Kali, "black," and Pani, "water."

KALLACH.—A town in the dominions of Gholab Singh, 163 miles N. by E. from Kangra, and 116 miles E. by N. from Sirinagur. Lat. 34° 19′, long. 76° 57′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KALLEENJUR.[1] *—A celebrated hill fort in the British district of Banda, in Bundelcund, under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces. It is situate at the south-eastern extremity of the plains of Bundelcund, where rises the Bindachal range, the first and lowest terraced elevation of the Vindhya Mountains. The rocky hill on which the fort is situate is completely isolated[2] from the adjacent range by a chasm or ravine, about 1,200 yards[3] wide. A modern writer has hazarded a conjecture, that it may be regarded as having been formerly an island,[4] situate in an ocean rolling over the plain of Bundelcund. The sides rise rather steeply from the plain, and in the upper part have a nearly perpendicular[5] face of 150 or 180 feet in height, in most places inaccessible. The lower part of the hill consists of syenite,[6] in vast polyhedral masses, fitting into each other, and on the outer surface forming an accessible slope; but the upper part, consisting of sandstone arranged in horizontal strata, presents externally so bold a scarp as to be for the most part impracticable of ascent. Franklin[7] states that he found indications of coal in the vales about the hill; but the granitoid character of the formations affords grounds for questioning the soundness of his conclusion. The summit of the rock, a sort of table-land slightly undulated, is between four and five miles in circuit. Throughout its whole extent it is fortified by a rampart rising from the very edge, in continuation of the scarp of the rock, and at places where the difficulties of the ascent in its natural state might be overcome, access has been guarded against by a facing of masonry. The fortifications are massively constructed of large blocks of stone, laid generally without cement, and about

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Pogson, Hist. of Boondelas, 139.
[3] Id. ib.
[4] Jacquemont, Voyages, iii. 427.
[5] Id. ib.
[6] Id. iii. 431.
[7] As. Res. xviii. 103—Diamond-mines of Panna. Parbury's Oriental Herald, ii. 35.

* Kalinjar of Tassin; Kalanjara, according to Wilson, "the name[1] of a rock in Bundelcund, the modern Kallinjer;" also "an assembly or collection of religious mendicants. Kallinjer is one of the places at which such assemblies meet, being enumerated in the Vedas amongst the Tapasyasthanas, or spots adapted to practices of austere devotion." Fanciful etymologies, little deserving notice, are given in Pogson.[2] It is the Kalinjur of Briggs's Index; Kalinger of the Ayeen Akbery; Calanjara,[3] and also Calinjer, of Franklin; Calinjer of Elphirstone; Callinger of Rennell.

[1] Sanscrit Dict. 216, 217.
[2] Hist. of Boondelas, 148, 158.
[3] Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 275, 279—Mem. on Bundelkhund.

twenty-five feet thick; but in many places* they have been allowed to fall into decay. A few small hamlets are scattered over the table-land, and numerous ruins indicate that there must have been a town of some importance, which was supplied with water from tanks yet to be seen. One, at least, of these still contains water at all seasons, though the quality is bad.[8] There are also several palaces, which, though ruinous, appear to be of no great antiquity. One of considerable size is, however, in such repair as to serve for the abode of the small garrison. Temples are numerous, the place being regarded by the Hindoos amongst the holiest class. The divinity in most repute is Siva, the images of whom are extremely numerous, and all ithyphallic to a degree of the grossest indecency.

Since the capture of the place in 1812, the British soldiers have mutilated[9] many of those hideous and grotesque figures, knocking off their emblems. The principal idol is called Nilkanth,† a name of Siva; and the figure is hewed out of the rock on the southern scarp of the hill, the proportions being so huge, that the figure, though represented squatting, is above thirty[1] feet high. Jacquemont describes[1] it as making a most scandalous display[1] of the parts which decency requires to be concealed.‡ At no great distance is a large lingum, three feet high and two in circumference,[2] with a rude resemblance of a countenance having two large silver eyes. In the scarp of the hill is an entrance to a very long flight of steps, penetrating the interior of the rock to a great distance, and terminating at a subterraneous reservoir of clear cool water of great depth, and said by the natives to be unfathomable.[3] Access to the vast circumvallation of this hill is by a pathway sloping up the face of the rock in an oblique manner, at the south-eastern

acquemont,

d. iii. 420.

Id. ib.

Pogson, 153.
avidson, Travels
India, i. 285.

Mundy,
etches, ii. 137.

* At least, according to Jacquemont.[1] Hamilton[2] states that "in 1820 a party of sappers and miners were sent there from Calcutta to destroy the works and dismantle the fortress."

† Nilkanth,[1] "blue-throat;" from Nil, "blue," and Kanth, "throat." Siva, according to the legends, was so called, because, after he, "to preserve[2] the earth from destruction, had drunk the poison which arose out of the sea, when the gods churned it to obtain the water of immortality," the deleterious draught stained his throat blue.

‡ "Un dieu le plus scandaleusement mâle du monde."

Ut supra, 428,
0.
Gazetteer, i. 327.

Shakespear, col.
14.
Ward, Hist. Lit.
ol. of Hindoos,
29; also As.
s. xi. 134 —
ilford, on the
cred Isles in
e West.

side. It is a rough and narrow passage through jungle, to the lowest gateway, situate a considerable way up the hill; but from that point it is a wide* and fine stairway, reaching to the table-land of the fortress, and passing in the ascent successively through seven[4]† gates, some of them commanded by fortifications reputed impregnable. There are several rude pieces of artillery lying about dismounted, some formed of bars of iron laid longitudinally, and bound round with a flat band of the same material wound about them. At present, the place is in command merely of a lieutenant of British infantry. As a station, it has the advantages of interesting archæological associations, highly picturesque scenery, and remarkably salubrious[5] climate.

[4] Pogson, 148. Davidson, i. 283.

[5] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 324.

The town is situate at the south-eastern‡ base of the hill, and, though now much decayed, has numerous ruins, which prove it to have been once important. According to Ferishta,[6] Kalleenjur was founded by Kedar Raja, cotemporary with Mahomet, the founder of Islam, and consequently about the commencement of the seventh century. It appears to have subsequently become the capital of a considerable realm, as it is related[7] that its rajah, in the year 1022, marched at the head of 36,000 horse, 45,000 foot, and 640 elephants, to oppose Mahmood of Ghuzni, who subsequently besieged the fort; but, probably despairing of success, allowed himself to be appeased by submission and rich presents, and evacuated the territory. In 1202, it was besieged by Kootb-ood-deen, the lieutenant of Mahomed Sultan, of Ghor, in Afghanistan, and reduced,[8] in consequence of the supply of water failing. In 1532, it was again subjected to siege by Humayun, emperor of Delhi, who, at the expiration of a month, relinquished his attempt,[9] on receiving a large amount of treasure for his forbearance. In 1543, Sher Shah, the Patan ruler, who had succeeded in driving Humayun from his throne and kingdom, besieged Kalleenjur. During the operations, some explosive missile projected against the garrison, rebounded, and, setting fire to some gunpowder, Sher

[6] i. p. lxix.

[7] Id. i. 64-67.

[8] Id. i. 197.

[9] Price, Chronological Retrospect, iii. 713. Elphinstone, ii. 125.

* According to Jacquemont;[1] but Davidson states[2] it to be "a terrible precipitous unmade road of huge rocks and stones."

† According to Jacquemont,[1] six.

‡ According to Hamilton, "the northern front of the hill;" but this is erroneous, according to the plan in Pogson.

[1] iii. 428.

[2] Ut supra, i. 283.

[1] p. 428.

Shah was scorched so dreadfully, that in a few hours he died in great agony, but not before the assault had succeeded.[1]* About the middle of the eighteenth century, it was wrested from the sovereign of Delhi, by the rajah of Punna, owing,[2] it is said, "to the disorders of the times, the troops which garrisoned it being kept in arrears, mutinied for want of pay, and sold their charge." About 1790, Ali Behadur, a Mahratta invader of Bundelcund, besieged[3] Kalleenjur, but, after a blockade of ten years, died, without making himself master of it. The fort at that time was held by a Brahmin, successor to a killadar or commandant appointed by the rajah of Punna, but who subsequently assumed independence and the exclusive dominion of the place. He had given much trouble[4] to the British authorities, and committed or connived at numerous depredations on their subjects; and in consequence, on January 19th, 1812, it was besieged[5] by a force consisting of about two regiments of cavalry, six battalions and five companies of infantry. The besieging force took possession of a summit situate north of the fort, and though of small dimensions, scarcely inferior in elevation to it. To this summit, estimated to be 780 feet above the surrounding plain, the British, with very severe toil, dragged up four long iron 18-pounders and two mortars, and the surface being bare rock, the earth requisite to make the batteries was carried up in canvas sacks. About two-thirds lower than this upper battery, or 260 feet above the plain, a battery of two 18-pounders and two 12-pounders, was erected on a shoulder of the eminence; but its fire was of little avail, as, in consequence of the great depression, the shot, striking the walls in a direction slanting upwards, glanced off and produced little effect. As soon as the upper batteries were completed, a British detachment occupied the town, which the enemy evacuated without resistance. The fire of the upper battery, which was alone efficient, was directed against the north-east angle of the rampart, distant half[6] a

[1] Ferishta, ii. 123. Price, iii. 825. Elphinstone, ii. 151.
[2] Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 267—Franklin, Mem. on Bundelkhund.
[3] Franklin, ut supra, 271.
[4] Pogson, 139.
[5] Beatson, in Pogson, 139.
[6] Beatson, in Pogson, 140.

* The account given in the Ayeen Akbery[1] is somewhat different; that Sher Shah, having closely invested the place, and cut off the supplies, reduced the rajah and his garrison to such distress, that in despair they destroyed their families and then themselves. It is added that, no sooner had Sher Shah possessed himself of the fort, than a magazine exploded, and caused his death.

[1] ii. 37.

mile, and in three weeks the breach was considered practicable. On the morning of the 20th of February the besieging batteries opened a brisk fire of round-shot, grape, and shrapnell, to clear the breach, and a storming-party making its way up the steep, rocky, and rugged face of the hill, attempted, by means of scaling-ladders, to mount the ill-opened breach and the portions of perpendicular cliffs presenting themselves in many places. Though the assailants pushed their enterprise with amazing vigour and intrepidity, they suffered so severely by the fire of matchlocks, and from large stones rolled down from the higher ground, that the attempt was found hopeless, and after a struggle of thirty-five minutes, the survivors were recalled. The storming-party consisted of a column headed by five companies of the King's 53rd infantry, twelve companies of grenadiers, and nine companies of light infantry. The loss of the British was severe: it included two commissioned officers, one serjeant, and ten other men killed; ten commissioned officers, six serjeants, and 114 men wounded. There were, besides, a commissioned officer and forty-one native pioneers wounded. Mundy, a military officer, states,[7] that twenty men and as many old women, with no other arms than the huge stones piled around, could make the place good against hundreds of thousands. The loss of the defenders, however, was very severe, from the fire of the British artillery. When the assault was deemed inevitable, the rajah's family, and all the women within the garrison, were collected into a large stone building, and arrangements made by the defenders to blow it up in the event of the success of the attack. The chaube,* however, who held the fort, surrendered[8] it to the British eight days afterwards, on condition of receiving an equivalent in lands in the adjacent plain. At present, Kalleenjur is described[9] as "a large town and bazaar at the foot of an extensive hill fort. Ground for encampment at the foot of the hill, on the east side of the town." Elevation of summit above the sea 1,230[1] feet.† Distant S.E. from Banda 34 miles, from

[7] Sketches, ii. 139.

[8] De Cruz, Political Relations, 48.

[9] Garden, Tables of Routes, 78.

[1] Jacquemont, iii. 427.

* Chaube,[1] a Brahmin acquainted with the four Vedas, or a descendant of one. The kiladar was one of those.

[1] Shakespear, col. 726.

† Davidson erroneously guesses[1] the elevation to be "about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea." According to Franklin,[2] "the most elevated summit [in Bundelkhund] does not exceed 2,000 feet above the level of the

[1] Travels in Upper India, i. 284.
[2] Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 275.

Cawnpore 111, from Agra by Gwalior 275, S.W. from Allahabad 112, N.W. from Calcutta 607. Lat. 25°, long. 80° 32′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KALLEE* NUDDEE (EAST),[1] a river of the Doab between the Ganges and Jumna, has its origin in the British district of Mozuffernuggur, at Untwana, at an elevation of 900[2] feet above the sea, and in lat. 29° 19′, long. 77° 51′. Near the town of Meerut, twenty-five miles south from its source, it, on the western side, receives the Khodara[3] Nulla, or Aboo Fuquers, which formerly communicated with the Kallee Nuddee (West) by means of a canal, now dry, and which is attributed by tradition to a native of the name of Muhammad Abu Khan. The Khodara *nulla* passes through the British cantonment,[4] and is traversed by two bridges, one built by the East-India Company, the other by the Begum Sumroo. The latter, in consequence of the inadequate waterway allowed by its three diminutive arches, has sometimes caused serious inconvenience[5] by extensively flooding the cantonment during great inundations, though in the dry season the channel[6] is nearly devoid of water. In the dry season, the Kallee Nuddee is crossed by means of ford,[7] on the route from Meerut to Mhow. At the town of Boolundshuhur the elevation of the river above the sea is 764[8] feet; and as the distance from its source is eighty miles, the fall in its channel so far is little more than a foot and a half per mile. Close to the town of Boolundshuhur,[9] on the route to Bareilly, it is crossed in the dry season by ford, and during the rains by ferry. The fall between this point and the vicinity of Khoorjah, a further distance of ten miles, does not exceed one foot per mile. Here it takes a south-easterly direction, which it holds for the rest of its course of about 220 miles, falling, three or four miles below Kunnoj, into the Ganges, on the right side, in lat. 27° 1′, long. 80° 3′, running altogether a distance of 310 miles. Between the

[2] Cautley, Report on Ganges Canal, "Prolongation down the Doab," App. ii. (sec. ii.), 6.
[3] Cautley, ut supra, sec. ii. 4.
[4] Id. sec. ii. 15. Bacon, First Impressions, i. 360.
[5] Delhi Gazette, Aug. 2, 1837.
[6] Heber, Journ. in India, i. 541.
[7] Garden, Tables of Routes, 235.
[8] Cautley, ut supra, App. ii. sec. ii. 4.
[9] Garden, 83.

sea." The elevation of the neighbouring plain is probably about 500 feet; and this, compared with the absolute height observed by Jacquemont, would assign the summit an elevation of about 700 feet above the adjacent plain. Hamilton[3] states, "the summit of the table-land of Callinger is at least 1,200 feet in elevation above the neighbouring plains;" thus erring nearly 500 feet in excess.

[3] Gazetteer, i. 327.

* "Black-river;" from Kali, "black," and Nadi, "river."

vicinity of Khoorjah and that of Hurduaganj, a distance of forty miles, the inclination of the channel is one foot one and a half inch per mile. The route from Allyghur to Bareilly passes it by a brick bridge,[1] about twenty miles below Hurduaganj, and the river thence continues navigable[2] downwards to its mouth.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 43.
[2] Cautley, Report on the Ganges Canal, sec. ii. 19.

KALLEE NUDDEE (WEST),[1] a river of the Doab between the Jumna and Ganges, rises in the British district of Saharunpoor, at an elevation probably of more than 1,000 feet* above the sea, and in lat. 30°,[2] long. 77° 47′. It takes a southerly course of about fifty miles, as far as Mozuffernuggur, and a mile west of that town is crossed by the route to Kurnoul, being in that part fordable,[3] except during heavy inundations. About ten miles below Mozuffernuggur it takes a south-westerly direction, and falls into the Hindun, on the east or left side, in lat. 29° 13′, long. 77° 35′, after a total course of about seventy miles. Formerly it communicated with the Khodara Nulla, running through Meerut, by means of the canal of Mohammed Aboo Khan, which passed off six or eight miles north of Sirdhana.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Gerard, Ms. Map of Saharunpúr Zilla.
[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 219.

KALLEE SIND,[1] † a river of Malwa, rising on the south side of the Vindhya Mountains, and in lat. 22° 36′, long. 76° 26′. It has a course generally northerly, and in lat. 23° 57′, long. 76° 16′, about ninety miles from its source, receives on the left side the Ludkunda, also rising in the Vindhya range; and on the same side, about sixty miles farther down, it is joined by the united streams of the Ahoo[2] and Amjar, at Gagroun, in lat. 24° 37′, long. 76° 19′, close to the pass where the Kallee Sind makes its way through the Mokundara range into the more depressed tract of Harouti. The scene is described by Tod[3] as striking. "The ascent to the summit of the ridge was so gradual, that our surprise was complete, when, casting our eye north, we saw the Caly Sinde sweeping along the northern

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, i. 16. Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 169.
[2] Ann. of Rajasthan, ii. 736, 737.
[3] Id. ib.

* Belville, near Saharunpore, ten miles to the south-west of the source, and lower down on the general slope of the country, has an elevation of 1,013 feet;[1] Kheri, at the southern base of the Sewalik range, and five miles north-east of the source, has an elevation of 1,100[2] feet.

† Black-river, corresponding to the Avonduff of the Celts, the Blackwater of the English, Rio Negro of the Spanairds; and probably denominated from the dark hue of its water: from Kali, "black," and Sindh, "river."

[1] As. Res. xiv. 321—Hodgson, Surv. of the Himalaya Mountains.
[2] Cautley, on Ganges Canal, Append. ii. 5.

face of both fort and town, whence it turns due north, ploughing its serpentine passage, at a depth of full 200 feet below the level of the valley, through three distinct ranges, each chasm or opening appearing in this bold perspective like a huge portal, whence the river gains the yielding plains of Harouti." Thirty-five miles lower down, it receives the Newuj, on the right side. After a total course of about 225 miles, it falls into the Chumbul, on the right side, in lat. 25° 30′, long. 76° 23′. At Kundgong, about fifty miles from its mouth, it is crossed on the route from Kotah to Saugor, and at the place of passage has[4] "bed 450 yards wide, and bottom of flat rock-like pavement; banks cut into ravines; water shallow during the fair season, deep and rapid in the rains."

en, Tables ites, 304.

Ms. Doc.

KALLY BHEEL, in the British district of Saugur and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Baitool to Burwanee, 57 miles W. of the former. Lat. 21° 54′, long. 77° 5′.

Ms Doc.

KALOO.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, on the left bank of the river Loonee, and 62 miles E. from Jodhpoor. Lat. 26° 23′, long. 74° 7′.

Ms. Doc.

KALOREE, in the jaghire of Jujhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the south-western frontier towards Shekhawati. Lat. 28°, long. 76° 7′.

KALPEE.—See CALPEE.

Ms. Doc.

KALSAMREE.—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpoor, presidency of Bengal, 241 miles W. by N. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 30′, long. 84° 50′.

KALUNGA.—See NALAPANI.

C. Ms. Doc.

rden, Tables outes, 265.

chreibung Hindustan, 9.

Mag. v. 96.

KAMA,[1] in the territory of Bhurtpore, a town on the north-east frontier, towards the British district of Muttra, on the route from the town of Muttra to Ferozepore, in Goorgaon, 39[2] miles N.W. of the former. Of late years, it appears to have been scarcely visited by Europeans, but, according to Tieffenthaler, who described[3] it about eighty years ago, it was then a small city, fortified with strong walls and towers, and belonging to the rajah of Jeypore. Towards the latter part of the last century, it was taken[4] by Nujuf Khan, the powerful commander-in-chief of the forces of Shah Alum, of Delhi; but subsequently acquired by the rajah of Bhurtpore. Distant N.W. from Muttra 39 miles. Lat. 27° 40′, long. 77° 20′.

KAMALPOOR,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from the city of Allahabad to Futtehpore, and 38[2] miles S.E. of the latter. Close to it is a grove of noble trees, and the surrounding country is a vast field of tombs and ruins, forming,[3] with the intermixed jungle, a very picturesque and romantic scene. The place is named from Kamal, a reputed Mahomedan saint, who, with his son and several of his disciples, lies buried here. The road in this part of the route is rather good; the country level, fertile, and partially cultivated. Lat. 25° 42′, long. 81° 25′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 29.
[3] Heber, Journ. in India, i. 344.

KAMARUDDINNAGAR,[1]* in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town in the kadir or marsh of the Ganges, and on the left bank of its channel, here fordable during the dry season. It is a remarkable and important locality, being one of the very few points at which the Ganges is fordable after leaving the mountains. Amir Khan, the Patan freebooter, on the occasion of his invasion of Rohilcund, in 1805, and when urgently anxious to escape across the river from the British army under General Smith, in active pursuit, searched in vain for a ford for a distance of 100[2] miles, and was about to march upwards to Hurdwar, where the stream issues from the mountain, until relieved from his embarrassment by a native, who unexpectedly pointed out the ford at Kamaruddinnagar. The amir found the ford not difficult about the 12th of February, at which time, probably, the stream had scarcely risen by any melting of the Himalayan snows; so that he "crossed[3] with all his horse, the girths even not being wetted, so shallow was the water." On the 15th of the same month, the British army in pursuit crossed the river at the same place, but appear to have missed the best line of ford, as the water, which was half a mile wide, was about breast-high,[4] and in the middle even deeper, insomuch that the horses there got out of their depth, and took to swimming, and several women and children of the bazar, who were mounted on ponies and on bullocks, were swept away by the current and drowned. On the 12th[5] of March, the amir recrossed at the same place, pursued on the 15th by the British,

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Mem. of Ameer Khan, 251, 252.
[3] Id. 252.
[4] Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 433.
[5] Thorn, 444. Mem. Am. Khan, 360.

* "Town of Kamaruddin," *i. e.* of "the moon of religion;" from Kamar, "moon," Din, "religion," and Nagar, "town."

n, 446.

who found the ford still more difficult[6] than before. Kamaruddinnagar is 24 miles E. of Meerut, 55 miles N.E. of Delhi. Lat. 28° 56′, long. 78° 10′.

Ms. Doc.

KAMBAGHO.—A town in the native state of Nepal, near the left bank of the Kumbachen river, and 51 miles N.W. by N. from Darjeeling. Lat. 27° 37′, long. 87° 52′.

Ms. Doc.

KAMGAUM.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, and a celebrated mart for cotton, 72 miles S.W. by W. of Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 41′, long. 76° 37′.

Ms. Doc.

KAMMAH.—A town in the British province of Pegue, on the right bank of the Irawady, and 23 miles N. by W. from Prome. Lat. 19° 4′, long. 94° 56′.

C. Ms. Doc.

KAMONAH,[1] in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town* near the right bank of the East Kalee Nuddee, 64 miles S.E. of Delhi. In 1805, when Amir Khan, the Patan freebooter, made an irruption into the Doab, the zemindar or proprietor of Kamonah favoured his cause, and for some time defended the mud fort of the place against all the efforts of a British besieging[2] force, but finally submitted. The zemindar subsequently again revolted in 1807, when his fort fell into the hands of the British, after a resistance[3] which cost the lives of Captain Fraser and many others of high character and merit. Lat. 28° 8′, long. 78° 10′.

1. of Ameer 250.

n, Mem. of n India,

C. Ms. Doc.

KAMPTA,[1] in Bundelcund, a village giving name to a small jaghire or feudal grant held of the East-India Company, the jagheerdar being "free landholder and controller[2] of the said villages." It "is possessed[2] by Rao Gopal Loll. It comprises two villages within the area of one square mile, has a population of 300 souls, and yields a revenue of 1,500 rupees." D'Cruz intimates[3] that Rao Gopal Lal holds the jaghire in compensation of his claim as one of the Chaubis or joint Brahminical

uz, Political ons, 49, 267.

67.

cription of ostan, i. 406.

* Hamilton[1] states that it belonged to a zemindar, or landed proprietor, who had here a mud fort, "which, in consequence of the refractory conduct of the possessor, was, in 1807, besieged by a strong British force. On the 19th of November a breach was effected, and an attempt made to carry the place by storm, but the assailants were driven back with great slaughter, the loss of men and officers exceeding that sustained in many pitched battles. The impression, however, made on the garrison was such, that they evacuated the stronghold during the night."

possessors of the stronghold of Kaleenjur, surrendered on conditions in 1812. The village is very probably the "Compta" of Franklin's great map of Bundelcund, situate on a feeder of the small river Paisuni, 48 miles S.E. of the town of Banda, 65 S.W. of Allahabad. Lat. 25° 11′, long. 80° 55′.

KAMPTEE,[1] in the territory of Nagpoor, a British cantonment on the route from Hazareebagh to the city of Nagpoor, 565[2] miles S.W. of the former, nine N.E. of the latter. Though the climate is, from its intertropical situation, hot, the thermometer ranging above 100° in April, yet severe hailstorms are sometimes felt, as in April, 1830, when hailstones fell[3] varying from six to nine inches in circumference. A commodious church was built here in 1833.[4] A few years later, the experiment was tried of substituting the arrangements of a coffee-room for those of a canteen for the troops. The result has been highly successful, the sale of spirituous liquors being in a great measure superseded by that of beer, tea, and coffee.[5] Kamptee is in lat. 21° 16′, long. 79° 14′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes.
[3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 243.
[4] Madras Eccles. Disp. 21 May, 1834.
[5] Madras Mil. Disp. 12 June, 1850.

KAMRA.—A town in the British district of Moorshedabad, presidency of Bengal, 134 miles N. of Calcutta. Lat. 24° 30′, long. 88° 10′. — E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAMROIJ.—A town in the native state of Wusravee, presidency of Bombay, on the left bank of the Taptee, and 13 miles N.E. from Surat. Lat. 21° 15′, long. 73° 2′. — E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAMTAOL.—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, 30 miles N.E. by N. of Dinapoor. Lat. 25° 58′, long. 85° 23′. — E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAN, or KAND,[1] a small river of Malwa,[2] rises on the north side of the Vindhya range, eight miles E. of the British cantonment of Mow, about lat. 22° 36′, long. 75° 51′. It takes a northerly course,[3] and, flowing through a very fertile country by the city of Indore, is joined by the Sirsootty; it then takes a north-easterly direction for about nineteen miles, and, winding by the town of Samer, falls into the river Ghutty, its total length being forty-five miles. On the route from Mow to Oojein, it is crossed,[4] about twelve miles from its source, "by a good ford, water about one foot deep during the fair season."

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 176.
[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 251.
[4] Id. ib.

KANACGERRI.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions — E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

of the Nizam, 129 miles E. by S. of Belgaum. Lat. 15° 34′, long. 76° 29′.

Ms. Doc. KANADKHAID.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of the Doodna river, 158 miles N.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 19° 20′, long. 77° 5′.

Ms. Doc. KANAR.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia, situate on the left bank of the Asun river, and 36 miles W.S.W. from Gwalior. Lat. 26° 1′, long. 77° 43′.

KANARAK.—See CANARAC.

u, Rajwara, 16. KANASIR, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Pokhurn to Balmeer, and 60 miles N. of the latter. It is situate on a sandhill near the western side of an extensive jungle of large bushes of the ber or jujube, from fifteen to twenty feet high. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 26° 19′, long. 71° 45′.

. Ms. Doc. KANDA.—A town in the native state of Cashmere, or dominions of Gholab Singh, situate on the right bank of the Jhelum river, and 130 miles E. from Peshawur. Lat. 34° 14′, long. 73° 44′.

. Ms. Doc. KANDA, in the British district of Gurhwal, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Sireenuggur to the Rakus Lake, 38 miles E. by N. of the former. Lat. 30° 19′, long. 79° 27′.

.C. Ms. Doc. . Trig. Surv. Res. xiv. KANDAL GHATI,[1] in Gurhwal, a pass over a ridge rising above the right bank of the Bhageerettee, as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course. It was a secondary station in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas. Elevation above the sea 11,893[2] feet. Lat. 30° 59′, long. 78° 43′.

. Ms. Doc. KANDCUTTE.—A town in the British district of Ramgurh, presidency of Bengal, 246 miles N.W. by W. of Calcutta. Lat. 24° 19′, long. 85° 7′.

.C. Ms. Doc. tistics of . Prov. 51. KANDLAH,[1] in the British district of Muzuffurnugur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right or west bank of the Doab Canal. Population 7,062.[2] Lat. 29° 19′, long. 77° 20′.

C. Ms. Doc. KANEEMYO.—A town of Burmah, situate on the right bank of the Khyendwen river, and 80 miles W.N.W. from Ava. Lat. 22° 25′, long. 94° 59′.

C. Ms. Doc. KANEEREE.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated

districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 58 miles S.W. of Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 39′, long. 70° 54′.

KANEWARA, in the British district of Saugur and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Jubbulpoor to Seuni, 18 miles E.N.E. of the latter. Lat. 22° 9′, long. 79° 55′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KANGAL.—A petty fort on a small feeder of the Sutluj, situate two miles from the left bank of that river. Elevation above the sea 6,311 feet. Lat. 31° 16′, long. 77° 25′. E.I.C. Trig. Surv. As. Res. xv. 413—Herbert, Course and Levels of River Setlej.

KANGAN.—A town in the native state of Cashmere, or Gholab Singh's dominions, 161 miles E. from Attock, and 106 miles N. from Jamoo. Lat. 34° 17′, long. 75° 3′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KANGAON.—A town in the native state of Nagpoor, or dominions of Berar, situate five miles from the left bank of the Warda river, and 54 miles S.W. from Nagpoor. Lat. 20° 31′, long. 78° 40′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KANGCHANG.—See KINCHINJUNGA.

KANGLA.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the left bank of the Dud Coosy river, and 76 miles E. by S. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27° 30′, long. 86° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KANGRA,[1] in Sirmor, a summit of the mountains between the Giree and Tons, and nearly equidistant, or about three miles from each river. It is composed of limestone. During the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya, it was one of the stations of the small series of triangles. Elevation above the sea 6,660 feet.[2] Lat. 30° 34′, long. 77° 47′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Res. xiv. 331*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

KANGRA, or KOT KANGRA,[1] in the north-east of the Punjab, among the mountains in the lower ranges to the south of the Himalaya, in an extensive hill fort, situated on the top of an eminence, about 150 feet above the Ban Gunga, near its confluence with the Beas. The eminence is about three miles in circuit, bounded for the most part by precipices nearly perpendicular, and, in places of less declivity, rendered inaccessible by masonry and ramparts. Its position is in all respects such, that Vigne considers that by European engineers it might be rendered impregnable. About the beginning of the present century it belonged to Sansa-Chand, who, being attacked by the Goorkhas, defended it for four years against them, but finally gave it up to Runjeet Singh, who expelled the

[1] Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. i. 129. Vigne, Kashmir, i. 140. Forster, Jour. Beng. Eng. 241. Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 429. F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, i. 79; iv. 125.

invaders. Kot Kangra is in lat. 32° 5′, long. 76° 18′. Soon after the Punjab became a British possession, the vicinity of Kangra was selected as one of the localities for the culture of the tea-tree. The experiment commenced upon a petty scale,[2] and in 1851 only two small plantations had been made; but the high character of the produce satisfied the government that the soil and climate were admirably adapted to the growth of the plant, and authority was given for the formation of an extensive plantation at the foot of the Chumba range of mountains.

end of India
nal, 1853, pp.
758.

I.C. Ms. Doc.

KANGRAULI, in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town near the south-eastern frontier, towards the British district of Sarun. It contains, according to Buchanan, 300[2] houses, which would assign it a population of about 1,800 persons. Distance S.E. from Goruckpore cantonment 55 miles. Lat. 26° 16′, long. 84° 2′.

rvey of
ern India,
64.

.C. Ms. Doc.

KANGYAM.—A town in the British district of Coimbatoor, presidency of Madras, 158 miles E.S.E. of Cannanore. Lat. 11°, long. 77° 36′.

I.C. Ms. Doc.

KANHAN.[1]—A river rising in the Deogarh Mountains, in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, about lat. 21° 54′, long. 78° 11′. Holding a tortuous course, but generally southeasterly, for about 130 miles, it receives[2] on its left side, in lat. 21° 17′, long. 79° 13′, the Pench, flowing from the north. The joint stream, from the confluence, continues to hold a south-easterly course of about forty-five miles, passing by the British cantonment at Kamptee, and falls into the Wainganga on the right side, in lat. 21° 5′, long. 79° 39′. At Kamptee, about forty-three miles above the mouth, the river's bed is 500 yards[3] wide. Timber, both for building and firewood, is floated down the river[4] in considerable quantities, and in smaller quantities is transported upwards, by tracking against the stream. The river is also serviceable for the transport of military stores.

nkins, Report
Nagpore, 9.

enkins, ut
ra, 9.
eport on Med.
ography and
tistics of Nag-
e, 142.

.C. Ms. Doc.

KANHOOR.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 24 miles W. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 7′, long. 74° 24′.

.C. Ms. Doc.

KANIKA.—A town in the native state of Cashmere, or dominions of Gholab Singh, 104 miles N.N.E. from Kangra,

and 113 miles E.S.E. from Sirinagur. Lat. 33° 29′, long. 76° 49′.

KANJOLE.—A town in the British district of Bhagulpoor, presidency of Bengal, 161 miles N. by W. of Calcutta. Lat. 24° 49′, long. 87° 50′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KANKA,[1] in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Muttra; and 14 miles[2] S.W. of the former. Supplies are procurable from the surrounding country, which is open, sandy, and partially cultivated. The road to the north-east, or towards Allygurh, is in general very good; to the south-west, heavy and bad for carriages. Lat. 27° 43′, long. 78° 3′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 48.

KANKRAULI,[1] in the Rajpoot territory of Oodeypoor, a town on the route from Neemuch to Deesa, 79 miles[2] N.W. of former, 171 N.E. of latter. It is situate at the south extremity of a considerable lake, called Raj Samundar, and is a large town, with a good bazar. Lat. 24° 50′, long. 73° 56′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 279.

KANNEH.—A town in the native state of Cashmere, or Gholab Singh's dominions, situate on the left bank of the Jhelum river, and 110 miles E. from Peshawur. Lat. 34° 8′, long. 73° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KANODE, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmere, a town north-east of the city of Jessulmere. It is situate at the southern border of an extensive lake of salt water, stretching to the north about fifteen miles, with a breadth of about eight. Such are, however, the dimensions during the periodical rains only, as at others times it nearly disappears, leaving the ground over which it had spread encrusted with salt, which is removed and sold for the benefit of the rawul or ruler of Jessulmere. The lake, when fullest, is discharged on its eastern side by a stream, which, flowing about thirty miles in an easterly direction, is lost in the sands of Jodhpoor or Marwar. Kanode is in lat. 27° 8′, long. 71° 5′.

Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 187.
Tod, Annals of Rajasthan.

KANOJE.—See KUNNOUJ.

KANOOND,[1] in the jaghire of Jujhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route[2] from Hansee to Neemuch, and 70 miles S. of the former. During the troubled period which preceded the expulsion of the Mahrattas by Lord Lake, it was an important place, being one of

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 197.

nckliu, Mem. iomas, 20, 21, 3.

the principal strongholds[3] of Vavon Rao, an influential chief of that people. It at present has a large bazar, and is abundantly supplied with water, which is, however, rather brackish. The road in this part of the route is heavy and sandy. The surrounding country, though having occasional patches of cultivation, is described by Elphinstone[4] as in general very barren. "On approaching Canound, we had the first specimen of the desert to which we were looking forward with anxious curiosity. Three miles before reaching that place, we came to sandhills, which at first were covered with bushes, but afterwards were naked piles of loose sand, rising one after another, like the waves of the sea, and marked on the surface by the wind, like drifted snow. There were roads through them, made solid by the treading of animals; but off the road our horses sunk into the sand above the knee." Lat. 28° 14′, long. 76° 13′.

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den, Tables of tes, 296.

KANPOOR, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Nusserabad to Deesa, and 159 miles S.W. of the former. It is situate in a country which, though in some places studded with hills, is in general rather level, with a gravelly soil, free from jungle, and partially cultivated. Lat. 25° 11′, long. 73° 10′.

KANSBANS, a river of Cuttack, rising in lat. 21° 13′, long. 86° 31′, a few miles S.E. of the town of Koparee, in the British district of Balasore, through which it runs in an easterly direction for thirty miles, and falls into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 21° 9′, long. 86° 53′.

.C. Ms. Doc. den, Tables of utes, 176.

KANT, in the British district of Shahjehanpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from Futtehgurh to the cantonment of Shahjehanpoor, and 10 miles S.W. of the latter. It has a small bazar and abundance of water, and supplies for forces may be collected from the neighbouring villages. The road in this part of the route is indifferent; the country is level, open, and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 49′, long. 79° 51′.

gne, Kashmir, 395.

KANTAL, in the north-east of Cashmere, a lofty mountain south of the pass called Bultul by Vigne and modern geographers.* Through this pass lies one of the principal routes

Kaschmir, ii. 5.

* Hugel,[1] however, whose opinion should have great weight, considers the Kantal of the old maps, and described by the missionaries, to be

from Cashmere to Ladakh and Bultistan. Its crest forms a division between the basin of the Indus and that of the Jhelum; the Dras river, which rises here, flowing northwards to the former river, and the Sinde, in a south-west direction, to the Jhelum. The elevation of this pass is 10,500 feet. Lat. 34° 15′, long. 75° 39′.

KANTANAGAR,[1] in the British district of Purnea, presidency of Bengal, a town on the south boundary, and on the left bank of an offset from the Ganges, 30 miles S. from the town of Purnea. It contains 700[2] houses, and, according to the usually-received average of inmates to houses, 3,500 persons. Lat. 25° 22′, long. 87° 28′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Surv. of Eastern India, iii. 53.

KANTEE, in the jaghire of Jujhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Narnol, and 14 miles E. of the latter. Lat. 28° 3′, long. 76° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KANTEE,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route by the Sohagi Pass from Allahabad to Rewa, and 16[2] miles S. of the former city. It has a few shops; water is obtained from a tank and wells, and supplies may be had from the neighbouring country, which is open and well cultivated. The road in this part of the route is a good cattle-track, practicable for carts. Lat. 25° 15′, long. 81° 51′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 35.

KANUM,[1] in Bussahir, a small town, the principal place of the district of Koonawar, is situate on the declivity of a recess embosomed in lofty mountains, and near a feeder of the Sutluj, which flows past at the distance of about a mile. The sloping surface is formed into terraces by means of rough and massive embankments of stone, and the more extensive levels thus made are overlaid with earth and cultivated, those narrower forming the sites of houses rising above each other in such a manner, that the flat roofs of those beneath are platforms in front of the upper. Interspersed through this straggling collection of dwellings, are fine groves of poplar, and flourishing orchards of peach, apple, apricot, and walnut-trees. This prosperity results from the judicious employment of irrigation,

[1] Jacquemont, iv. 239. As. Res. xv. 396 —Herbert, on Levels of Setlej.

identical with the vast bifurcated summit Mer and Ser, situate about fifty miles east of Bultul.

the means of which are supplied from the torrent flowing down the valley, as the great aridity of the climate otherwise precludes vegetation. Here is a celebrated Buddhist temple, provided with a library of books, printed in the Tibetan language; one of these is an encyclopædia, in 225 volumes; another a system of theology, in 100.[2] The encyclopædia is considered by Jacquemont a translation from the Sanscrit. The printing is distinct, and done with wooden types. Kanum is the fountain-head of learning and faith for Koonawur, and its lama is the superior of all others in that tract, in fact, the great pontiff[3] of the country. He is elected by the lamas from their own number, but the choice requires the ratification of the lama of Ladakh. The dress of the grand lama of Kanum closely resembles that of a Roman Catholic bishop; the mitre is exactly the same. Jacquemont gives a lively description of one of their grotesque ceremonies. The grand lama bearing a bell, and his followers drums, cymbals, and other noisy instruments, kept time to a slow and solemn chant; whilst three other lamas, masked, danced at first in measured paces, but finally with the wildest and most furious gesticulations and capers, the villagers standing by, and, with the most boisterous mirth, expressing their gratification. The ceremony terminated by the grand lama sipping water from a chalice, and throwing into a fire a cake, decked with sprigs of juniper, which was no sooner done, than the actors departed peaceably, the whole scene being intended to display the efficacy of the prayers and rites of the priests in rendering the malignant demons powerless. Jacquemont, during his brief stay at Kanum, visited Csoma de Koros, the Hungarian traveller, then secluded there, and closely occupied in the study of Tibetan* language, theology, and antiquities. Kanum is in charge of an hereditary wazir, who governs it for the

[2] Jacquemont, iv. 248.

[3] Id. 397.

* Jacquemont, unable to understand the Hungarian's disinterested devotion to the pursuit of knowledge, accuses him of mental alienation. The eminent editor of the Journal of the As. Soc. of Bengal[1] thought otherwise: —"Mr. Csoma has modestly declined all the honours which the societies of Europe and India have sought to confer upon him; he cannot, however, deny himself the title his present work has insured to him, of an indefatigable student, a profound linguist, and a man who has devoted his life to the cause of learning, regardless of any of its popular and attractive rewards, and anxious only for the approbation of posterity."

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1834, p. 655.

rajah of Bussahir, to whom he forwards the trifling revenue. It contains about sixty or seventy[4] families; but as in that inclement climate and sequestered locality the physical exigencies of the population are numerous, and must be supplied principally from domestic resources, each homestead is extensive, and has many inmates; and the commercial character of the inhabitants causes a small warehouse to be a usual appurtenance to a residence. Elevation above the sea about 9,296* feet. Lat. 31° 40′, long. 78° 30.

[4] Jacquemont, iv. 244.

KANUNA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, situate on the right bank of the Loonee river, and 59 miles S.W. from Jodhpoor. Lat. 25° 50′, long. 72° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KANUWAH, in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the river Chukki, 83 miles E. by N. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 55′, long. 75° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KANWARA.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Tonk, situate on the right bank of the Ahoo river, and 178 miles W. by N. from Saugur. Lat. 24° 25′, long. 76° 4′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAOLAIR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 137 miles N.N.W. from Hyderabad, and 137 miles S. by E. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 19° 17′, long. 78°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAOMALLA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 106 miles S.W. by S. from Jodhpoor, and 54 miles N. by E. from Deesa. Lat. 24° 58′, long. 72° 21′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAONDAUR.—A town of Orissa, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, in the native zemindarry of Jeypoor, 22 miles E. from Jeypoor, and 76 miles N.W. from Vizianagrum. Lat. 18° 59′, long. 82° 46′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAPALA DROOG,[1] in the territory of Mysore, a fort on a steep hill, producing sandal-wood.[2] It was selected by Tippoo Sultan for the incarceration of those unhappy persons who incurred his especial displeasure. The choice was probably made with reference to the insalubrity[3] of the place, the air

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, iii. 425.
[3] Id. i. 53.

* This is the elevation, according to Gerard,[1] of the village of Lubrung, a mile from Kanum, and separated from it merely by a valley. The elevation of Kanum is stated at 9,060 feet by Herbert,[2] who made but one observation, and that by the boiling-water point. Gerard, in his measurements, generally gives the results of repeated and very careful observations with excellent barometers.

[1] Koonawur, Table iii. No. 417, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 382 —Jour. to Shipke.
[2] As. Res. xv. 413 —Levels of the Setlej.

and water being extremely bad, and the quality of the latter being rendered more deleterious by throwing into the wells branches of euphorbium and putrescent animal substances.

hanan, ut
, i. 233.

These[4] sources of death, further aided by unwholesome food, told on the wretched inmates of the place so fearfully and fatally, that it is said "no native prisoner ever returned to detail the horrors of this dungeon." Kapaladroog is situate in the rough mountainous tract N.E. of Seringapatam, from which it is distant 30 miles. Lat. 12° 30′, long. 77° 21′.

. Ms. Doc.

KAPOORTHELLA, in the Julinder Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated eight miles from the left bank of the river Beas, 75 miles E. by S. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 24′, long. 75° 25′.

en, Tables
outes, 299.

KAPRAIRA, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village or small town on the route from Nusseerabad to the town of Jodhpoor, and 29 miles E. of the latter. It contains 500 houses, supplied with water from four wells. Lat. 26° 17′, long. 73° 36′.

. Ms. Doc.

KAPURRA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Boondee, five miles from the right bank of the river Chumbul, and 29 miles E.S.E. from Boondee. Lat. 25° 22′, long. 76° 10′.

. Ms. Doc.

KARAKNARIL.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or the Nizam's dominions, 60 miles N.N.E. from Ahmednuggur, and 60 miles S.E. by S. from Malligaum. Lat. 19° 52′, long. 75° 7′.

.C. Ms. Doc.

KARANJA,[1] in the presidency of Bombay, an island on the east side of the harbour of Bombay, situate south of the island of Elephanta, and separated by a narrow channel from the mainland. It is four miles[2] long, and nearly two broad, and is low, with the exception of two remarkable hills, called the Great and Little Karanja Hills. Karanja Little Hill is on the north part of the island, and has an irregular outline. The great hill, which is on the south part of the island, is very conspicuous. Its shape is somewhat convex, but with a flat space on the summit, and a steep declivity at each end. The town of Karanja is a small assemblage of low ill-built[3] houses, situate near a tank. On the south hill, and on a site very difficult of access, is the fort, now ruinous, and at no time strong, mounting fourteen[4] guns, but offering no resistance to attack except from its difficulty of approach. The less-elevated

rsburgh,
a Directory,
8.

rbes, Oriental
noirs, i. 285.

. ib.

part of the island is very fertile,[5] "abounding[6] with rice-fields, cocoanut, palmyra, mango, and tamarind-trees; the trees being filled with monkeys, parrots, owls, and singing-birds of various kinds." Karanja was an early possession of the Portuguese; and in 1661, when Bombay[7] was ceded as part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal, on her marriage with Charles II., was retained, notwithstanding the protest of the English authorities, that its retention was a violation of the treaty. The Portuguese, moreover, availed themselves of its possession to give every possible annoyance[8] to the settlement of Bombay. It soon after (in 1683) fell[9] into the hands of Sambaji, the Mahratta chief. In 1774, it was taken[1] by the English, and formally ceded by the Mahratta government in 1775, the cession being confirmed by an additional clause in the treaty of Poorunder, concluded in the following year.[2] Karanja is in lat. 18° 51′, long. 73° 2′.

5 Historical Account of Bombay, 9.
6 Forbes, Oriental Memoirs, i. 285.
7 Bruce, Annals of East-India Company, ii. 105.
8 Id. ii. 61.
9 Id. ii. 514.
1 Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, ii. 160. Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, ii. 378.
2 Treaties and Grants from the Country Powers, 294.

KARANO.—A town in the native state of Nagpoor, or the rajah of Berar's dominions, 102 miles S.E. by S. from Nagpoor, and 55 miles E. by N. from Chanda. Lat. 20° 8′, long. 80° 14′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAREAL.—See KERIALL.

KAREANS.—A town in the British district of Amherst, in the Tenasserim provinces, presidency of Bengal, 58 miles E. by S. of Moulmein. Lat. 16° 20′, long. 98° 34′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KARENLUR.—A town in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, 51 miles S.E. by S. of Cannanore. Lat. 11° 18′, long. 75° 56′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAREPUTTUN.—A town in the British district of Rutnageriah, presidency of Bombay, 174 miles S.S.E. of Bombay. Lat. 16° 32′, long. 73° 41′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KARGVIL.—A town in the native state of Cashmere, or dominions of Gholab Singh, two miles from the right bank of the river Dras, and 79 miles E.N.E. from Sirinagur. Lat. 34° 32′, long. 76° 15′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KARHLA, or KARBLA, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Neemuch, *viâ* Palee, to the city of Jodhpoor, and 33 miles S. of the latter. Supplies are scanty, but there is good water in tanks. The road to the south is excellent, over an open country; to the north, very sandy, over undulating ground. Lat. 25° 51′, long. 73° 23′. Garden, Tables of Routes, 283.

KARIAN, in the Jetch Dooab division of the Punjab, a E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

town situated 15 miles from the left bank of the Jhelum, 88 miles N. by W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32° 47′, long. 73° 54′.

.C. Ms. Doc.

KARICAL.[1]—A French settlement within the limits of the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, situate near the Coromandel coast of the Bay of Bengal, on a small[2] estuary of the river Cauvery. In the dry season, the mouth of this estuary is quite obstructed by a bar of sand, which, during the periodical inundations of the Cauvery, is so far swept away, that the channel is navigable for coasting craft. The French territory, which is completely surrounded by the British district of Tanjore, contains an area of 63[3] square miles. It was restored at the general pacification in 1814, on condition that no fortifications should be erected thereon. The population is estimated, for town[4] and territory, at—Europeans, 43; East-Indians, 71; natives, 49,193: giving a total of 49,307. By the terms of the treaty, no military are to be retained but such as may be required for purposes of police. The civil establishment consists of a governor, a colonial inspector, a commandant of the troops, a royal judge, and other officers. Distant from Tanjore, E., 47 miles; Madras, S., 150 miles. Lat. 10° 55′, long. 79° 53′.

-sburgh, India Direc- i. 588.

liamentary rn, 1851.

gal and Guide, 1842, i. part ii. 15.

. Ms. Doc.

KARINJA.—A town in the native state of Nagpoor, or the rajah of Berar's dominions, 46 miles W. from Nagpoor, and 59 miles E. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 21° 10′, long. 78° 28′.

. Ms. Doc.

KARINJA, in the British district of Saugur and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Baitool to Ellichpoor, 44 miles S.S.W. of the former. Lat. 21° 18′, long. 77° 40′.

.C. Ms. Doc.

KARIS,[1] in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Muttra, and 18[2] miles S.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is heavy and bad for carriages; the country open, with a sandy soil, partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 39′, long. 78° 2′.

-den, Tables outes, 49.

. Ms. Doc.

KARKEEKOT.—A town in the native state of Nepal, three miles from the left bank of the Gunduk river, and 131 miles N.W. by W. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 28° 27′, long. 83° 21′.

KARKULL,[1] in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras, a town on the stream discharging itself a short distance below, into a small lake. It is without fortifications,[2] and near it are the ruins of the palace of the Byrasu Wodears, rajahs of the Jain persuasion, and formerly rulers of this country. Here is an image of Gomuta Raya, who, according to tradition, had been once a powerful king. It "is made[3] of one piece of granite, the extreme dimensions of which above-ground, are thirty-eight feet in height, ten and a half feet in breadth, and ten feet in thickness;" and there are probably three feet more under-ground. Karkull is 26 miles N.E. of Mangaloor, 360 W. of Madras. Lat. 13° 13′, long. 75° 3′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, iii. 81.

[3] Buchanan, iii. 83.

KARLEE.—A village in the British collectorate of Poona, presidency of Bombay, situate on the main road from Bombay to Poona, seven miles E. of the Bhore Ghaut. That which chiefly gives distinction to Karlee, is the cavern-temple, with its accessories of attendant excavations, in conformity with the view taken by Colonel Sykes, who observes, "These monasteries consisted of a chapel or chapels, common halls or refectories, with sleeping-cells around them,"[1] and other appendages. Heber[2] describes it as hewn on the face of a precipice about two-thirds up the side of a steep hill, rising with a very scarped and regular talus to the height probably of 800 feet above the plain. Besides the principal temple, the excavations contain many smaller apartments, evidently intended for the lodging of monks or hermits. Some of these are very highly ornamented. The temple itself is approached by a narrow path winding among trees, brushwood, and fragments of rock, and entered by a noble arch. In the front is a pillar surmounted by three lions back to back. Within the portico are several colossal figures of elephants, on each of which is a mohout, very well carved, and a howdah with two persons seated in it. Naked male and female figures in alto-rilievo, and somewhat larger than life, cover the screen on each side of the door. Both as to dimensions and elaborate ornament, this temple merits high distinction among buildings of its kind. It contains no visible object of devotion, except the mystic chattah or umbrella. Buddhist symbols predominate throughout. All the various cave-temples have much in common, as may be seen to a cer-

[1] Journ. As. Soc. vi. 1841, p. 265.

[2] Narrative, ii. 203.

tain extent in the article ELEPHANTA, in this work. Karlee is distant E. from Bombay 40 miles, N.W. from Poona 32. Lat. 18° 46′, long. 73° 31′.

. Ms. Doc.

KARMEL,[1] in the Punjab, a village on the route from Ramnuggur to Pind Dadun Khan, and six miles N.W. of the former town. It is situate near the right bank of the Chenaub, and close to the ferry, which is one of great importance, as the river, when fullest, is above a mile broad,[2] and the traffic considerable. Lat. 32° 26′, long. 73° 46′.

h, Nar.
Afg. 353.

Ms. Doc.
Trig. Surv.
s. xi. 509—
Survey of
s.
. 168—
Statistical
of
on.

KARNAPRAYAG, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village at the prayag or confluence of the Aluknunda and Pindar rivers. It contains a math or shrine of Karna, a mythological personage revered by the Hindoos; and hence is one of the five prayags, pilgrimage to which is enjoined in the Shastras. The Pindar is here crossed by a jhula or rude suspension-bridge of ropes. Elevation above the sea 2,560 feet. Lat. 30° 15′, long. 79° 16′.

KAROOMBA.—An island situated in the Gulf of Cutch, four miles from the coast of the peninsula of Kattywar, one and a half mile long, N. to S., and three miles broad, E. to W. Lat. 22° 27′, long. 69° 47′.

Ms. Doc.

KAROORAH.—A town in the native state of Nagpoor, or territory of the rajah of Berar, four miles from the right bank of the Soondoo river, and 128 miles W. by S. from Sumbulpoor. Lat. 21° 1′, long. 82° 7′.

KAROW RIVER, rising on the south-west frontier of Bengal, in lat. 22° 50′, long. 85° 13′, in the British territory of Singboom, and, flowing in a circuitous, but generally north-easterly course, through the British district of Chota Nagpoor for eighty-five miles, falls into the Soobunreeka river, on its right bank, in lat. 23° 16′, long. 85° 52′.

KAROWKE.—See GAROWKE.

Ms. Doc.

KARRAN.—A town in the native state of Bombra, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, situate on the left bank of one of the branches of the Braminy river, and 61 miles E. from Sumbulpoor. Lat. 21° 27′, long. 84° 59′.

C. Ms Doc.

KARTINAAD,[1] in Malabar, a district or raj extending from the seacoast up the western declivity of the Western Ghats. The more level parts towards the sea are very fertile

and productive, especially of rice; but the dreadful devastations of Tippoo Sultan threw the country into such a state of confusion and weakness, that the grain produced was not sufficient[2] for the consumption of the inhabitants, who, in 1800, imported from the southern districts as well as from Canara. In the eastern part of the district the hills are much overgrown with wood, which the Nairs, constituting the majority of the population, regard as a protection against invasion. Amongst those woods cardamoms are of natural growth. Those who bring them to market search such places as are thickly covered with bushes, and have many springs and small streams, and they generally succeed in finding some scattered plants of the valued shrub. They then clear away the trees and underwood around the plants, which multiply abundantly during the rainy season, and in the fourth year flower and produce their fruit. Coolness is requisite for the perfection of this plant, which consequently can be successfully managed only on lofty hills. The Nairs of this country exhibit in character and manners all the revolting peculiarities of their caste. The ancestor of the rajah of Kartinad, or Cadutinada as it is called by the natives, was a Nair of eminence, who, about 1564, wrested this tract from the rajah of Cherikal, and exercised absolute power within it; as did his successors, until the invasion of Tippoo Sultan. On the expulsion of that tyrant, in 1792, the then rajah was restored. A tribute is paid to the East-India Company, but in other respects the rajah assumes sovereign sway. He resides at Kuthipuram, in lat. 11° 42′, long. 75° 44′.

[2] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 510.

KARUB.—A town in the British district of Patna, presidency of Bengal, 15 miles S.S.E. of Patna. Lat. 25° 21′, long. 85° 21′. (E.I.C. Ms. Doc.)

KARUNJA, in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town on the northern declivity of the range of mountains bounding the valley of the Taptee on the south. Distance from Ellichpoor, S., 53 miles; Aurungabad, N.E., 140; Hyderabad, N., 225. Lat. 20° 28′, long. 77° 34′. (E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 249.)

KASEENUGUR.—A town in the independent state of Tipperah, presidency of Bengal, situate on the right bank of one of the branches of the Barak, and 32 miles S.S.E. from Silhet. Lat. 24° 32′, long. 92° 10′. (E.I.C. Ms. Doc.)

KASEGAON.—A town in the British province of Sattara, (E.I.C. Ms. Doc.)

presidency of Bombay, 88 miles E. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 36′, long. 75° 22′.

C. Ms. Doc.

KASHEEPORE, in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Jumna. Distance S.E. from Delhi 48 miles. Lat. 28° 1′, long. 77° 33′.

I.C. Ms. Doc. len, Tables outes, 54.

urn. in Upper a, i. 519.

KASHIPOOR,[1] in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the town of Moradabad to Almora, and 31 miles N. of the former. It is situate in a marshy plain, overrun with gigantic grass, intermixed with bushes and trees. Heber[2] observes, that he had "never seen a more feverish or tigerly country." It is a famous place of Hindoo pilgrimage, having several temples, and a holy tank, where pilgrims bathe, on their way to Badrinath. A short distance to the south-east is a fort, now in ruins. There is a brisk transit-trade in this town, between Kumaon and Chinese Tartary on one side, and Hindostan on the other; and some of the traders are opulent. The natives attribute to it great antiquity, alleging it to have been built 5,000 years ago, by a renowned personage called Cashi. Elevation above the sea 756 feet. Lat. 29° 13′, long. 79° 1′.

KASHMERE.—See Cashmere.

rard, Koona- Table iii. 125.

oyd and ard, Tours in nalaya, ii. 268. Jnemont, 109.

KASHUNG, or KOZHANG, in Bussahir, a river, or rather torrent, in the district of Koonawur, is crossed by the route from Pangi to Sungnum, in lat. 31° 37′, long. 78° 22′, and at an elevation of 8,240[1] feet above the sea. Its volume of water is considerable, and is hurried along with extreme violence, noise, and rapidity, forming a complete line of foam.[2] The route crosses it by means of a good sanga or wooden bridge; about two miles below which, flowing in a south-easterly direction, it falls into the Sutlej, in lat. 31° 36′, long. 78° 22′.

C. Ms. Doc.

KASIMKA.—A town in the native state of Bhawulpoor, four miles from the left bank of the Ghara river, and 91 miles N.E. by E. from Bhawulpoor. Lat. 30° 2′, long. 73° 3′.

I.C. Ms. Doc.

rden, Tables outes, 175.

KASIMPOOR, or KASIMABAD,[1] in the British district of Allyghur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Futtehgurh to Meerut, by Khasgunje, and 101[2] miles N.W. of Futtehgurh. It is situate near the left bank of the Kalee Nuddee (East), in an

open country but partially cultivated. The road in this part of the route is rather good. Lat. 28° 3′, long. 78° 19′.

KASIN.—A town in the Cis-Sutlej Seik state of Mundote, situate on the left bank of the river, and 33 miles S.W. by W. from Ferozepoor. Lat. 30° 38′, long. 74° 14′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KASNIKOTA.—A town in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras, 22 miles W. of Vizagapatam. Lat. 17° 40′, long. 83° 1′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KASNUH, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, on the route from Delhi to Muttra, by the left bank of the Jumna, and 25 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 28° 26′, long. 77° 36′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KASSEHGAON.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 154 miles S.E. by S. of Bombay. Lat. 17° 8′, long. 74° 16′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KASSIAREE.—A town in the British district of Midnapoor, presidency of Bengal, 80 miles W.S.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 8′, long. 87° 17′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KASSYE GOPANG, in Sinde, a town on the route from Hyderabad to Sehwan, by the way of Kotree, and 25 miles N. of Hyderabad. It is situate on the right bank of the Indus, in a fertile and well-cultivated country. The road in this part of the route is occasionally cut up by watercourses, and in some parts liable to be swampy in time of inundation. Lat. 25° 46′, long. 68° 22′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KATELEE.—A town in the British district of Mymunsing, presidency of Bengal, 77 miles E. of Dinajepoor. Lat. 25° 27′, long. 89° 50′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KATHA MYO.—A town of Burmah, situate on the right bank of the Irawaddy river, and 161 miles N. from Ava. Lat. 24° 11′, long. 96° 14′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KATH KI NAO, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a summit in the range dividing the valley of the Western Ramgunga river from that of the Kosilla. On it are a fort and stockade, held by the Goorkas during their occupation of the country. Elevation above the sea 5,001 feet. Lat. 29° 34′, long. 79° 10′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KATHOJIYA.—A town in the native state of Nepal, three E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

miles from the right bank of the Trisul Gunga river, and 35 miles W.N.W. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27° 53', long. 84° 47'.

leau, Tour in wara, 45.

KATHORI, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmere, a village on the route from the town of Jessulmere to Bahawulpore, and 16 miles N. of the former. It is supplied with water from a fine tank. There are several wells, but the water is brackish. The village is inhabited by Puliwals, called elsewhere Boras, a tribe of Brahmins* engaged principally in commercial pursuits. Lat. 27° 7', long. 70° 59'.

rden, Tables Routes, 143.

KATHOURA, in the British district of Rohtuk, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Hansee, and 37 miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is in some places heavy, but generally good. Lat. 28° 50', long. 76° 45'.

.C. Ms. Doc. .C. Trig. Surv. inner, Excur- ns in India, 242.

KATI, or KASTEE, in Jaunsar, a village among the mountains on the right of the Jumna, and two miles from its bank. It is situate in a chasm, inclosed on every side by declivities, and hence the air is remarkably close, oppressive, and unhealthy. Skinner found the temperature here in the beginning of May 98° in the daytime, and 82° by night. Lat. 30° 36', long. 78° 3'.

.C. Ms. Doc.

KATI.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 141 miles E. by S. of Poonah. Lat. 17° 58', long. 75° 58'.

.C. Ms. Doc.

KATKARINJEH.—A town of Orissa, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, in the native state of Keunjur, 185 miles W. by S. from Calcutta, and 110 miles E.N.E. from Sumbulpoor. Lat. 21° 55', long. 85° 40'.

KATMANDOO.—See KHATMANDOO.

.C. Ms. Doc.

KATNUGGUR.—A town in the British district of Midnapoor, presidency of Bengal, 77 miles S.W. by W. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 1', long. 87° 22'.

.C. Ms. Doc.

KATOH.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 94 miles N.E. by E. from Jodhpoor, and 51 miles N.W. by N. from Ajmeer. Lat. 27° 7', long. 74° 19'.

.C. Ms. Doc.

KATOLE.—A town in the native state of Nagpoor, or dominions of the rajah of Berar, situate on the left bank of

* A description of those who have been converted to the Mahometan faith is given in Malcolm's Central India, ii. 212.

one of the branches of the Warda, and 35 miles W. by N. from Nagpoor. Lat. 21° 16', long. 78° 37'.

KATTEREWAH, in the British district of Saugur and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Jubbulpoor to Ruttunpoor, 76 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 22° 29', long. 80° 57'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KATTYWAR.*—A province comprehending the whole of the peninsula of Guzerat, the name of one of the districts having been thus extended. On the north and north-west the peninsula is bounded by the Runn and the Gulf of Cutch; on the south-west and south by the Arabian Sea; on the east by the Gulf of Cambay and the British district of Ahmedabad. It lies between lat. 20° 42'—23° 10', long. 69° 5'—72° 14', and has an area of 19,850 square miles.[1] It is divided into ten districts, called prants, named respectively, Jhalawar, Kattywar, Muchoo Caunta, Hallar, Soruth, Burda, Gohilwar, Oond Surweya, Babriawar, and Okamundel. These districts are again subdivided into the separate possessions of a host of Hindoo chiefs, some of whom are tributary to the British government, others to the Guicowar. The Peishwa formerly claimed very considerable tributary rights in Kattywar; and the destruction of his power and sovereignty by the British transferred them to the latter. In this manner did the British government acquire superiority over part of the chiefs above mentioned; and it being found inconvenient that two authorities should exercise the power of levying tribute, all have been placed under the control of that government, by whose agency the entire tribute is now collected; the Guicowar's share being accounted for to that prince. The number of chiefs amounts to 216; their total revenue to 450,172*l.*, of which 104,739*l.* is paid as tribute, leaving a residue of 345,433*l.* The military force maintained consists of about 4,000 cavalry and 8,000 infantry. The chiefs are left in a large degree of independence. A criminal court has been established for the trial of more serious offences, through the agency of the British residents; but the native chiefs of the several states within the jurisdiction of the court sit therein as assessors.

[1] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

The surface of the country is generally undulating, with low

* The original name appears to have been Soorashtra,[1] by which it was known to the Greeks.

[1] Jacob, Report on Kattywar, 6.

ranges of hills running in irregular directions. The land in the middlemost part of the district is the highest, and here all the rivers take their rise, disemboguing themselves respectively into the Runn, the Gulf of Cutch, the Arabian Sea, or the Gulf of Cambay. The locality denominated the Gir, consists of a succession of ridges[2] and hills, covered with forest-trees and jungle, and with a surface extremely rugged. Towards the south of the peninsula, some of the hills are above 1,000 feet high; but their elevation declines towards the north. Caverns, deep ravines, and other fastnesses, are very numerous, and being extremely difficult of access, afford retreats from which those within cannot be dislodged but with the utmost difficulty. The deadly climate of this wild tract is an additional security against the attacks of strangers, who encounter great risk by attempting to remain in it at the close of the year. The Seedees, a people from the coast of Africa, alone encounter it with impunity. Some of other races are occasionally tempted to brave the danger, as water and forage may be obtained here when they have failed in the plains, from which the cattle are driven up at such times; the water, however, is bad, and few persons drink of it for many days without incurring the penalty of disease. Numbers are cut off by death, and many more linger in a state of suffering, from agues, fevers, and visceral complaints. These wooded hills are haunted by lions, leopards, chitas or hunting-leopards, wolves, jackals, foxes, wild cats, wild swine, deer, and antelopes; porcupines are also numerous, and vast bodies of migratory rats sometimes move over the country, none knowing whence they come, nor, on their disappearance, whither they go. They are double the size of the common rat; and their ravages in some years are of frightful extent. In 1814 they produced a famine, and on this account it acquired, and is still referred to, as the "rat year."

Of domestic animals, the Kattywar horse was once celebrated, and considered superior, for military purposes, to any in India; but of late years the breed has much deteriorated. Of kine, the breed called Desam is much prized, both in the peninsula and beyond its limits; and buffaloes are also much valued. There are a few camels; but they are small, and not much valued.

[2] Jacob, Rep. 9.

The grains principally cultivated are bajra or millet, joar or maize, and wheat. The sugar-cane is grown to considerable extent; but want of skill among the people prevents the produce from being brought to any other form than goor or molasses. Cotton is the principal commercial crop. The soil is not fertile, being in general rather sandy, and requiring considerable irrigation for the production of crops; but for this there are ample means, as, besides the numerous streams throughout the country, water is in general close to the surface, and wells are very numerous, especially in the southern part of the country. The population is returned at 1,468,900.[3] The principal towns, Amreli, Choteyla, Koondla, Buggusra, Cheetal, are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. For further information, see the article GUZERAT.

[3] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

KATTYWAR.—A prant or district of the peninsula of Guzerat, to the whole of which, moreover, the name has extended. It is derived from the Katty tribe, who, immigrating hither from the westward, succeeded in displacing to a great extent the Rajpoots, who were the previous occupiers of the soil. The district is bounded on the north by the prant of Jhalawar; on the east by the British district of Ahmedabad, and by the prants of Gohilwar and of Oond Surweya; on the south by the prant of Babriawar; on the south-west and west by the prant of Soruth; on the north-west by the prant of Hallar; and lies between lat. 21° 2′—22° 32′, long. 70° 45′—71° 45′. The area has not been officially stated, but by probable approximation it may be estimated at 4,212 square miles. Of the streams which intersect this district, the most considerable is the Bhadur, which, rising not far from the middle of it, flows westward, and, after passing its verge, forms for a considerable distance the boundary between the districts Hallar and Soruth; then enters the last-named district, passes into Burda, and finally falls into the Arabian Sea. The river Sitronji, rising a little southward of the former, takes a south-easterly course, and, passing into the prant of Gohilwar, falls into the Gulf of Cambay. Each of these main streams has several tributaries, and this district is altogether a well-watered tract.

By far the greater part of the population consists of the

Katty tribe, whose successful irruption has been already noticed. These are subdivided into three principal septs, the Wala, the Khachar, and the Khooman. The exact period at which the Kattis appeared in the peninsula of Guzerat is unknown; but it has been conjectured to have been towards the close of the fourteenth[1] century. Though coming immediately from the banks of the Indus, there is reason to conclude that they were originally a northern race; a belief countenanced by their athletic forms, and light-coloured complexions, eyes, and hair. The sun is their chief deity, but intermixture with the Brahmins has caused them to have adopted many of the tenets and observances of that race. The rest of the population is made up of the tribes common in other parts of Guzerat, with a few Mussulmans. The total number is estimated at 189,840.[2]

[1] Jacob, ut supra.
[2] Id. 2.

KATUKPOOR, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allygurh to the town of Moradabad, and 30 miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, and scantily cultivated. Lat. 28° 33′, long. 78° 32′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 48.

KAULARI, or KOELARU, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 12 miles S.E. of the city of Agra. Lat. 27° 3′, long. 78° 14′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAUMOORY.—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 40 miles S.S.E. of Madura. Lat. 9° 24′, long. 78° 25′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAUNDY,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to that of Cawnpore, and 43[2] miles W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country cultivated. Lat. 26° 21′, long. 79° 47′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 120.

KAUNKAKOTE, in the Jetch Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Jhelum, 113 miles W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 31′, long. 72° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAUNWUN.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Dhar, 137 miles W.S.W. from Bhopal, and 174 miles E. from Ahmedabad. Lat. 22° 53′, long. 75° 18′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAURLOOALLA, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

the Punjab, a town situated 24 miles from the right bank of the Jhelum, 142 miles W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 29′, long. 71° 46′.

KAUTCOT.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or the territory of Scindia's family, 103 miles W.S.W. from Hoosungabad, and 120 miles N.W. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 22° 20′, long. 76° 12′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAVUDAHALLI.—A town in the British district of Coimbatoor, presidency of Madras, 141 miles E. of Cannanore. Lat. 12° 4′, long. 77° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAYBONG.—A town in the British province of Pegue, on the right bank of one of the mouths of the Irawady, and 68 miles W. by S. from Pegue. Lat. 17° 30′, long. 95° 16′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAZA.—A town in the British district of Guntoor, presidency of Madras, 10 miles N.E. of Guntoor. Lat. 16° 24′, long. 80° 36′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KAZIKHERA,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to Futtehpore, and five[2] miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country level, and partially cultivated. Lat. 26° 25′, long. 80° 27′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 122.

KAZURANGA.—A town of Assam, in the British district of Nowgong, presidency of Bengal, 42 miles E.N.E. of Nowgong. Lat. 26° 37′, long. 93° 24′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KEDA.—See QUEDAH.

KEDAR GUNGA,[1] in native Gurwhal, a river rising at the north-eastern base of the mountain styled in the trigonometrical survey Mount Moira, and in lat. 30° 54′, long. 79° 5′. It holds a very rapid course of ten or twelve miles, generally in a north-westerly direction, and falls into the Bhageerettee, on the left side, about a gunshot below Gangotri, and in lat. 30° 59′, long. 78° 59′. Like other Himalayan streams, it is subject to great and rapid increase, from the melting of the mountain snows by the sun's heat; and this may account for the different descriptions of it by Fraser, and by Hodgson and Herbert. According to the former, it[2] is "a rapid and considerable stream, said to have its rise in the Cedar Mountain, twelve cos distance." According to the latter, "It has no claim to the title of a river, being merely a torrent from the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Fraser, Tours in Himalaya, 466.

[2] As. Res. xiii. 223—Journ. to the Sources of the Jumna and Bhagirathi.

snow, of ten or twelve feet wide, and shallow. It comes out of a rocky gorge, and its course cannot be longer than three or four miles."

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

KEDAR* KANTA,[1] in native Gurwhal, a peak in the ridge separating the rivers Jumna and Tons. The acclivity of its sides is moderate in all parts, so that it can without much difficulty be ascended everywhere, though elevated considerably above the ridges, which radiate from it to almost all points of the compass. The summit terminates in an horizontal area of a few square yards; and, according to Hodgson[2] and Herbert, consists of gneiss; but Jacquemont[3] explicitly states, that the formation is micaceous schist (micaschiste), which, according to him, forms the whole mass† of the mountain. About the base, however, in many places are enormous beds of white saccharoid limestone, veined with yellowish mica, and sometimes upwards of 120 feet thick. The top of Kedar Kanta is above the limit of forest vegetation, which terminates on its sides, at an elevation of about 10,000 feet above the sea, in rather precise demarcation, on soil well suited for the growth of trees; and consequently the cessation of their growth must be the effect of diminished temperature. Below the stated limit, the sides of the mountain are covered with dense forests of oak, pine, yew, maple, holly, horse-chestnut, alder, rhododendron, and thickets of juniper and gooseberry. The character of the forests is quite that of similar vegetation in Europe, the growth of whose mountains and plains is here united. The treeless and higher part of the mountain produces a sedgy sward, intermixed with various sorts of the anemone, ranunculus, iris, corydalis, phalangium, primula, gentiana, saxifraga, and some other Alpine plants. A minute species of euphorbia thrives, but not below 11,000 feet. In the year when this mountain was surveyed by Hodgson[4] and Herbert, "in June, it

[2] As. Res. xiv. 323*—Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.
[3] iv. 131.
[4] As. Res. ut supra.

* "Kedar," observes Traill,[1] "is derived from 'Ke,' Sanscrit for water, and 'Dar,' abounding with." According to Jacquemont,[2] "Kanta signifie pointe, épine, fourchette. C'est le même mot dans son acceptation primitive et radicale que le pic des Français, le horn des Allemands." So that Kedar Kanta seems to mean "spring-producing summit."

† "Micaschiste, partout de cette variété. Le mica abondant en enduit continu et en amas lamellaires bronzés. Je n'y ai pas vu des grenats, ni aucuns bancs de gneiss ou protogyne." He adds, that he met with some blocks of gneiss and protogyne about the base, but not *in situ*.

[1] As. Res. xvi. 210—Statistical Sketch of Kumaon.
[2] Voyages, iv. 123.

was deep in snow, but in August had lost it all." Jacquemont,[5] at the end of May, found the summit free from snow, though a patch lay undissolved on the north-eastern declivity. From a barometrical observation, he estimates the elevation at 12,756 feet above the sea. The estimate of Hodgson and Herbert is 12,689; a closer correspondence than usual between those authorities. It was a station of the large series of triangles in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Lat. 31° 1′, long. 78° 14′.

[5] Ut supra, 131.

KEDARNATH *[1] (TEMPLE OF), in Gurhwal, is situate on a lofty ridge, rising on the eastern frontier towards Kumaon. The temple is rather large and handsome, and, according to Traill,[2] was only completed about twenty-five years since. It is frequented by Hindoo pilgrims, a previous visit to Kedarnath[3] being considered a necessary preparation to the pilgrimage of Badarinath. The object of worship is a rock, supposed to represent a portion of the body of Kedarnath, who, flying from some pursuers, took refuge here in the form of a buffalo, and, finding himself overtaken, dived into the ground, leaving, however, his hinder part on the surface an object of adoration. The remaining portions of the body of the god, four in number, are objects of worship at four separate temples, situate along the Himalaya chain, and which, along with Kedarnath, form what is termed the "Panch Kedar," the pilgrimage to which places in succession is considered an achievement of extraordinary merit. In the vicinity of Kedarnath is the peak of "Maha† Panth," where, in imitation of the Pandavas,[4] who, according to the legend, devoted themselves, and from whence they were believed to be taken up to heaven, from twenty to thirty wretched victims of superstition annually commit suicide,

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv.

[2] As. Res. xvi. 167 — Statistical Sketch of Kumaon.

[3] Id. xvi. 210 — Statistical Sketch of Kumaon.

[4] Statist. Sketch of Kumaon, ut supra, 210.

* Kedarnath, an incarnation of Sadasheo. According to Traill,[1] "the word 'Kedar' is derived from 'Ke' (Sanscrit), water, and 'Dar,' abounding."

[1] As. Res. xvi. 210 — Statistical Sketch of Kumaon.

† Maha, "great," and Panth, "way." This is probably the summit styled in the trigonometrical survey Peak of Kedarnath, and noted in Hodgson and Herbert's[1] table in the following words:—"A peak supposed to be at the head of the Kedarnath district. Its position is also determined by the Kumaon survey." Its position, as assigned by those officers, is lat. 30° 47′, long. 79° 3′; its elevation 23,062 feet above the sea. It appears to be that noticed in Webb's[2] survey of Kemaoon, and assigned lat. 30° 43′, long. 79° 8′; elevation 23,164 feet.

[1] As Res. xiv. 324*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

[2] As. Res. xiii. 306.

either by proceeding into the snowy waste until they perish by hunger and cold, or by precipitating themselves from a precipice in the neighbourhood, called Bhyrava Jhamp. These suicides are chiefly from Guzerat and Bengal; the hill people seldom thus devote themselves. The rawal, or chief priest of the temple, is invariably a Brahmin from the Malabar coast. The temple has an annual income of about 6,000 rupees, principally from lands, and eked out by offerings. Elevation above the sea, of the temple, 11,755[5] feet. Lat. 30° 44′, long. 79° 7′.

.I.C. Trigon. vey.

.C. Ms. Doc.

KEDER.—A town in the British district of Midnapoor, presidency of Bengal, 60 miles W.S.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 19′, long. 87° 31′.

.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KEDJEREE,[1] in the British district of Hooghly, presidency of Bengal, a seafaring place on the western coast of the estuary of the Hooghly, and on the inside or most western channel, formerly the principal approach for shipping destined for Calcutta. The largest ships might then moor here, the depths being six or seven fathoms; but a sand-bank[2] has accumulated in the road or channel, by which the depth has been reduced to two or two and a half fathoms at low water. The first section of telegraphic communication in India extended from this place to Calcutta. Distance from Calcutta, S.W., 40 miles. Lat. 21° 53′, long. 88°.

Horsburgh, st-India Direc- ry, i. 614.

.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KEDYWAREE, in Sinde, is the mouth of an offset from the right or western side of the Sata, or great eastern branch of the Indus, by which the great bulk of its waters is discharged. Since the inundation of 1848, the old bed of the Kedywaree has been deserted, and the stream now flows to the sea by a channel inclined six miles more eastward. The new channel is at present tolerably well defined, having six to eight feet water at low tide. Lat. 24° 2′, long. 67° 21′.

arden, Tables f Routes, 50.

KEECHOWLEE, in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Mynpooree, and 13 miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is rather good; the country is open, level, and but partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 20′, long. 78° 57′.

.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KEEKAIRY.—A town in the native state of Mysore, 29 miles N.N.W. from Seringapatam, and 96 miles N.E. by E. from Cannanore. Lat. 12° 46′, long. 76° 30′.

KEELEEPALEE.—A town of Orissa, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, in the native state of Sonepoor, situate on the left bank of the Mahanuddy river, and 22 miles S. from Sumbulpoor. Lat. 21° 10′, long. 84° 3′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KEEL KUNDAH.—A town in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, 100 miles S.E. by E. of Cannanore. Lat. 11° 14′, long. 76° 45′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KEENY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 65 miles S.S.W. of Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 19′, long. 77° 16′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KEERPOY,[1] in the British district of Hoogly, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Burdwan to Midnapore, 40[2] miles S. of the former, 30 N.E. of the latter, 48 W. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 44′, long. 87° 41′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 319.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 93, 109.

KEERTAR.—A range of mountains of inconsiderable height, in the western part of Sinde, being an offset of the great Hala range farther west. Their average height is probably below 2,000 feet, but neither as to dimensions nor in a geological point of view, have they been well explored. They lie between lat. 25° 50′—26° 40′, and about the meridian line of long. 67° 40′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KEERUTPOOR, in the British district of Mynpoorie, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to that of Mynpoorie, and six miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 27° 10′, long. 79° 2′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KEIM.—A town in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, 171 miles E.S.E. of Bombay. Lat. 18° 11′, long. 75° 22′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KEIPU, in Bussahir, a pass in Koonawar, over a lofty range of mountains dividing the valley of the Taglakhar river from that of the Hocho. Elevation above the sea 13,456 feet.[1] Lat. 31° 40′, long. 78° 35′.

[1] Gerard, Koonawur, Map. Id. Table iii. No. 77, at end of vol.

KEIRNAH.—A town of Orissa, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, in the native state of Mohurbunge, 153 miles W. by S. from Calcutta, and 117 miles N. from Cuttack. Lat. 22° 9′, long. 86° 5′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KEITHA, or KITHA,[1]* in the British district of Humeerpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Calpee to Jubulpoor, 52[2] miles S. of

[1] E.I.C Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 115.

* Keitah of Fitzclarence,[1] Davidson, and Spry; Kaitah of Mundy.

[1] Journ. 60.

the former, 217 N. of the latter. It is situate on the small river Bearma, amidst sandstone[3] rocks, and on the border of a plain of black soil, to the effects[4] of which is attributed the deadly malaria which has caused the place to be deserted as a military station. The deleterious influence is aggravated during the rainy season by the inundations[5] which overspread the vicinity, and at other times by a very sultry temperature. Here was a British cantonment, which, in 1828, was occupied[6] by two regiments of infantry and a troop of cavalry. They were subsequently withdrawn, and when, six months afterwards, the place was visited by Davidson,[7] the lodges of the Europeans, and even their tombs, had been partially demolished by the natives, and a force of thirty native soldiers and a European serjeant were all that remained. It has, however, still a small bazar, where supplies may be obtained. Lat. 25° 31′, long. 79° 36′.

pry, Modern
lia, i. 136.
Davidson,
avels, i. 213.

pry, i. 134.

lundy,
etches, ii. 121.

213.

I.C. Ms. Doc.

KEKAPAR, in the British district of Saugur and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Baitool to Jubbulpoor, 69 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 22° 33′, long. 78° 41′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

rvine, Topog.
Ajmeer, 41.

ndia Jud. Disp.
June, 1840.

KEKREE,[1] in the British district of Ajmeer, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town, the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name, on the route from Nusseerabad to Boondee, 36 miles S.E. of former, and 56 miles N.W. of latter. The pergunnah, united with those of Phuleya and Sawur, contains[2] 67,080 inhabitants. The population of the town, which is surrounded by a wall, and represented as a place of importance,[3] is 4,025. Distant S.E. from Nusseerabad cantonment 35 miles; S.E. from city of Ajmeer 50. Lat. 26° 1′, long. 75° 20′.

I.C. Ms. Doc.

KELEEAREE, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Almora to the Nepal territory, 26 miles E. of the former. Lat. 29° 39′, long. 80° 8′.

I.C. Ms. Doc.

KELLA CALLE.—A town in the British district of Backergunje, presidency of Bengal, 100 miles E. by N. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 50′, long. 89° 59′.

I.C. Ms. Doc.

KELLUKKAMOOREY.—A town in the native state of Travancore, 120 miles W. by N. from Madura, and 131 miles S.E. by S. from Cannanore. Lat. 10° 15′, long. 76° 27′.

KELSAKARREE.—A town in the British district of Backergunje, presidency of Bengal, 137 miles E. by S. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 17′, long. 90° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KELZUR.—A town in the native state of Nagpoor, or the rajah of Berar's dominions, 26 miles S.W. from Nagpoor, and 86 miles E. by S. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 54′, long. 78° 51′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KEMNA.—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, 88 miles N.E. of Dinapoor. Lat. 26° 22′, long. 86° 16′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KENAMOW.—A town in the native state of Oude, 48 miles S. from Lucknow, and 39 miles S.E. from Cawnpoor. Lat. 26° 11′, long. 80° 57′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KENKAR.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, situate on the left bank of the Monas river, and 65 miles N.N.E. from Goalpara. Lat. 27°, long. 91° 9′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KENLAY.—A town of Burmah, 48 miles S.E. by E. from Ava, and 212 miles N.N.E. from Prome. Lat. 21° 30′, long. 96° 39′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KENNERY.—See SALSETTE.

KEN RIVER.—See CANE.

KEOBRUNG, in Bussahir, a pass over a very lofty ridge, forming on the north-east the boundary between Koonawar and Chinese Tartary. The ascent from the west, or Kunawur side, is gradual, over rubble,[1] containing a portion of white marble fragments. At the highest part is a small level space, free from snow[1] in summer, except in a few hollows. It is situate a short distance within the boundary of Chinese Tartary, but the exposure and severity of the climate prevent any piquet of that people from being stationed there, so that it has been repeatedly visited by Europeans, who, on attempting to continue their course to the eastward, have been uniformly stopped and turned back by the authorities of the Celestial Empire. Hence it has been of late years the remotest point reached by European enterprise in attempting to penetrate in that direction to Central Asia. Gerard from this lofty station, turning his eyes towards Chinese Tartary, found his view confined by clouds; but as far as it reached, the country was arid and undulating, and bounded eastward by lofty mountains. These, at their north-western extremity, were enveloped in clouds; but he conjectures that their elevation is very great. "This

[1] Jacquemont, Voyage, iv 298. Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 115, 117.

chain must extend much farther than I could see, and it is probable that it trends along the bank of the Indus from Mansarowur to Leh, of Ludak, or even to the limits of Kashmeer."[2] To the south, not far distant, there was a cluster of snowy peaks, and on the north, beyond the Sutluj, the snowy bases of enormous mountains were visible, their summits being shrouded in clouds. The weather was very fine when this pass was visited by Jacquemont, who ascended a summit about 300 feet above the pass, and at an elevation of 18,600 feet above the sea, enjoyed a magnificent prospect. "The[3] southern (outer) chain of the Himalaya is entirely lost in the circle of snowy summits which form the horizon everywhere, except east-north-east, where, for some degrees a gap interrupts the continuity of eternal ice. However, the elevation of this zone is moderate, for the highest mountains visible to the naked eye, measured approximately by trigonometry, do not exceed 21,000 feet, and few of them attain that elevation. But in whatever direction we extend our view by the aid of telescope, further ranges appear rising one beyond the other in every direction, and the more distant, in the direction of north-north-east, towards the banks of the Indus, are probably the highest of all. By means of a judicious estimate of the distance and combination of it with the angles of altitude above the horizon, as compared with the angles subtended by some, carefully ascertained, one of the summits near the Indus is estimated by Mr. Gerard to have an elevation exceeding 24,000* feet above the sea." As already mentioned, the pass was found free from snow at the end of July, though at the enormous elevation of 18,313[4]† feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 36', long. 78° 54'.

loyd and
ard, ii. 116.

acquemont,
age, iv. 300.

Gerard, Koona-
ır, 50.

* Eight thousand mètres. Jacquemont here probably had in his thoughts a statement which appears in Gerard's Koonawur;[1] but, according to that statement, "the height of this range will come out 27,000 feet." Vigne[2] also makes mention of the enormous height of the mountains in that region.

). 6.

Kashmir, ii. 340.

† Jacquemont states the limit of perpetual snow in this region at 6,000 mètres, or above 18,000 feet, and confesses that he regards the circumstance as inexplicable. But it may be probably accounted for by the radiation of heat from the elevated surface of the great Tibetan and Himalayan highlands, probably above 100,000 square miles in extent. In those very elevated tracts, in consequence of the generally cloudless state of the sky,

KEONGPULA, KEONGPEETA, or KHEOUNGKELA.—A stockade situate near the river Arracan, in the province of the same name, and about thirty miles from the town, likewise so designated. It is noticeable only on account of an attempt to reduce it, made in 1825, by a marine force under Commodore Hayes. It was then garrisoned by 1,000 men, and after a severe contest of ten hours' duration, the commander was forced to retire. Lat. 20° 30′, long. 93° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Wilson, Burmese War, 53.

KEOOKOOCHEE,[1] in Bussahir, a halting-place on the north-eastern declivity of the elevated Charung Pass, which traverses the huge mountain dividing the valley of the Buspa from that of the Tidung. This place is frequented on account of its supply of herbage from thyme, mint, sage, and other odoriferous plants, and of fuel, from junipers and other shrubs, indispensable resources to travellers in those frigid and dreary wastes. The halting-place is on the right bank of the Nungulti, a rapid unfordable torrent, falling into the river Tidung a few miles farther down. Elevation above the sea 12,457* feet. Lat. 31° 27′, long. 78° 37′.

[1] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 78.

KEOUN NAGAH.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irawaddy river, and 40 miles N. from Prome. Lat. 19° 20′, long. 95°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KEOW PEA.—A town in the British province of Tenasserim, presidency of Bengal, 37 miles N.W. by N. of Tenasserim. Lat. 12° 33′, long. 98° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KEPU,[1] in the hill state of Kotgurh, a village situate on the left bank of the Sutluj, and at the northern base of the lofty ridge on which stands the fort of Kotgurh. The village of Kepu is 3,000[2] feet above the sea, and surrounded by beautiful and luxuriant vegetation.[3] Lat. 31° 20′, long. 77° 31′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] As. Res. xv. 488—Gerard, on Climate of Subáthu.
[3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 902—Hutton, Trip to Kunawur.

KERAON, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

and the extreme aridity and tenuity of the air, the direct rays of the sun have a power scarcely exceeded at lower levels. Thus Jacquemont[1] found them so powerful there, as to heat stones to a degree unbearable by the hand, whilst, close to the same place, water was freezing in the shade; and in the Nibrung Pass[2] the thermometer, lying on the ground for a few minutes, rose to 105° in the sun, although the temperature of the wind at the same time was only 33°.

[1] iv. 298.
[2] Lloyd and Gerard, ii. 44; Gerard, Koonawur, 62.

* 12,500 in text of Lloyd and Gerard;[1] 12,524 in Table iv. at the end of Account of Koonawur.

[1] Ut supra, ii. 79.

governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town three miles N. of the left bank of the Jumna, 20 miles E. of Calpee. Lat. 26° 7′, long. 80° 7′.

I.C. Ms. Doc.

KERIAL,[1] KOREN, or BHOKUR.—A raj under the control of the political agent for the south-west frontier of Bengal. The chief districts bordering on it are Bora Sambha, Patna, Phooljer, and Calahandy; and it embraces an area of 1,512[2] square miles. Its centre is in lat. 20° 30′, long. 82° 40′. The country is wild, and the people savage. The tribute, however, amounting, with that of Bhokur, which is included in it, to 1,095 rupees, is represented as paid with regularity. The present annual value of the country has been computed at 10,000 rupees. The population is supposed to be about 68,000.[3] Kerial, the capital, is in lat. 20° 19′, long. 82° 50′.

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KERIM KHAN, in the British district of Humeerpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Jumna, the channel of which is obstructed by rocks of kankar or calcareous conglomerate, lying in confusion, in consequence of the less-resisting clay, which sustained them, having been washed away by the violence of the stream. The rocks formerly extended in broken masses four or five feet above the water, for two-thirds of the width of the river, and at the season of low water formed so dangerous and difficult an obstruction to navigation, that by the order of government, engineers have for some years been employed in removing them. Lat. 26° 20′, long. 79° 34′.

I.C. Ms. Doc.

KEROWLEE.[1]—A small state in Rajpootana, denominated from the city of the same name. It is bounded on the north by Bhurtpore; on the east by the state of Dholpore; on the south-east by the river Chumbul, dividing it from the territory of Gwalior, or the possessions of the Scindia family; on the west by the river Bunass, dividing it from the state of Jeypore; and on the north-west by the state of Jeypore. It lies between lat. 25° 53′—26° 48′, long. 76° 47′—77° 38′. The area is 1,878[2] square miles. Little or no authentic * informa-

...urn. As. Soc. ... 1833, p. 490 ...utherland, on ...a of Indian ...es; and ...sep, India ...les, ii. 187.

...azetteer, ii. 77.

* Hamilton,[1] without specifying any authority, states that "the most productive portion of the territory is a narrow valley, which extends thirty miles to the Banass river, and is scarcely a mile broad;" and it is some corroboration of this statement, that, in Tod's map accompanying his Annals of Rajasthan, the territory is represented as comprising two ranges

tion as to its physical characteristics or productions appears to exist. The population, computed at the rate of 100 to the square mile, would amount to 187,800; and this is believed to be not widely distant from the fact.

From its slight importance, the early history of this district is very obscure, and perhaps the first that is known of it is, that in 1454 it was conquered[3] by Mahmud Khilji, king of Malwa, and, with some neighbouring tracts, assigned as an appanage to his son. After the conquest of Malwa by Akbar, the territory of Kerowlee probably became incorporated with the empire of Delhi, and on the decline of that state, it appears to have been so far subjugated[4] to the Mahrattas, that they exacted from it a tribute of 25,000 rupees annually. In 1817, the right or claim to this tribute, with some others of a similar nature, was, under the fourteenth article of the treaty[5] of Poona, transferred by the Peishwa to the British government, which gratuitously remitted[6] it to the rajah. He was, however, little grateful for the concession, as, though bound by treaty to acknowledge the supremacy of the British government, and to co-operate with it, he in 1825, when that government was engaged in the Burmese war, and the standard of rebellion was hoisted at Bhurtpore by Doorjun Saul, lent his puny aid to sustain the cause of the usurper just named, and on the fall of the fortress, assembled troops for his own defence. Subsequently, however, he made strong[7] professions of attachment, and it was not deemed necessary to take any serious notice of these very foolish but hostile proceedings. Beyond the adjustment of some border differences between the states of Kerowlee and Jeypore, there seems to have been hardly any communication with the rajah of this small principality, from the period of the negotiation of the treaty until recently, when the advice and remonstrance of the British political agent were demanded by the usual causes—mismanagement on the part of the head of the state and his servants; pecuniary difficulties[8] thence resulting, and the existence of faction and insubordination among the military chiefs. Subsequently, the distracted condition of the state induced the

[3] Ferishta, iv. 219.

[4] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, iii. 403.

[5] Treaties with Native Powers, p. lxviii.

[6] Treaties, ut supra, lxxix.

[7] Sutherland, Sketch of Political Relations, 113.

[8] India Pol. Disp. 20 Feb. 1850.

of hills, running parallel to each other, at an interval of two or three miles, and in a direction of from north-east to south-west. He adds, "the total revenues are about two lacs of rupees per annum."

ia Pol. Disp. ly, 1851.

rajah to solicit[9] the interference of the British government; and a compliance with his request led to the restoration of tranquillity. Upon the death, in 1852, of the young rajah Nursing Pal, his adopted son Bhurt Pal was recognised by the British government as his successor, and arrangements were made for the administration of the state during the minority of the rajah.[1] The total revenue of the country is stated at 506,903 rupees;[2] but so much is alienated for various purposes, as to leave little more than two-thirds of that sum for the use of the state. The military force appears greatly disproportioned to the importance or necessities of the state, being returned at 784[3] (cavalry and infantry), besides nearly 1,100 men in the garrisons of a few forts; making a total of nearly 1,900.

26 Jan. 1853.

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I.C. Ms. Doc.

rden, Tables Routes, 298.

eschreibung Hindustan, 24.

KEROWLEE,[1] in Rajpootana, the principal place of a small state of the same name, is situate on the route from Nusserabad to Gwalior, 152 miles[2] E. of the former, and 89 W. of the latter. Garden gives nearly all that of late years is known of the place in the following passage:—"A large town, and capital of the Karowlee state; supplies and water abundant; the town is inclosed by a pucka (masonry) wall, and surmounted by difficult ravines to an extent of nearly two miles." * Tieffenthaler, describing its condition about seventy years ago,[3] states that the site of the town was selected by the rajah, when seeking security against Mahomedan invaders, on account of the difficulty of access to it, the road being for two miles narrow, and easily defended. The immediate environs of the town he describes as well watered, fertile, carefully cultivated, and containing fine groves; the houses as built of brick, and those of a superior class faced with squared stone, and covered with large thin slabs; but the streets as narrow and filthy. He mentions two forts on two connected hills close to the town. One, the residence of the rajah, is described as a fine building, with very lofty towers, the walls being outside and inside faced with red stone, put together with admirable

Gazetteer, ii. 77.

* Hamilton's[1] account of the place is as follows:—"The town stands on the Pushperee, a stream with high perpendicular banks, which, during the rainy season, swells to a torrent, and on the other side is almost surrounded by deep ravines. The fort is in the centre of the town, and encompassed by a good stone wall, with bastions."

accuracy and fine finish. The interior is represented as containing fine buildings and agreeable gardens. The walls of the town are stated to be massive, and well built of large slabs, laid in regular layers one over the other; but the whole upper fabric as too frail to bear artillery, and subject to inevitable destruction, if so assailed. Kerowlee is distant S.W. of Agra 80 miles, S. of Delhi 150. Lat. 26° 28′, long. 77° 10′.

KERUTPOOR, in Sirhind, a village in the alluvial tract on the left bank of the Sutlej. It is situate in a beautiful grove of mango-trees, and at the foot of a bank surmounted by an elegant Hindoo temple,[1] approached by means of a finely-proportioned and grand flight of stone steps. The neighbouring alluvial eminences are furrowed and broken up by torrents into numerous abrupt knolls, the resort of innumerable wild peafowl, protected by the superstition of the natives, and enlivening and heightening the beauty of the scenery. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,090 miles. Lat. 31° 11′, long. 76° 37′. E.I.C. Trig. Surv. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Vigne, Kashmir, i. 54. Garden, Tables of Routes, 172, 220.

KERYCAUD.—A town of Southern India, in the native state of Travancore, situate on the coast, 122 miles W.S.W. from Madura. Lat. 9° 11′, long. 76° 32′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KESSODE.—A town in the province of Guzerat, or the dominions of the Guicowar, 13 miles N.E. from the coast, and 81 miles S.S.W. from Rajkote. Lat. 21° 16′, long. 70° 18′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KEST,[1] in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Agra to that of Etawa, and eight[2] miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, and the country well cultivated. Lat. 26° 52′, long. 78° 58′. [1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. [2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 7.

KETHOR, in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Muzuffurnuggur to Boolundshuhur, 33 miles N. of the latter. Lat. 28° 51′, long. 78°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KETWAREE, in the territory of Bhurtpore, a village on the route from Muttra to Ferozpore, in the British district of Goorgaon, 35 miles N.W. of the former, 17 S.E. of latter. Lat. 27° 37′, long. 77° 12′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KEUNJUR.—A town of Orissa, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, in the native state of Keunjur, three miles from E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

the left bank of the Byeturnee river, and 82 miles N. by W. from Cuttack. Lat. 21° 39′, long. 85° 41′.

KEUNJUR, in Orissa, one of the Cuttack mehals, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, bounded on the north by Singboom; on the north-east by Mohurbunge; on the east by the British district of Balasore; on the south by the Cuttack mehals; and on the west by the native states of Bombra and Bonei: it extends from lat. 21° 1′—22°, and from long. 85° 7′—86° 23′; is ninety miles in length from south-east to north-west, and sixty miles in breadth. The population is returned at 225,990. The mehal became subject to British supremacy upon the conquest of the province of Cuttack in 1804.

.I.C. Ms. Doc.

s. Res. xviii. —Franklin, on ol. of Bundel- and.

'ranklin, ut ›ra, 42.

KEUTEE,[1] in Baghelcund, or the territory of Rewa, a village on the direct route from Mirzapoor to the diamond-mines of Punnah, and 75 miles S.W. of the former. It is remarkable for a cascade, where the Mohana, a small tributary of the Tons, falls a depth[2] of 272 feet,* over a purplish rock overlying a mottled sandstone. Elevation above the sea 923 feet.[3] Lat. 24° 49′, long. 81° 31′.

I.C. Ms. Doc.

KEWAIE, or KOT KEWAYI, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town near the eastern frontier towards Benares, and about eight miles from the left bank of the Ganges, 25 miles E. of the city of Allahabad. Lat. 25° 25′, long. 82° 23′.

I.C. Ms. Doc.

KEYALL, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the river Indus, 78 miles S.W. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 29° 15′, long. 70° 43′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

I.C. Trigon. irv.

raser, Journ. in imalaya, 52.

KEYONTHUL,[1] a hill state between the Sutlej and the Jumna, is bounded on the north by Simla and by the chieftainships Kothee, Mudhan, Theog, and Goond, all of them tributary to Keyonthul; on the east by Bulsun; on the south by Sirmour and by territory appertaining to the rajah of Pateeala; and on the west by Baghat and a portion of Pateeala. It is about fifteen miles in length from north to south, and about the same distance in breadth. The centre is in lat. 31°, long. 77° 18′. It is throughout a maze of mountains of considerable height, no part of the country having probably an elevation less than 3,000 feet, while one summit, that of Manund,

* Such is Franklin's statement in the text; in his accompanying map, it is stated at 362 feet.

attains the height of 7,800;[2] and another, that of Mahhassu, 9,078[3] above the sea. The drainage is south-eastward, into the river Giri. The principal place is Junug, the residence of the rana, or Hindoo prince.

[2] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[3] Lloyd, Journ. to Himalaya, i. 150.

The territory of Keonthul was dismembered[4] by the British government, after the conquest of the hills, and a portion sold to the rajah of Pateeala. In consideration of this alienation, the remainder of the Keonthul state is exempted from the payment of tribute. As at present existing, Keonthul proper has an area of 139 square miles;[5] but if its tributary dependencies, Kothee, Mudhan, Theog, Goond, and Poonder, be included, the area will be 272 miles. The population of Keonthul proper is about 14,000; with that of the dependencies, it is estimated at 26,000. The chief state produces an annual revenue of about 2,000*l.*; the dependencies about 1,350*l.*

[4] De Cruz, ut supra, 118.
[5] Statistics of Native States.

KEYRAULOO,[1] in Guzerat, or territory of the Guicowar, a town on the route from Neemuch to Deesa, 219 miles[2] W. of former, 41 S.E. of latter. It is situate in a fertile country, and is a flourishing town, with considerable manufactures. Population about 12,000, many of whom are of Sindhian descent, the place being held by chiefs of that nation on feudal tenure from the Guicowar. Lat. 23° 54′, long. 72° 39′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 249.

KEYSOPOOR, in the British district of Allyghur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allyghur cantonment to that of Etawa, and 29 miles[2] S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, and the country well cultivated. Lat. 27° 32′, long. 78° 18′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 45.

KEYSUMPETT.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or the Nizam's dominions, 32 miles S.S.W. from Hyderabad, and 80 miles N.N.E. from Kurnool. Lat. 16° 56′, long. 78° 24′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHAB, or CHAP,[1] in Bussahir, a village of Koonawar, on the left bank of the Sutluj, which here flows between stupendous cliffs of mica-slate and granite. The site of the village is circumscribed by fragments of rock, amidst which the traveller is surprised to find himself instantly amongst fields, vineyards, and avenues of apricot-trees.[2] It is the highest place[3] in which the grape grows in Koonawar. It does not, however, ripen properly, and is little better than the

[1] Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 330.
[2] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 145.
[3] As. Res. xv. 370—Herbert, Levels of the Setlej.

produce of the wild vine of Koonawar. Elevation above the sea 9,310 feet. Lat. 31° 48′, long. 78° 41′.

KHABILI.—A river of Nepal, rising in lat. 27° 27′, long. 88° 7′, on the western side of the spur of the Himalayas, separating Nepal from Sikhim. It flows in a south-westerly direction for fifty miles, and falls into the Tambur in lat. 27° 13′, long. 87° 27′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHABUL,[1] in Bussahir, a village in the valley of the Pabur, and a mile from the right bank of that river, is situate on the route from Subathoo to the Burenda Pass, and 20 miles S.W. of this last place. The surrounding country is described by Lloyd[2] as "well tilled, and the villages large, clean, and delightfully situated amongst shady trees. The sycamore, chestnut, and apricot, the last loaded with green fruit, grew in great luxuriance. Numerous streams likewise rushed down the sides of the mountain, and either turned mills or were conducted to irrigate the fields." Elevation above the sea 8,400 feet.[3] Lat. 31° 15′, long. 77° 58′.

Lloyd, Tours in Himalaya, i. 226.

Id. ib.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHACHI.—A town in the native state of Nepal, 154 miles W. by N. from Khatmandoo, and 98 miles N.N.W. from Goruckpoor. Lat. 28°, long. 82° 51′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 67.

[3] Voyages, vi. 427.

[4] Central India, ii. 499.

[5] Id. ii. 348.

KHACHROD,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town on the route from Baitool to Neemuch, 231[2] miles N.W. of the former, 81 S.E. of the latter. It is a large open town. Supplies and water are abundant. Jacquemont,[3] who styles it a small town, states that its tobacco is highly celebrated. According to Malcolm, it has 10,000[4] houses, an amount which would assign it about 50,000 inhabitants; but this is unquestionably exaggerated. Elevation[5] above the sea 1,638 feet. Lat. 23° 28′, long. 75° 20′.

Leech, Attock, 15. Hough, Narr. of Exp. in Afg. 334. Burnes, Pers. Narr. 118. Moorcr. Panj. Bokh. ii. 324.

KHAIRABAD.—A village on the right bank of the Indus, opposite Attock, and at the Peshawur or western extremity of the ferry, or of the bridge of boats which affords the means of communication during the season of low water. It is a poor place, with a small mud fort, built, according to some, by Akbar; according to others, by Nadir Shah; but there is a good aqueduct for the purposes of irrigation. It is commanded by the high grounds on both sides of the river. Lat. 33° 54′, long. 72° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHAIRAH, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-

governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town in lat. 27° 42', long. 77° 30'.

KHALBOLEA.—A town in the British district of Nuddea, presidency of Bengal, 66 miles N.N.E. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 30', long. 88° 43'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHALIYANPOOR,[1] in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Cawnpore to the town of Futtehpoor, and 15[2] miles N.W. of the latter. There is a serai or lodge for travellers here. The road in this part of the route is indifferent; the country level, and partially cultivated. Lat. 26° 4', long. 80° 42'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Heber, Journ. in India, i. 350.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 31.

KHALIYANPOOR* (KULEEANPUR),[1] in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from the town of Bareilly to Almora, and 46 miles N. of the former. It is a wretched place, and, though situate on a plain apparently open and dry, the air for the greater part of the year is very unhealthy,[2] afflicting the inhabitants with severe intermittents and other fatal fevers. The natives call the disease awal, and, with perverse ignorance, attributing it to the quality of the water, take no precautions against the malaria. The road in this part of the route is bad. Lat. 28° 54', long. 79° 30'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms Doc.

[2] Heber, Journ. in India, i. 457.

KHALKA DEBI, called also ATTUK, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a ruined village, with Hindoo temple, on the route from Askot to the Bians Pass, 11 miles N.E. of former, half a mile from the right bank of the Kalee river. Lat. 29° 49', long. 80° 32'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHALSEE,[1] in Jaunsar, a town, with a fort, at the confluence[2] of the rivers Tons and Jumna. In the Goorkha war it early fell into the power of the British, and was retained, with the rest of Jaunsar, by the East-India Company, when the rajah of Sirmoor was restored to his possessions. It was formerly more considerable[3] and flourishing than at present, yet still remains the entrepôt of the commerce between the plains and the tracts northward. Close to the town a copper-mine was formerly worked, but has been for some time abandoned. As the confluence of the Tons and Jumna is 1,686[4]

* "Granary-town;" from Khaliyan, "granary," and Pur, "town."

[1] E.I.C Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv.

[2] Fraser, Tour in Himalaya, 30, 53, 81.

[3] Transacts. of Roy. As. Soc. i. 57, 60—Blane, Memoir on Sirmor.

[4] As. Res. xiv. 328*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

feet above the sea, the elevation of Khalsee, situate on a ridge rising considerably above that point, must exceed that amount. Lat. 30° 32′, long. 77° 54′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHAMARIYA,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town 55 miles W. of Goruckpore cantonment, is situate on the Ramrekha, a feeder of the river Koyane. Buchanan,[2] who reported its condition forty years ago, states, "Khamariya, where the police-officers reside, including an adjacent market-place, named Khankala, and a hamlet, called Chauni, does not contain more than 100 huts." It formerly gave name to the present pergunnah of Amorha. Distant N.W. of Benares 110 miles, N.E. of Allahabad 100. Lat. 26° 50′, long. 82° 18′.

[2] Survey of Eastern India, ii. 378.

KHAMBAT.—A town of Burmah, 19 miles from the right bank of the Khyendwen river, and 173 miles N.W. from Ava. Lat. 23° 46′, long. 94° 25′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHANAIWALA, in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situate 17 miles from the left bank of the Chenaub, 28 miles E.N.E. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 16′, long. 71° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHANAPOOR.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 57 miles S.E. by E. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 15′, long. 74° 48′.

KHANAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Kolapoor, territory of Bombay, 29 miles S. from Kolapoor, and 40 miles N.W. by N. from Belgaum. Lat. 16° 19′, long. 74° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHANAPOOR.—A town in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, 15 miles S. of Belgaum. Lat. 15° 39′, long. 74° 33′.

Wood, Oxus. Boileau, Rajwara, Map.

KHANBAILA, in Bhawlpoor, a considerable town near the left bank of the Punjnud. The neighbouring country is very fertile, and, in the season of inundation, overspread by the waters of the river; so that the dense population, by light labour, draw from it abundant and rich crops, especially of rice, wheat, and barley. When visited by Wood, so early as the end of April, "the surface was often, as far as the eye could range, one continuous corn-field. It was harvest-time, and crops of wheat and barley stood ready for the sickle, dressed in the rich livery of the season." When the waters retire, the seed is thrown down, and the farmer has no further

trouble till the harvest calls him forth to husband his crops. Khanbaila is in lat. 29° 4′, long. 70° 52′.

KHANDEISH.—See CANDEISH.

KHANGHER.—A town of Sinde, in the British district of Shikarpoor, presidency of Bombay, 25 miles N.N.W. of Shikarpoor. Lat. 28° 19′, long. 68° 26′. E.I.C.Ms. Doc.

KHANGURH.—A town in the native state of Bhawulpoor, 68 miles S. from Bhawulpoor, and 103 miles W.N.W. from Beekaneer. Lat. 28° 16′, long. 71° 45′.

KHANGURH, in the Sinde Saugur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Chenaub, 32 miles S.W. by S. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 29° 45′, long. 71° 13′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHANPOOR, in the British district of Ghazeepore, the principal place of the pergunnah or subdivision of the same name, a town on the route from Ghazeepoor cantonment to Jounpore, 32 miles W. of the former, 28 S.E. of the latter. Lat. 25° 34′, long. 83° 11′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 359.

KHANPOOR,[1] in Bhawlpoor, a flourishing commercial town, with a good roofed bazar, is situate on the Ikhtiarwah, a navigable canal from the Punjnud. There is a ruinous mud fort, 200 yards long and 120 broad. The surrounding country is populous, and, where irrigated, fertile; but in general of lighter quality than the region to the south and west, as the eastern desert here begins to be observable. The route from Islamgurh, situate 55 miles south, is through the sandy desert, in which the characteristic features of such frightful tracts are peculiarly striking. They are well described by Boileau:[2]— "Long and lofty ridges of sandhills follow each other in ceaseless succession, as if an ocean of sand had been suddenly arrested in its progress, with intervals of a quarter or half a mile, or even more, between its gigantic billows; for, after ascending many hundred yards along a gradual slope, we would suddenly come to a steep descent, when our path lay across the line of waves; and on other occasions we would perhaps move parallel to them, with a steep wall of sand on one hand, and a gentle rise on the other." Khanpoor has many symptoms of having been formerly a place of much greater importance than now. Population 10,000.[3] Lat. 28° 35′, long. 70° 41′.

[1] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 389. Conolly (A.), Jour. to India, ii. 282.

[2] Rajwara and Bahawulpoor, 52.

[3] Hough, 13.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHANPOOR, in the Punjab, a fort 41 miles E. of Attock, is situated at the foot of the low range of mountains forming the first stage of the ascent from the plain to the Himalaya. It is surrounded by a fertile country, containing beautiful gardens. Lat. 33° 52′, long. 73°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
Garden, Tables of Routes, 266.

KHANPOOR GHAT, in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a pass through a low range of hills extending from north-east to south-west. The small town or village of Pingawa is situate a mile east of the pass, which is on the route from Muttra to Ferozpoor, and 52 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 27° 54′, long. 77° 9′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 52.

KHANSRU CHOKI, in the British district of Dehra Doon, a halting-place on the route from Hurdwar to Dehra, and 12 miles N.W. of the former place. There is encamping-ground in the contiguous forest, and water from a well and the river Suswa. The road in this part of the route is excellent, and practicable for carriages. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 937 miles. Lat. 30° 5′, long. 78° 11′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 1.
[3] Journ. i. 599.
[4] Baber, Mem. 352.
[5] Id. 353-367.
[6] Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 110.
[7] Mem. 367.
[8] Price, Chronological Retrospect, iii. 695, quoting Abulfazl.

KHANWAH,[1] in the territory of Bhurtpore, a village on the route from Agra to Ajmeer, 31[2] miles W. of the former, 197 E. of the latter. It is described by Heber[3] as a large but dilapidated village, situate at the foot of a great ridge of rock, surmounted by a small mosque. Here, in the year 1526, commenced[4] the great battle between Baber, the Mogul conqueror of Delhi, and Rana Sanka, of Oodeypore, the head of a confederacy of Rajpoot princes, banded to engage[5] the Mussulmans. Baber was so alarmed respecting the result, that, hoping to gain the favour of heaven by contrition, he renounced the use of wine, or any other strong drink, broke up his drinking-vessels of gold and silver, and distributed the metal as alms. Rana Sanka was totally defeated,[6] and escaped with difficulty, and Baber[7] assumed the title of Ghazi, or "victorious champion of the faith." He also caused a tower of the skulls of the infidels to be erected on a small hill close to the field of battle. The force opposed to Baber is reported[8] to have amounted to 200,000 men, principally cavalry. Khanwah is in lat. 27° 3′, long. 77° 37′.

Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 317.

KHAPALU, or KHOPALU, in the territory of Gholab Singh, a fort built on the summit of a rock, nearly isolated, in

an expanse on the left bank of the Indus. This open space is described by Vigne as a sloping bank "of two or three miles in extent, and exhibiting a green and shady confusion of stone walls, cottages, and fruit-trees." The eminence on which the fort stands is more than 1,000 feet above the Indus, and commands a very grand view. Lat. 35° 7′, long. 76° 24′.

KHAPPA.—A town in the native state of Nagpore, or the dominions of the rajah of Berar, situate on the right bank of one of the tributaries of the Wein Gunga river, 21 miles N. by W. from Nagpore. Lat. 21° 25′, long. 79°.

KHAPPOH, in the British district of Saugur and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Jubbulpoor to Nagpoor, 14 miles S. by E. of the former. Lat. 22° 59′, long. 80° 4′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHAPURHA,[1] in the British district of Jounpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Jounpoor cantonment to Purtabgurh, 14[2] miles W. of the former, 34 E. of the latter, situate on the right bank of the river Saee, here crossed by a fine bridge of masonry. Lat. 25° 45′, long. 82° 33′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 209.

KHARRAH, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Bikumpoor to Balmeer, and 67 miles S. of the former. It is situate in a sterile, ill-cultivated country, and contains 200 houses and four shops, supplied with water from four tanks. The road in this part of the route is firm. Lat. 27° 1′, long. 72° 12′. Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 99-216. Garden, Tables of Routes, 301.

KHARROH, or KHARA, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer, a village on the western frontier, towards Sinde. A line drawn from this village in an easterly direction to the opposite frontier would nearly bisect Jessulmeer, and divide the comparatively fertile tract in the southern part from the thoroughly barren desert in the northern. Khara is in lat. 27° 32′, long. 71° 39′. Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 279.

KHASGUNJ,[1] in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route, by Nanamow Ghat, from Lucknow to Futtehgurh, and 38 miles S.E. of the latter. The country is fertile, and generally cultivated,[2] though much cut up by ravines and fissures, the haunts of wolves and hyænas. Lat. 27°, long. 80° 2′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Archer, Tours, i. 44.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 43.

Thorn, Mem. of War, 389.

Cautley, Prolongation of Ganges Canal, 19.

Thorn, ibid.

Garden, 4.

Statistics of N.W. Prov. 83.

KHASGUNJE,[1] * in the British district of Mynpoorie, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Allyghur to Bareilly, and 38[2] miles S.E. of the former. It is situate on the Kalee Nuddi (East), here crossed by a handsome brick bridge[3] of five arches, up to the vicinity of which the river is navigable[4] from the Ganges; thus affording a communication by water from the sea to this place. Here was formerly a military cantonment, which was burned[5] during Holcar's incursion into the Doab in 1804. It is now a large town,[6] with a population of 10,752.[7] The road in this part of the route is good generally, but in some parts heavy; the country open, and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 48′, long. 78° 43′.

KHATAH.—A town in the native territory of Rampoor, district of Bareilly, 25 miles N.W. from the town of Bareilly, and 26 miles E.S.E. from Moradabad. Lat. 28° 40′, long. 79° 14′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHATANG.—A town in the native state of Nepal, three miles from the right bank of the Arun river, and 96 miles E.S.E. from Khatmandho. Lat. 27° 18′, long. 86° 46′.

KHATMANDOO.—A town of Nepaul, situated on the east bank of the Bishnmutty river, and regarded as the capital of the country, not so much in consideration of its superiority in point of size or population, as from its being selected for the residence of the rajah. Its length along the bank of the river is about a mile, and its average breadth scarcely exceeds a quarter of that distance. Access to the town from the westward is obtained by means of two slight bridges thrown over the river, one at its northern, the other at its southern extremity. Though building-stone abounds, edifices of this material, with the exception of some of the ornamental parts of temples, are altogether wanting. The city, however, is adorned by several temples, "constructed[1] of brick, with two, three, and four sloping roofs, diminishing gradually as they ascend, and terminating pretty generally in pinnacles, which, as well as some of the superior roofs, are splendidly gilt, and produce a very picturesque and agreeable effect." But among the most striking objects of the place are its numerous wooden temples,

[1] Kirkpatrick, Account of Nepaul, 159.

* "Government-market;" from Khass, belonging exclusively to government, and Ganj, "market."

many of them of considerable elevation and proportionate bulk, which are scattered over the environs as well as throughout the body of the town. Like those of most other eastern towns, the streets of Khatmandoo are narrow and dirty. The houses are of brick, with tiled roofs, and though consisting ordinarily of several stories, they are represented, almost without exception, as of a mean appearance. Even the residence of the rajah is entitled to no particular notice. The number of houses has been estimated at 5,000, and the population at 50,000. Khatmandoo is distant 137 miles N.E. from Goruckpore, and 53 E. by S. from Gorkha. Lat. 27° 42′, long. 85° 18′.

KHEDRA.—A village in the British district Huriana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, presidency of Bengal. Lat. 29° 21′, long. 75° 56′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHEERE.—A town in the native state of Oude, 10 miles from the left bank of the Chowka river, and 72 miles N. from Lucknow. Lat. 27° 54′, long. 80° 51′.

KHEERWA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 49 miles S.E. by S. from Jodhpoor, and 93 miles S.W. from Ajmeer. Lat. 25° 41′, long. 73° 33′.

KHEGUMPA.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, three miles from the left bank of the Demree river, and 64 miles N.N.W. from Gowhatty. Lat. 27°, long. 91° 24′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHEIR.—A town of Guzerat, in the native state of Mhyecaunta, on the left bank of one of the branches of the Saburmuttee, and 87 miles N.N.E. from Ahmedabad. Lat. 24° 9′, long. 73° 9′.

KHEIR.—A town in the British district of Poonah, presidency of Bombay, 68 miles E. of Bombay. Lat. 18° 51′, long. 73° 55′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHEIR.—A town in the British district of Poonah, presidency of Bombay, 76 miles S.E. of Bombay. Lat. 18° 23′, long. 73° 53′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHEIR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or the Nizam's dominions, situate on the right bank of the Godavery river, and 160 miles N.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 58′, long. 76° 50′.

KHEIR.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 135 miles E.S.E. of Bombay. Lat. 18° 22′, long. 74° 51′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. [2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 237.

KHEJURWALA,[1] in the British district of Suharunpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Meerut to Suharunpoor, and nine miles[2] S.E. of the latter place. It is situate in a level, open, well-cultivated country, yielding adequate supplies for troops. The road in this part of the route is good. Distant N.W. from Calcutta, *vid* Kurnaul, 1,000 miles. Lat. 29° 52′, long. 77° 41′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. [2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 291. [3] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwá, 185. [4] Malcolm, Central India, ii. 379.

KHELCHEEPOOR,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town on the route from Neemuch to Saugor, 138[2] miles E. of former, 168 W. of latter. It is a thriving town, and is the principal place of a small state[3] tributary to Scindia, and held by a chief of the Kichi Rajpoot tribe, who pays annually a tribute of 13,500 rupees to Scindia, and of 1,050 to the rajah of Kota. The rajah maintains sixty horse[4] and 300 irregulars. Lat. 24° 2′, long. 76° 34′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 296.

KHEMANDI, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, on the route from Nusseerabad to Deesa, and 154 miles S.W. of the former. It contains 150 houses and thirty shops, and is supplied with water from twenty wells. The surrounding country is rather hilly, and the road occasionally rough in this part of the route. Lat. 25° 15′, long. 73° 11′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. [2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 21.

KHEMLA,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a town on the route from Agra to Nusseerabad, 82[2] miles S.W. of former, 138 N.E. of latter. It has a bazar, water is plentiful, and supplies may be had. Lat. 26° 41′, long. 76° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 137.

KHEMPOOR, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Hurdwar to the town of Moradabad, and 15 miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 29° 2′, long. 78° 44′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHENGUNPOOR, in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situate nine miles from the right bank of the Beas, 61 miles S. by W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 30° 46′, long. 74° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHER.—A town in the British district of Rutnageriah, presidency of Bombay, 93 miles S.S.E. of Bombay. Lat. 17° 44′, long. 73° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. [2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 1.

KHERA,[1] in the British district of Agra, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Jeypore, and 19[2] miles W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the

country fertile, and highly cultivated. Lat. 27° 7′, long. 77° 46′.

KHERA, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and 37[1] miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country well wooded, and cultivated. Lat. 27° 31′, long. 78° 28′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 4.

KHERAH, in the British district of Suharunpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnaul to Suharunpoor, and 12 miles S.W. of the latter town. It is situate in a level country, amidst considerable cultivation, and is well supplied with water. The road in this part of the route is good. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 995 miles. Lat. 29° 53′, long. 77° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv. Garden, Tables of Routes, 221.

KHERAH, in the British district of Delhi, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Delhi to Kurnal, and eight miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 46′, long. 77° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHEREE, a village with a ruined brick fort, in the British district of Suharunpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, is situate on the route from the town of that name to Dehra, and 22 miles S.W. of the latter. Here was a secondary station of the great trigonometrical survey of Himalaya. Lat. 30° 3′, long. 77° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv. As. Res. xiv. 333*.

KHERI, in the British district of Muzuffurnugur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnal to the town of Muzuffurnugur, and 25 miles W. of the latter. Lat. 29° 26′, long. 77° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHERNI,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a small town on the route[2] from Boondee to Agra, 70 miles N.E. of former, 120 S.W. of latter. It is surrounded by a rampart of masonry. Lat. 26° 14′, long. 76° 23′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] As. Res. vi. 72—Hunter, Narrat. of Journ. from Agra to Oujein.

KHERSIONG.—A town in the British district of Darjeeling, presidency of Bengal, 12 miles S. of Darjeeling. Lat. 26° 52′, long. 88° 18′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHETI.—A town of Sinde, in the British district of Kurrachee, presidency of Bombay, 53 miles S.W. by S. of Tatta. Lat. 24° 10′, long. 67° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Elphinstone, Acc. of Caubul, i. 5. Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 428.

KHETREE,[1] in the Rajpoot territory of Shekhawutee, a town, the principal place of a district which, with Kot-Pootli, granted[2] by Lord Lake, yields its thakoor or lord an annual revenue of 6,00,000 rupees. Distance S.W. from Delhi 90 miles, N. from Jeypore 75. Lat. 28°, long. 75° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHEYRA, in the British district of Mirzapore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town or village which, with Mungror, gives name to the pergunnah of Kheyra Mungror, is situate 21 miles S.E. of Benares, 43 E. of the city of Mirzapoor. Lat. 25° 4′, long. 83° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHI,[1] in Sirhind, a small town seven miles from the left bank of the Sutlej, on the route from Ferozpoor to Mandot, and five miles S.W. of the former place. It was formerly comprised within the possessions held by the maharajah of the Punjab on the left of the Sutlej, under British protection and control, but has now been incorporated with the British district of Ferozepore. Distant N.W. from Calcutta, by way of Delhi and Fureedkote, 1,111 miles.[2] Lat. 30° 54′, long. 74° 30′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 171.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHILPURI, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from the city of Pillibheet to Almora, 30 miles N.W. of the former, situate on the Bygul, a small river tributary to the Gurra. Lat. 28° 59′, long. 79° 46′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHILPUTEE, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village with small military station, on the route, by Puchesur, from Petoragurh cantonment to Chumpawut, 15 miles S. of Petoragurh, seven N.E. of Chumpawut. Lat. 29° 23′, long. 80° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHIRAGARH, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the south-western frontier towards Dholpoor, 22 miles S.W. of the city of Agra. Lat. 26° 53′, long. 77° 56′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 85.

KHIRKA, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Moradabad, and 14 miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, level, and cultivated. Lat. 28° 28′, long. 79° 16′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 87.

KHIRKA BURNA, in the British district of Bareilly,

division of Pilleebheet, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Petoragurh, and 47 miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country level, fertile, and cultivated. Lat. 28° 48′, long. 79° 56′.

KHIRON,[1] in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude, a town 25 miles S. of Lucknow. Butter estimates[2] the population at 5,000, a third of that number being Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 30′, long. 80° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Topography of Oudh, 128.

KHOAPOOR,[1] in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to the town of Futtehpoor, and 10[2] miles N.W. of the latter. It has a few shops; water is obtained from wells and a tank; and supplies may be collected from the neighbourhood. The road in this part of the route is good; the country level and cultivated. This place is mentioned, under the name of Cuarpor, by Tieffenthaler,[3] who mentions that its houses, partly of mud, partly of brick, had fallen into a wretched state of ruin. Lat. 26°, long. 80° 45′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 31.
[3] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 167.

KHOAPOOR,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to Futtehgurh, and 14 miles[2] N. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country cultivated. Lat. 26° 17′, long. 79° 47′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 111.

KHODABAD,[1] in Sinde, is a ruined town, 30 miles N. of Hyderabad, and 10 miles E. of the Indus. Little more than thirty years ago, it rivalled Hyderabad in size and population, yet now not one habitable dwelling remains. The ruins cover two square miles. On this Wood[2] remarks, "How perishable must be the architecture of Sinde!" It had been a favourite residence of the Talpoor chiefs of Sinde, and here the remains of several of them rest in tombs of neat but plain construction. Lat. 25° 48′, long. 68° 32′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Oxus, 38.

KHODAGANJ,[1] in the British district of Furrukhabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Cawnpore to Futtehgurh, and 13 miles[2] S. of the latter. It is situate on the north bank of the Kalee Nadi (East), here crossed by a suspension-bridge, constructed at the expense of the Nawaub Hakeem Mehndee. In the town is a good serai or resting-place for travellers, built of

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 121.

brick and lime-mortar, with vaulted chambers and two high gates. There[3] is likewise a bazar, and supplies and water are abundant. The road in this part of the route is good, and the country is cultivated. Lat. 27° 11′, long. 79° 41′.

[3] Lord Valentia, Travels, i. 190.

KHŒTORA.—A town in the native state of Nagpoor, or the rajah of Berar's dominions, 22 miles N.E. from the river Wurda, and 62 miles S.S.E. from Nagpoor. Lat. 20° 18′, long. 79° 25′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHOJAH SARAE,* in the British district of Delhi, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village and caravanserai on the route from the city of Delhi to Muttra, and 14 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 28° 30′, long. 77° 22′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHOJAPHUL,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Calpee to Etawah, and 45 miles[2] S.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country level, and partially cultivated. Lat. 26° 24′, long. 79° 39′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 32.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHOLAKOT, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on a ridge in the Sub-Himalaya, or mountain-system south of the main range, on the route from Chumpawut to Askoth, eight miles N. of the former. Lat. 29° 28′, long. 80° 7′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHOLRO, in the jaghire of Loharoo, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the eastern frontier towards Jujhur. Lat. 28° 30′, long. 75° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHONDEAN, or KHOADEAN, in the Sinde Sagur Doonb division of the Punjab, a town situate eight miles from the left bank of the Indus, 168 miles W.N.W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32° 26′, long. 71° 30′.

KHONGJUEEKHOOLEL.—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Munneepoor, 93 miles S.E. by E. from Silhet, and 140 miles E.N.E. from Tipperah. Lat. 24° 20′, long. 93° 10′.

KHONGWA ZAKAN.—A village in Arracan, about five miles from Aeng, on the route which bears the name of that town, and close to where it crosses the river. There[1] is no

[1] Calcutta Journ. 1838, p. 138.

* "Eunuch's house;" from Khojah, "eunuch," and Sarae, "inn," or "house."

bridge, but the river is fordable, being only two or three feet deep. Lat. 19° 52′, long. 94° 9′.

KHOODA, in Sirhind, a village in the British district of Umballa, on the route from Loodiana to Suharunpoor, and 50 miles N.W. of the latter place. It is situate in a level, well-cultivated country, capable of yielding considerable supplies to an army; and water can be obtained in abundance from wells. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,008 miles. Lat. 30° 20′, long. 76° 58′.

E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Garden, Tables of Routes, 46, 171, 230, 254.

KHOONDS.—See GONDWANA.

KHOORDAH, or KHORDAGARH,[1] * in the British district of Pooree, or southern division of Cuttack, presidency of Bengal, a town at one time the capital[2] of Orissa, but now much decayed, the walls of the old palace and some gateways being the only relics of its former importance. It is still the principal place of the zemindary of the rajah of Khoordah, the most opulent landholder in Orissa.

The rajah of Khoordah exercises superintendence over the temple of Juggurnauth and all its affairs, as well as over the priests, officers, and servants attached to that stronghold of superstition; a power continued to him by the British government[3] when it ceased to collect the pilgrim-tax. A donation, fixed in the first instance at something more than 30,000 rupees, subsequently reduced to 23,000, was to be made in compensation of the loss which it was supposed would be sustained by the abolition of the tax; but it has been directed by orders from home, that government should renounce altogether its connection with the temple, taking care only that it should be placed in a position as good, as to pecuniary means, as it held when it first came within the circle of British rule. Its present position is believed to be much better than this,[4] and there seems good ground for the belief. The act by which the pilgrim-tax was abolished forbade the rajah of Khoordah to receive any payment from pilgrims, or to allow such payments to be received, except such as might be voluntarily offered. It is obvious that such an enactment must be nugatory, as, indeed, it has proved. The pilgrim revenue is as productive as ever, perhaps more so than at any former period;

* Kurda of Kittoe.[1]

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Res. xv. 293—Stirling, Account of Orissa.

[3] Act of Govt. of India, No. x. of 1840.

[4] Friend of India, 1852, p. 450.

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1838, p. 682—Journ. of Tour in Orissa.

but it is most honourable to the home authorities, that they have repudiated the stain of idolatry, by instructing the local government to sever the last link of the chain by which it was kept in contact with so contaminating an association. Distance from the town of Cuttack, S.W., 25 miles; Calcutta, S.W., 245. Lat. 20° 10′, long. 85° 43′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHOORJA.[1]—The principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, on the route from Muttra to Meerut, and 54[2] miles S. of the latter. It is of considerable size, has a bazar, and water and supplies are plentiful. The population is returned at 18,653.[3] The road in this part of the route is good; the surrounding country open, and partially cultivated. At the time of Lake's campaign in the Doab in 1803, this was a place of importance, having a fort,[4] with large stores of grain, which were relinquished by the garrison evacuating the place. Elevation above the sea 770[5] feet. Lat. 28° 15′, long. 77° 55′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 236.
[3] Statistics N.W. Prov. 59.
[4] Bengal Papers, 248. Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 110.
[5] Cautley, Report on Ganges Canal, Prolongation down the Doab, App. ii. 5.

KHOORUM.—A river rising in lat. 33° 28′, long. 69° 27′, on the south-eastern slope of the Suffeid Koh range of mountains, and, flowing through Affghanistan in an easterly direction for 45 miles, enters the territory of the Punjab through a gorge in the Suliman Mountains, and shortly afterwards turning south-east, flows for 100 miles through the valley of Bunnoo, and falls into the Indus at the town of Kafer Kote, in lat. 32° 30′, long. 71° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHOOSHALPOOR, in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Moradabad to Hurdwar, and 50 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 29° 29′, long. 78° 28′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHOOTHAR, in the British district of Shahjehanpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Pilleebheet to Lucknow, 41 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 28° 11′, long. 80° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. As. Res. xiv. 132—Hodgson, Survey of Jumna and Ganges.

KHOOTNEE, in the British hill district of Jaunsar, a stream rising in the mountains in the middle of that district, and in lat. 30° 45′, long. 77° 56′. It has a south-easterly course of about fifteen miles, and falls into the Jumna on the right side, in lat. 30° 39′, long. 78° 5′. Hodgson, who calls it the Gunti, forded it at the confluence, where he found it sixty feet wide and from one and a half to two feet deep.

Skinner, who forded it nearer its source, found the water rather deep, and about fifty feet wide.

KHOPA, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Allahabad to Banda, 22 miles W. of the former. Lat. 25° 21′, long. 81° 34′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHOPA,[1] in Bundelcund, a village of Punnah, on the route from Banda to Jubbulpoor, 99[2] miles S. of the former, 96 N. of the latter, situate near the left bank of the river Cane, near that place crossed by ford, with a "stony[2] bottom." It has a bazar, and water is abundant. Lat. 24° 19′, long. 80° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 77. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 407—Adam, on Geol. of Bundelcund.

KHOPRA NUDDEE.—A river rising in the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, in lat. 23° 26′, long. 79° 9′, and, flowing about 55 miles in a north-easterly direction, through the British district of Dumoh, falls into the Sonar on the right side, in lat. 24° 3′, long. 79° 31′.

KHOR, in the jaghire of Jujhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village close to the eastern frontier, towards the territory of Tijara. Lat. 28° 5′, long. 76° 19′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHORO, in the jaghire of Doojana, territory of Jujhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Dadree to Rewaree, and eight miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 28° 28′, long. 76° 23′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHOSALGURH.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Banswarra, 119 miles E. by N. from Ahmedabad, and 22 miles S. from Banswarra. Lat. 23° 10′, long. 74° 27′.

KHOUNGTOUNG MYO.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irawady river, and 166 miles N.N.E. from Ava. Lat. 24° 10′, long. 96° 55′.

KHUDDEE.—See Kuddi.

KHUDRA, in Bussahir, a village of the district of Koonawur, is situate on the right bank of the Sutluj, and on the low circuitous route from Pangi to Lipi. Elevation above the sea about 8,300 feet. Lat. 31° 35′, long. 78° 26′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Gerard, Map of Koonawur.

KHUJURA,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small market-town[2] four miles S. of the right bank of the Raptee, 25 miles N.W. of Goruckpore cantonment. Lat. 26° 57′, long. 83° 7′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. App. 17.

KHUJURIA, in the jaghire of Rampoor, lieutenant-gover- Garden, Tables of Routes, 50.

norship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Almora, and 39 miles N. of the former. The road in this part of the route is bad; the country level, open, and cultivated. Lat. 28° 48′, long. 79° 25′.

KHULALA.—See KHUNDALA.

KHULLELGANJ, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and 30[1] miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country well wooded and cultivated. Lat. 27° 28′, long. 78° 22′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHULSA, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Muttra to Meerut, and 50[1] miles S. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 19′, long. 77° 55′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 136.

Vigne, Kashmir, i. 322.

KHUND, or KOOND, in Cashmere, a valley furrowing the northern side of the Panjal, or mountain Barichal. It is three miles long, displays great picturesque beauty, is well cultivated, and contains some villages. The less-cultivated part is covered with wild apricot-trees, "whose blossom," Vigne observes, "in the early spring, yields a perfume so fragrant and powerful, that the Cashmirians come far and near to inhale it." So romantic a spot could scarcely be without one of those legends so rife in Cashmere; accordingly, Vigne was informed, "that the place was infested by a serpent, so long, that his tail was perceived at the bottom of a hill when his head might be seen moving on the top of it." It is so embosomed in lofty mountains, that its climate is said to be the coolest in the lowlands of Cashmere. Vigne estimates its elevation above the level of the sea at 6,000 feet. Koond, the principal place, is in lat. 33° 32′, long. 75° 10′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 118, 218.

KHUNDALA, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Balotra to the town of Jodhpoor, and 16 miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, passing through a level, fertile, and well-wooded country. Lat. 26° 10′, long. 73° 2′.

Vigne, Kashmir, i. 58.

KHUNDALU.—A lake in the hill state of Hindoor, situate about 2,800 feet above the sea, amidst the hills forming the range extending in a south-westerly direction from the left

bank of the Sutlej to the Sub-Himalaya or Sewalic Mountains. It is about a mile and a half in length during the season of low water, but in the rainy season, when fullest, is a mile longer. The natives consider it unfathomable, and in some parts it is actually very deep, requiring a line of 138 feet to reach the bottom. British visitors consider that it has much resemblance to Ullswater, though neither so large nor so clear. The similitude is thought to be in its winding length, in the outline of the inclosing hills, and in the shore being clothed with vegetation to the water's edge. A species of fish, popularly called the Himalaya trout, abounds in it. A village of the same name is situate about a mile from the lake, and on the mountain-top rising above it the British political agent has built a house, the windows of which to the north command a noble view of the fortress of Malown, and the Himalaya rising behind it; whilst to the south the eye can for a vast distance trace the course of the Sutlej through the plain of Hindoostan.* Lat. 31° 10′, long. 76° 47′.

KHUNDEH, in the British district of Humeerpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Banda to Calpee, 14 miles N.W. by W. of the former. Lat. 25° 33′, long. 80° 12′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHUNDELA,[1] in the Rajpoot territory of Jeypore, a town on the N. frontier, towards Shekawuttee. It is the property of the powerful thakoor or baron, who pays annually a tribute of 60,000[2] rupees to the government of Jeypore. Distant N. of Jeypore 50 miles. Lat. 27° 34′, long. 75° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 420.

KHUNDOWLI,[1] in the British district of Agra, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a town on the route from Agra to Allygurh, and 13[2] miles N. of the former. It has a bazar, and water is supplied from wells. The road in this part of the route is good, the country partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 18′, long. 78° 5′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 3.

* This name is not given either in the map of the surveyor-general, or that published in 1827 by Horsburgh, and generally called the trigonometrical survey. In the map of the surveyor-general, however, the name "Rundala" is set down in the locality mentioned by Vigne as that of "Khundalu," and near it is represented a nameless piece of water, discharging itself into the Sutlej by means of a stream called the Kalakoond Nulla. These data have been deemed sufficient to identify the position given in the map with that of Khundalu.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 237.

KHUNJUR, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Meerut to that of Muttra, and 21 miles N. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is indifferent, being narrow and sandy in parts; the country is open, and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 45′, long. 77° 51′.

[1] India Pol. Disp. 10 Sept. 1851.

KHUNNAH, one of the petty Cis-Sutlej states in Sirhind, having an area of about twenty-eight square miles. Upon the death of the ranee, in 1851, without heirs, her possessions, yielding an annual revenue of 4,000*l*., escheated[1] to the British government. Khunna, the principal place, 8 miles N.W. from the town of Sirhind, is in lat. 30° 42′, long. 76° 20′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 84.

KHUNPOOR, in the British district of Shahjehanpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to the cantonment of Futtehgurh, and 36 miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country level, open, and cultivated. Lat. 27° 54′, long. 79° 44′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHUR, in the Cis-Sutlej territory of Sirhind, a town situate 25 miles N. of Ambala. Lat. 30° 45′, long. 76° 43′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHURAWAR, in the British district of Rohtuck, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Delhi to the town of Hansee, and 36 miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is generally good, though in some places sandy and heavy. Lat. 28° 50′, long. 76° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHURCOT.—A town in the native state of Nepal, 46 miles S. from Khatmandoo, and 100 miles N. from Dinapoor. Lat. 27° 3′, long. 85° 22′.

[1] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 128.

KHUREHLA.—A town in the British district of Hummerpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. It has a population of 12,005 inhabitants.[1] Distant S.W. from Hummerpoor 36 miles. Lat. 25° 33′, long. 79° 52′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 147, 219.

KHURENCHA, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from the town of Jodhpoor to that of Ajmeer, and 38 miles N.E. of the former. It is situate in a rough country, having a gravelly soil, much cut up by ravines; and in consequence the road in this part of the route is indifferent. Lat. 26° 24′, long. 73° 43′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 88.

KHURGAON, in the British district of Bareilly, lieu-

tenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Barilly to Seetapore, and one mile S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, fertile, and cultivated. Lat. 28° 22′, long. 79° 29′.

KHURIAL,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the route from Hansee to Loodiana, and 74 miles N. of the former town. It is situate in a country of an undulating surface, and which, though in some parts sandy and covered with jungle, has considerable cultivation. The road in this part of the route is good. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,030[2] miles. Lat. 30° 6′, long. 75° 58′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 143, 171, 196.

KHURKHOUDA, a town in the British district of Rohtuk, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, is the principal place of the pergunnah or subdivision of Khurkhouda. Lat. 28° 52′, long. 76° 58′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHURKHURRA, in the British district Rohtuk, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Hansee, and 29 miles S.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is excellent. Lat. 28° 56′, long. 76° 25′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes.

KHURSALEE.—See CURSALEE.

KHURTAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Oude, situate three miles from the left bank of the Ghogra, and 103 miles N. from Lucknow. Lat. 28° 20′, long. 81° 9′.

KHURUK,[1] in Sirhind, a halting-place on the route from Hansee to Loodiana, and 18 miles N. of the former town. Supplies can be collected from the adjacent country, and water is obtainable from two brick-lined wells. The road is good in this part of the route. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 976[2] miles. Lat. 29° 21′, long. 76° 4′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 143, 171, 195.

KHUSA.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate two miles from the right bank of the Bhotiya Coosy river, and 53 miles N.E. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 28° 7′, long. 86°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHUSAWARA, or KURSARVA.—A small raj, part of Singhbhoom, and under the control of the political agent for the south-west frontier of Bengal. Its centre is in lat. 22° 50′, long. 85° 49′. Its annual revenue has been estimated at 6,000 rupees. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHUTA, in the territory of the jaghire of Rampoor, lieu- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 50.

tenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Almora, and 45 miles N. of the former. The road in this part of the route is bad; the country level and cultivated. Lat. 28° 52′, long. 79° 27′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHUTARO.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 137 miles S.E. of Bombay. Lat. 17° 39′, long. 74° 28′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 34.
[3] Voyages, i. 381.
[4] As. Journ. xvii. Jan. to June, 1824, p. 21.
[5] As. Res. xviii.—Franklin, Geol. Sect. of Bundelkhand.

KHUTKURRIE,[1] in the territory of Rewah, in Baghelcund, a town on the route, by the Kutra Pass, from Allahabad to Jubbulpoor, and 83[2] miles S.W. of the former. Jacquemont[3] describes it as a populous village of huts, built of mud, thatched with straw, and falling to ruin; and a similar description is given of it by a British traveller.[4] Elevation above the sea about 1,200[5] feet. Lat. 24° 42′, long. 82° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHUTOWLEE, in the British district of Muzuffurnugur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Meerut to Hurdwar, 20 miles N. by E. of the former. Lat. 29° 17′, long. 77° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHUTTEEAR.—A town in the British district of Purneah, presidency of Bengal, 21 miles S. by E. of Purneah. Lat. 25° 28′, long. 87° 37′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 118, 218.

KHUTUWAS, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Balotri to the city of Jodhpoor, and 18 miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, and passes through a level and well-wooded country. Lat. 26° 9′, long. 73°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Map.
Leech, Description of Khyber Pass, 8.
Wood, Khyber Pass, 3.
Lord, Koh-i-Damun, 45.
Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 356.
Masson, Afg. Panj. i. 162.
Moorcroft, Punj. Bokh. ii. 353.

KHYBER MOUNTAINS,[1] in Eastern Afghanistan, rise west of the plain of Peshawur, and connect the most southern and lowest range of Hindoo Koosh with the Sufeid Koh, the Salt range, and the Suliman Mountains. They at first sight present the appearance of a mass of hills irregularly grouped; but a careful observer will find the distinct arrangement of a chain separating the plain of Peshawur on the east, from the plain of Jelalabad and the uneven surface of Nungnehar on the west. They generally consist of slate and primary limestone, with a small proportion of overlying sandstone. The sanguinary and rapacious character of the population has prevented their mineral deposits from being explored; they are, however, known to abound in antimony, which so strongly impregnates the water at Ali Musjid, as to render it highly

deleterious. The Tatara summit is the most elevated in the range, being 3,500 feet above the plain of Peshawur, and 4,800 above the sea. The breadth of the Khyber range may be stated at about twenty miles; the length, from the base of the nearest and lowest range of the Hindoo Koosh to the Sufeid Koh and Salt range, at about fifty. It is cross-cut by two great natural channels—the Khyber ravine or pass, and, further north, the channel of the Kabool river. These, in the opinion of Lord, drained a vast lake, which once occupied the extensive valley of Kabool, an opinion strengthened by the nature of the soil of Peshawur, which, near the pass, for a great depth, consists of fragments of slate and limestone, the constituent substances of the Khyber range. Griffith,[2] however, urges some forcible objections to this hypothesis of Lord. The Khyber Mountains are supposed to be so called from the Khyber tribe who inhabit them; and these are divided into the Afreedees, Shainwarries, and Oruk Zais. As this range is lower than the Hindoo Koosh to the north, and the Sufeid Koh, the Salt, and the Suliman ranges to the south, the most practicable passes from Hindustan to northern Afghanistan lie through it. There are four of these passes, leading from east to west, and lying in the following order from south to north:—First, the Khyber Pass, the most level, and the only one practicable for cannon. Second, the Tatara Pass, commencing near the eastern entrance of the Khyber Pass, taking a circuit northwards, and then running in some degree parallel to it, and finally rejoining it at Duka, at the entrance of the valley of Jelalabad. Third, the Abkhana Pass, by which the Abkhana route proceeds. This crosses the Kabool river at Muchnee, and recrosses it at Abkhana, where it enters the Khyber Mountains, and proceeds along the southern bank of the river to Duka, joining the Tatara and Khyber passes. Fourth, the Carapa route, which crosses the Kabool river above Dobundee, then crosses the Lundye from east to west, and proceeding nearly due west to Lalpoor, recrosses the Kabool river, and joins the main road proceeding westward. The Khyber range lies between lat. 33° 30′—34° 20′, and long. 71° 10′—71° 30′.

[2] Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 806—Report on Subjects connected with Afg.

KHYBER PASS.[1]—The principal pass in the north between Afghanistan and Hindustan, as the Bolan is in the south; hence it is called the key of Afghanistan. It commences at Kadam,

[1] Same authorities as on Khyber Mountains.

a remarkable collection of caves, about ten miles west of Peshawur, and extends about thirty miles, in a tortuous but generally north-westerly course, to Duka, at the entrance of the plain of Jelalabad. Havelock, considering the pass to commence at Huzarnow on the west, estimates its entire length at fifty miles.[2] It lies for the most part through slate rock, and along the bed of a torrent, liable to be filled with a sudden fall of rain, and then so violent as to sweep away everything in its course. At other times the bed is dry, or the water shrunk to a small rill, sometimes disappearing under the gravel, or running on one side. There are two peculiarly difficult portions of the pass. One of these is close to Ali Musjid, where the road is merely the narrow bed of a rivulet, inclosed on each side by precipices, rising to the height of 600 or 700 feet, in some places to 1,000 or 1,200, at an angle of seventy or eighty degrees, and overhung by the small fort of Ali Musjid. This petty fort occupies the summit of a peaked rock, but is of small value as a military position, from want of water, and from being commanded by adjacent heights. Its possession was obstinately contested during the late military operations in Afghanistan. The Afghans in garrison evacuated it as soon as they found it commanded by the hostile artillery, and the British occupied it, but being ultimately in peril from the Khyberees, retreated, though with considerable loss. The air in this gorge, though dry, has been considered remarkably deleterious, as most of the troops posted in it perished by disease. Some, however, with more reason, attribute the mortality to the poisonous nature of the water, which is impregnated with antimony.[3] At Lalabeg, about midway through, the pass expands into a small valley, in which is a great tope or artificial mound, on the north side of the road. Near Landee Khana,[4] the road is for a great distance a gallery of about twelve feet wide, having on one side a perpendicular wall of rock rising to a great height above, and on the other a deep precipice. The pass rises gradually from the eastern entrance, but has a steep declivity westward, though the descent is not so great in that direction, as the plain of Jelalabad is more elevated than that of Peshawur. The height of the summit of the pass is 3,373 feet above the sea,[5] and about 2,100 above Peshawur. As the Khyberees are a predatory and ruthless

[2] War in Afg. ii. 187.

[3] Hough, Narr. of Exp. to Afg. 315.

[4] Havelock, War in Afg. ii. 189.

[5] Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 78—Grif. Bar. and Ther. Meas.

race, well armed with long rifles, matchlocks, jezzails, or jingels, which take effect at greater distance than muskets, it is necessary that those who have occasion to use the pass should purchase their forbearance; and for this purpose the Durani monarchs paid them 130,000 rupees annually. The slender resources of Dost Mahomed Khan obliged him to reduce this allowance to 20,000 rupees, distributed among 26,000 fighting men. Nadir Shah,[6] is said to have disbursed a sum equal to 100,000*l*. for an unmolested march through the pass; but, according to Masson,[7] he turned it by taking a southern route through Tira. The Khyber Pass was the scene of obstinate and sanguinary conflicts during the war in Afghanistan. It was forced by the British after their first occupation of Kabool.[8] A similar attempt, made after the disastrous retreat from Kabool, failed, with great loss; but subsequently, though obstinately defended by a large body of men, it was again forced in April, 1842. The eastern entrance of the Khyber Pass is in lat. 33° 58′, long. 71° 30′.

[6] Hough, Narr. of Exp. in Afg.

[7] Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 162.

[8] Hough, 219, 228. Havelock, ii. 191. Mil. Op. in Afg. 130, 237.

KHYENDWEN, the principal feeder of the Irawady, rises in lat. 26° 28′, long. 96° 54′, in the northern part of the Burmese territory, through which it flows, generally in a southerly direction, for 470 miles, and falls into the Irawady, on the right side, a few miles below the town of Amyenmyo, and in lat. 21° 48′, long. 95° 3′.

KHYOUKKALOUNG.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irawady river, and 24 miles W. from Ava. Lat. 21° 55′, long. 95° 40′.

KHYOUK PHYOO.—See Kyouk Phyoo.

KHYOUNGZAH ROUTE commences at a large village of the name, from whence it takes its designation, and leads, by a good road, in one march, to Kioungyee, in lat. 16° 49′, long. 94° 48′, a short distance N. of Bassein, in the British territory of Pegue.

Pemberton, Report, 99.

KHYR, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Muthra to Boolundshuhur, 32 miles N.N.E. of the former. Lat. 27° 56′, long. 77° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHYRA, in the hill state of Bhugee, a village on the declivity of a mountain rising from the left bank of the Sutluj. Elevation above the sea 2,613 feet. Lat. 31° 14′, long. 77° 16′.

E.I.C. Trig. Surv. As. Res. xv. 413 — Herbert, Course and Levels of Setlej.

I.C. Ms. Doc.
Garden, Tables Routes, 161.

KHYRA,[1] in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 31[2] miles N.W. of the city of Mirzapoor, or higher up the stream; 752 N.W. of Calcutta by water, or 929 if the Sunderbund passage be taken. Lat. 25° 14′, long. 82° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
ber, Memoirs, 2.
Garden, Tables Routes, 311.
Beschreibung n Hindustan, 185.
ii. Append. 36.

KHYRABAD,[1] in the kingdom of Oude, a town on the route from Setapoor to Sekrora, five[2] miles S.E. of the former, 75 N.W. of the latter. Tieffenthaler[3] describes it, about eighty years ago, as a populous town, in an extensive plain, studded with numerous ponds, productive of great variety of luxuriant crops, and adorned by a vast number of fruit-trees planted in rows. The cultivation was estimated at that time to yield annually 12,00,000 rupees. Two centuries earlier, it, according to the Ayeen Akbery,[4] was 10,91,109 rupees. The principal manufacture was fine cotton cloth. Distant N.W. from Lucknow 62 miles. Lat. 27° 32′, long. 80° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
Beschreibung n Hindustan, 202.

KHYREEGUR,[1] in the kingdom of Oude, a town in the north-western extremity, towards Kumaon, is situate on the left bank of the river Ghaghra. Tieffenthaler, describing[2] its condition about eighty years ago, states it to be a fortified place, worthy of note, as well on account of its excellent construction as of its size, being four or five miles in circuit. The defences are built of large blocks of stone below, and above of bricks, of unusual size; but it now lies waste, and infested with tigers and other wild beasts. It was built by an Afghan chief on a site well chosen to check the mountaineers who might threaten Oude from Kumaon or Nepaul. The town is two miles N.E. of this great work, the intervening space being overrun with trees and grassy jungle, the haunts of beasts of prey. Distant 110 miles N. of Lucknow. Lat. 28° 26′, long. 80° 41′.

Acc. of Khyr-oor, in Jour. As. oc. 1840, p. 1207.

KHYRGAON, in Sinde, a town on the west bank of the Koodun, a branch of the Western Narra, the great offset leaving the Indus near Bukkur, and terminating in Lake Manchur, from which this town is distant about thirty miles north. Though, as Westmacott observes,[1] it has not yet found a place in the map, it is of considerable importance, having seven mosques, and between 2,000 and 3,000 inhabitants, of whom a

fifth part are Hindoos. It has a handsome bazar, well supplied with cottons. Lat. 26° 55', long. 67° 50'.

KHYROO, in the British district of Hurreeana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the southern frontier, towards Loharoo. Lat. 28° 41', long. 75° 58'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KHYRPOOR, in the British district of Shahjehanpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to the cantonment of Futtehgurh, and 30 miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, level, and cultivated. Lat. 27° 59', long. 79° 44'.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 84.

KHYRPOOR, in Bhawlpoor, a town situate a mile from the left bank of the river Ghara. The sand-hills of the Thurr, or great sandy desert, are, on the east, so close to the town, that the extremities of the streets in that direction open on a dreary waste of sand-hills, ruined houses, and walls half-buried by the sand, which is continually encroaching on the cultivated ground along the river. The rapidity of the encroachment may be estimated from the fact, that a few years ago the boundary of the desert was two miles east of the town. In time of inundation, the town only intervenes between the water's edge and the desert. The houses are built of unburnt brick, which are found to last long, as rain seldom falls; the round domes of the mosques are generally built of the same material, the great mosque alone being constructed of burned brick. This last edifice is embellished with tiles, varnished, of various colours; but has been allowed to fall greatly into decay. There is a tolerable bazar, containing about 400 shops; but the number of these was greater formerly, all trade having here, of late years, fallen away considerably. It is, however, still a small mart for cafilas or caravans resorting from the desert to obtain various articles of commerce. The neighbourhood abounds in small ruined mud forts, formerly held by petty chiefs, who resisted the authority of the ancestors of the present Bhawl Khan. Khyrpoor is in lat. 29° 36', long. 72° 12'.

Jour. As. Soc. 1837, p. 197—Mackeson, Jour. of Wade's Voyage.

KHYRPOOR,[1] a town of Sinde, is situated about fifteen miles east of the Indus, in a country of alluvial formation, but in which, as bordering on the Thurr, or eastern desert,[2] sand is largely intermixed with the clay deposited by the river. A

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Lord, Med. Rep. on the Plain of the Indus, 68. Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 1187—Westmacott, Acc. of Khyrpoor.

large canal, called the Merwah, from the Indus, yields water both for irrigation and drinking; that obtained from wells being in general brackish, unpalatable, and unwholesome. One well in the palace yields very fine water. The canal receives its water a few miles below Roree, and in time of inundation, by means of numerous ramifications, overspreads the country. Part of the water finds its way back, in many small streams, to the Indus, in the lower part of its channel; the rest is finally lost by absorption and evaporation. When the river is very low, the canal is sometimes destitute of water. The town,[3] originally a military cantonment, grew into importance in consequence of having been selected as the residence of the chief ameers of Northern Sinde. But notwithstanding this, it is but a large collection of mud hovels, with a few houses of a better description scattered about; destitute of fort or defence, unless the embattled mud wall inclosing the residence of the ameer, can be deemed such. This palace is situate amidst the bazars, and presents little worth notice, except a mosque crowned with a cupola covered with gaudy lackered tiles of various hues. The town is very filthy: from this cause, together with the heat of the climate, and the deleterious influence of the stagnant marshes around, it is unhealthy. The population is estimated at 15,000.[4] There is no manufacture, except to a very small extent in weaving and dyeing coarse cottons. During the Talpoor dynasty, the ameers of Khyrpoor held the northern and finest part of Sinde; but as it was much inferior in size to the dominions of their kinsmen, the ameers of Hyderabad, the former were subordinate, though allowed an influential voice in all questions considered to affect the general welfare. The territory subject to the ameers of Khyrpoor was 120 miles long, and of the same breadth. The government, it need scarcely be added, was a military despotism; the power, military resources, and revenue, being divided in various proportions between a great number of the ruling Beloochee family of Talpoor, of whom the eldest in lineage was regarded as the chief. Though mild as affecting life, the rule of this multitude of chieftains was in all fiscal matters so oppressive and rapacious as to be productive of rapidly progressive ruin and desolation. The revenue of the Khyrpoor

lasson, Bal. Afg. mj. i. 363. nolly, Jour. to dia, ii. 255. rnes, Bokh. . 273. avelock, War in g. i. 130.

Iohun Lal, on e Trade of yrpoor, 36.

ameers was estimated at 120,000*l*. per annum.[5]* The military force appears to have been based on a rude and ill-compacted feudal system; the chiefs having allotments of lands on condition of bringing forward and supporting a proportionate force of armed men, who were paid partly in money, partly in grain.[6] The number of men which might be raised on emergencies was from 10,000 to 12,000. When Scinde was subjugated by the British forces, a large measure of favour was extended to one of the Khyrpoor ameers, Ali Moorad, on the ground of his early and consistent adherence to the cause of the conquerors; and it was proposed to confirm him, not only in his patrimonial lands, but also in others, which had passed into his possession by virtue of a treaty executed in 1842, when he vanquished his brother and nephew, and obtained certain cessions as the price of farther forbearance. The extent of these cessions was open to question, but Ali Moorad, having persuaded Sir Charles Napier to adopt that view which best promoted his interest, was admitted to all he claimed. Suspicion, however, was never altogether lulled, and subsequent inquiry proved the ameer's claim to rest on fraud and forgery. The treaty had been written, according to Mahommedan custom, upon a leaf of the Koran, and the extent of territory transferred being very small, Ali Moorad, by interpolating some words, contrived to convey to himself one much larger; the effect being to invest him with considerable districts, in place of small villages. Fearing, however, that some curious eye might detect the interpolation, he subsequently removed the leaf, and caused its place to be occupied by another, bearing record to the like effect. This was established before a British commission on the 5th of January, 1853, and on evidence which could not be doubted, the instruments and assistants of Ali Moorad being brought forward and confronted with him. But one result could reasonably follow, and Ali Moorad was of necessity deprived of his ill-gotten acquisitions, which were incorporated with the rest of Scinde, as part of the British empire in India. He was, however, permitted to retain the lands allotted to him by his father, an act certainly not of justice,

5 Westmacott, 1098. Burnes states 100,000*l*., Bokh. iii. 213.

6 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Pottinger (400) stated the revenue at 70,000*l*., and the military force between 4,000 and 5,000 men.

but of that liberality, of which so many instances are found in the dealings of the British government with native chiefs. Since his connection with the British government, Ali Moorad has abolished slavery within his territory.[7] Khyrpoor is about 13 miles S.W. of Roree, the road from which place is good. Lat. 27° 30′, long. 68° 48′.

ndia Pol. Disp. July, 1844.

.C. Ms. Doc.

KHYTOOPARA.—A town in the British district of Pubna, presidency of Bengal, 112 miles N.E. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 50′, long. 89° 32′.

.C. Ms. Doc.

KIANTHENGSAH.—A town in the Tenasserim provinces, presidency of Bengal, 158 miles S. by E. of Moulmein. Lat. 14° 17′, long. 98° 18′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
Malcolm, Cen-al India, i. 470.

KICHIWARA,[1] in Malwa, a district so named, because inhabited[2] by Kichi Rajpoots. It lies between lat. 23° 40′—24° 16′, long. 76° 16′—77° 11′. Detailed information respecting it is given in the notice, in the alphabetical arrangement, of Rajgurh, its principal place.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
Narrat. of ourn. i. 26.
Calcutta Rev. i. 429.
Bengal Marine Disp. 14 Nov. 849.

KIDDERPORE,[1] in the British district called the Twenty-four Pergunnahs (Bengal presidency), a small town almost adjoining Calcutta, of which it may be regarded as a suburb. It is described by Heber[2] as a large village, in the vicinity of which are several considerable houses inhabited by Europeans, and considered to be remarkably dry and salubrious. There is here a dockyard, formerly belonging to Mr. James Kyd, but now the property of government.[3] A factory[4] has also been recently erected, and thus the means are concentrated within the dock establishment for the efficient repair of the government steamers. Distance from Fort William, S.E., four miles. Lat. 22° 30′, long. 88° 24′.

Garden, Tables f Routes, 4.

KIDWARRA, or KULWARI, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Allygurh cantonment, and 30 miles[1] N. of the former. The road in this part of the route is excellent; the country highly cultivated. Lat. 27° 34′, long. 78° 7′.

.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KILA DOWLA, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 43 miles E. from the left bank of the Indus, 142 miles W. by N. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 54′, long. 71° 49′.

KILLADEE.—A town of the Deccan, in the territory of

Nagpore, situate nine miles from the left bank of the Wein Gunga river, and 46 miles E.S.E. from Nagpoor. Lat. 20° 56′, long. 79° 49′.

KILNER GHAUT.—A pass on the Bombay and Agra road, constructed over the Vindhya range of mountains, under the superintendence of Captain Kilner, in compliment to whom it has been named. The return of traffic passing over this ghaut exhibits a gradual annual increase, the amount of tolls received having been doubled between the years 1845 and 1852.[1] Lat. 22° 22′, long. 75° 35′.

[1] India Pub. Disp. 15 Feb. 1854.

KILPOOREE, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Pilleebheet to Almora, 27 miles N. by W. of the former. Lat. 29°, long. 79° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KIMLASA,[1] in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, a town on the route from Tehree to Oojein, 50 miles[2] S.W. of former, 170 N.E. of latter. It is of considerable size, and has a fort on a hill. Lat. 24° 12′, long. 78° 25′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Res. vi. 28—Hunter, Narrat. of Journey from Agra to Oujein.

KIMLIA,[1] in Bussahir, a pass over the range of the outer Himalaya, bounding Kunawur to the south. It is rarely passable but during May, June, and part of July; afterwards, the snow is treacherous, and many flocks of sheep and herds of goats, with the people in charge of them, have sunk in the soft and melting mass, and perished. It is therefore little frequented after the periodical rains have set in. Gerard, who attempted this pass at the end of June, reached the height of 15,500 feet, where he was overtaken by a severe shower of sleet, and found the snow so soft, that the party frequently sank two or three feet. At the same time the rocks were on every side falling from the overhanging heights, so that the travellers were driven to seek safety by immediately and speedily retracing their steps. The road was very bad, upon sharp-pointed rocks detached from the peaks above, which rose abruptly in the wildest forms. From the place where the party halted, the pass seemed two miles distant, and 1,400 or 1,500 feet higher; so that its total elevation above the sea is probably about 17,000 feet. Onwards appeared an immense mass of unfathomable snow, where scarcely one uncovered rock could be seen. According to the account of the guides, this snow-bed could bear a person's weight for the first half of

[1] Gerard, Koonawur, Map, and p. 46.

July, early in the morning, before the sun casts a heat sufficient to melt it; but at other times is impassable. A peak, two or three miles south-west of the pass, was, by the great trigonometrical survey,[2] ascertained to have an elevation 19,481 feet above the sea. The pass is in lat. 31° 14′, long. 78° 28′.

Res. xiv. —Hodgson Herbert, n. Survey of laya.

n, Tables of s, 300.

KIMSUR, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Jessulmere to the town of Nagor, and 123 miles N.W. of the latter. It is supplied with water from a tank and four good wells. The surrounding country is a very dreary tract of sand, rising in many places into sandhills, and covered with scanty jungle, and the road is consequently heavy. Lat. 26° 58′, long. 73° 27′.

KINCHINGUNGA.—A mountain of the Himalaya range, situate in the territory of Sikkim, and presumed to be the loftiest summit in the world. Its elevation is 28,176 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 27° 45′, long. 88° 2′.

.C. Ms. Doc.

KINEYREE, in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Chenaub, 41 miles S.S.W. of the town of Lahore. At this place, in May, 1848, the troops of the khan of Bahawulpore having effected a junction with Captain Edwardes and General Courtlandt, sustained an attack from Moolraj (the rebel of Mooltan), which resulted in the complete discomfiture of the latter.[2] Lat. 29° 36′, long. 71° 12′.

lwardes, Year he Punjab,

KING.—An island situate 10 miles W. from the coast of Tenasserim. Length, north to south, 26 miles; breadth, east to west, 10 miles. Though infested by tigers and snakes, it is inhabited, and affords plenty of large straight timber, fit for masts and several parts of shipbuilding.[1] Lat. 12° 31′, long. 98° 28′.

orsburgh, ectory, ii. 34.

.C. Ms. Doc.

KINGRI.—A town in the dominions of Gholab Singh, 91 miles N.E. by N. from Kangra, and 147 miles S.E. by E. from Sirinagur. Lat. 33° 4′, long. 77° 15′.

.C. Ms. Doc.

KINIKOTE.—A town in the native state of Cutch, seven miles S.E. from the great Western Runn, and 48 miles E.N.E. from Bhooj. Lat. 23° 28′, long. 70° 26′.

.C. Ms. Doc.

KINJUR, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Indus, 32 miles S.W. by W. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 29° 55′, long. 71° 3′.

KINTALEE.—A town in the British province of Aracan, presidency of Bengal, 209 miles S.S.E. of Aracan. Lat. 17° 57′, long. 94° 35′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KINTALEE.—The name of a pass leading over the Youmadoung Mountains, from the town of the same name, on the coast of Arracan, to the interior of the British district of Pegue. Lat. 17° 59′, long. 95° 5′.

KIOWOONG.—A town in the British district of Beerbhoom, presidency of Bengal, 83 miles N.N.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 43′, long. 88° 31′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KIRBASSAH.—A town in the native state of Nepal, three miles from the right bank of the Jimru river, and 198 miles W. by N. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 28° 23′, long. 82° 10′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KIREE,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the route from Kurnal to Loodiana, and 36 miles N.W. of the former town. It is a small collection of houses, pleasantly situated. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,001 miles.[2] Lat. 30° 8′, long. 76° 46′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Lloyd, Journ. to Himalaya, i. 67.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172.

KIRREANUGGUR.—A town in the native state of Cutch, 14 miles S.E. from the great Western Runn, and 62 miles E.N.E. from Bhooj. Lat. 23° 30′, long. 70° 40′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KIRSTNAPATAM.—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 82 miles N. of Madras. Lat. 14° 17′, long. 80° 11′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KIRTYNASSA.—A considerable offset of the Ganges river, flowing from the parent stream in lat. 23° 30′, long. 90° 3′, and, holding a south-easterly course for eighteen miles through the British district of Fureedpore, and twenty-five miles through that of Dacca, falls, in lat. 23° 15′, long. 90° 32′, into the Megna, as the Brahmapootra is called in the lower part of its course.

KIRUTPOOR, or KEERUTHPOOR.—A town in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, distant N. from Bijnour 80 miles. Lat. 29° 30′, long. 78° 15′.

KIRWAH,[1] in the territory of Seronj, a possession of Ameer Khan, a small town on the route from Tehari to Oujein, 81 miles[2] S.W. of former, 185 N.E. of latter. Lat. 24°, long. 77° 58′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] As. Res. vi. 28—Hunter, Narrat. of Journey from Agra to Oujein.

KISHENGHUR, or KRISHNA GURH, in the Punjab, a strong fort, about ten miles E. of the Indus, and on the

F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, iii. 65. Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 187.

route to Cashmere through the Dub Pass. It is of a quadrangular form, and regularly built, though the walls are only of mud. Vigne observes, "Krishna Gurh is the finest specimen of a regular square mud fort that I have seen in the Punjab." Lat. 34° 4′, long. 72° 53′.

rer. Punj. hara, ii. 307. e, Kashmir, 34, 206. on Hugel, ii. iv. 133. ntal Mag. , p. 105— t Ullah, vels beyond Himalaya.

KISHENGUNGA, or SINDH, in the Punjab, a large river, which, rising in lat. 34° 48′, long. 75° 4′, in the mountains forming the north-eastern boundary of Kashmir, sweeps round the north of that valley, and, after a course of about 120 miles, falls into the Jailum at Mazufurabad, in lat. 34° 23′, long. 73° 22′, being little inferior there to the principal stream. It was formerly crossed by a wooden bridge; but this has been destroyed, and the communication is now kept up by a ferry.

.C. Ms. Doc.

KISHENGUNJE.—A town in the British district of Purneah, presidency of Bengal, 31 miles N.E. of Purneah. Lat. 26° 4′, long. 87° 56′.

KISHENGURH, in the Rajpoot territory of Alwur, under the political superintendence of the Governor-General's agent in Rajpootana, a town on the route from Delhi, by Rewari, to the town of Alwur, and 23[1] miles N.E. of the latter. It is situate near the Kishengurh pass, which lies through a range of low rocky mountains, and is traversed by a bad road. Supplies are procurable in this town, and water may be obtained in abundance from wells. Lat. 27° 49′, long. 76° 47′.

arden, Tables Routes, 142.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KISHENGURH,[1] in Rajpootana, a small state named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north-west and north by the territory of Joudpore; on the east by the territory of Jeypore and Ajmere; and on the south and south-west by the British district of Ajmere. Kishengurh lies between lat. 25° 50′—26° 50′, long. 74° 50′—75° 15′. The area is estimated at 724[2] square miles. It is in general a barren country, having a soil of unpromising clay, except where overspread by rocky hills, of which the principal is a range near the middle of the country, extending from south-east to north-west. The cultivation of the lower parts of the district might, however, be much increased, as water is there found near the surface.[3] The wild vegetation is of a repulsive aspect, being principally euphorbias, which overspread[4] the craggy hills. The population, estimated at the rate proposed by Sir John Malcolm, of

Journ. As. Soc. ng. 1833, p. 488 -Sutherland, on rea of Indian ates. rinsep, India ables, ii. 187. lso Map accompanying Sutherland's Sketches of olitical Relaons. Heber, Narrat. Journey, ii. 29. Jacquemont, oyages, vi. 388.

ninety-eight to the square mile, would amount to upwards of 70,000.

The family of the rajah is Rajpoot, of the Rahtore tribe, and an offset of the family of Joudpore.[5] Kulliam Singh, rajah of Kishengurh in 1818, entered into a treaty with the British government, the latter stipulating[6] to afford protection, the former to acknowledge the supremacy of the British government, and to act in subordinate co-operation with it; to abstain from entering into negotiations with other states without its sanction, to refrain from aggression, to refer disputes to the arbitration of his British ally, and to furnish troops when required, according to his means. The rajah with whom this treaty was concluded, soon manifested eccentricities[7] sufficient to warrant the belief that he was not of sane mind. In 1825, he left his capital, under an alleged impression that the British authorities were about to interfere in the internal administration of his dominions, and proceeded to Delhi, there to represent his case. It was explained to him that no such danger existed, and he appeared satisfied with the explanation. Shortly afterwards, he despatched troops to attack two of his principal dependants, himself proceeding again to Delhi, there to await the result of the movement. The effects of these disturbances were soon felt injuriously in the British district of Ajmere, where depredations were committed by one or both the belligerent parties. It was thereupon represented to the rajah, that the British government would hold him answerable for the conduct of his chiefs and their troops, as well as for his own; an intimation which seems to have caused him some alarm, for upon receiving it, he quitted Delhi with some raw levies which he had made, demanded the assistance of his remaining dependants, and marched in person to reduce those in arms against him. His nobles had, however, no inclination for assisting in the destruction of members of their own order, whose interests were identified with theirs, and they accordingly deserted him, attempted to gain possession of the capital, and avowed their intention to depose the ruling prince, and set up his infant son. The rajah then fled to Ajmere, and invoked the arbitration of the British government. The chiefs made a similar appeal. The British authorities enjoined an immediate settlement of disputes by arrangement

[5] Sutherland, Sketches of Pol. Relations, 106.

[6] Treaties with Native Powers.

[7] Sutherland, Sketches, 106.

between the contending parties, which, after a time, was apparently effected. But this pacification was not lasting. The rajah, soon after the temporary adjustment, again quitted his territory. On the urgent remonstrance of the representative of the British government, he returned, but never succeeded in effecting a reconciliation with his discontented chiefs, and probably never attempted it in sincerity. Eventually, in 1832, he abdicated[8] in favour of his son, and retired to the British dominions, on an allowance of 36,000 rupees per annum; a sum significant of the small resources of the state in comparison with its extent and population.

[8] India Pol. Disp. 11 Nov. 1835.

KISHENGURH,[1] the principal place of the small native territory of the same name, a town on the route from Nusserabad to Hansee, 21[2] miles N.E. of the former, 222 S.W. of the latter. It is situate on the south-west side of a range of hills of gneiss[3] and granite, which have a direction from south-east to north-west, and is surrounded[4] by a high and thick rampart of masonry. Within the town is the residence of the rajah, a large and strongly-fortified structure, but in rather a rude style of architecture. Adjoining is a large tank, and there are gardens fenced with hedges of cactus. The town, once considerable, is now in many places ruinous. Lat. 26° 33′, long. 74° 57′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 199.
[3] Transacts. of Geol. Soc. 2nd series, i. 147—Fraser, Journey from Delhi to Bombay. Heber, Narrat. of Journey, ii. 28.
[4] Jacquemont, Voyage, vi. 388.

KISHENGURH, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmere, a fort and village in the desert, close to the frontier towards Bahawulpoor, and 80 miles N.W. of the town of Jessulmere. Lat. 27° 40′, long. 70° 36′.

Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 187, 206.

KISHENNUGUR.—A town in the British district of Beerbhoom, presidency of Bengal, 104 miles N.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 46′, long. 87° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KISHENPORE.[1]—The chief[2] station of the Governor-General's agent for the south-western frontier, and commissioner for Chota Nagpore. Here is a jail[3] for both civil and criminal prisoners. About a mile and a half south of this place is Dorunda, the present head-quarters of the military within the district. An experimental coffee-plantation was formed in the vicinity of the town in 1844, and samples of the produce were sent home and submitted to brokers and merchants, by whom they were highly esteemed.[4] The object of the experiment having been answered, by demonstrating that

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, ii. 226.
[3] Bengal Judicial Disp. 1 May, 1849.
[4] Bengal Public Disp. 3 Jan. 1845. Id. 20 Aug. 1851.

the climate and soil of the district were well adapted to coffee-cultivation, the plantation was disposed of by the government.[5] Lat. 23° 28′, long. 85° 20′.

[5] Bengal Public Disp. 3 Jan. 1852.

KISHNUGUR,[1] in the British district of Nuddea, presidency of Bengal, and the seat of the civil establishment of the district, a town on the route from Calcutta to Berhampore, 64[2] miles N. of former, and 54 miles S. of latter. This town has the advantage of valuable water-carriage, being situate on the navigable river[3] Jellinghee, ten miles above its confluence with the Hooghly, navigable downwards to the sea. It is noted for its manufacture of fine muslins, highly[4] prized even at present, when similar fabrics are produced in Britain in such perfection and cheapness. The price, however, is high, and the patterns, though tasteful, printed in only a single colour. Here also are modelled, in a sort of cement, small "figures, illustrative of the great variety of castes and classes of the population of Hindostan." One of the government colleges has been established here. The number of pupils in 1852, was 200. The town is in lat. 23° 24′, long. 88° 28′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 98.
[3] Prinsep, Steam Navigation in British India, 50.
[4] Roberts, Scenes and Characteristics of Hindostan, i. 90.

KISHOONPOOR, or KISHENPOOR, in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Jumna, 25 miles S.E. of the town of Futtehpoor. Lat. 25° 39′, long. 81° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KISHTAWAR, in the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, a town situate on the southern slope of the Himalaya, and in a small plain near the left bank of the Chenaub, which here rushes through a ravine having precipitous sides of gneiss rock about 1,000 feet high. A little up the river, and on the opposite side from the town, is the confluence of the Muru Wurdwun, a considerable river from the north. It is a town of ill-built flat-roofed houses, with an insignificant bazar and a fort. There are trifling manufactures of shawls of inferior quality and of coarse woollens. The population, consisting of Mahometans and Hindoos, are proverbially poor, the place having suffered excessively from the oppression of the Sikhs since the expulsion of the rightful rajah, who ruled over the surrounding territory, which bears the same name, and whose power extended northwards as far as Ladakh. Kishtawar is situated 5,000 feet above the sea, and in lat. 33° 18′, long. 75° 46′.

Vigne, Kashmir, i. 292.
F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, i. 35.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KISHUNEE.—A town in the native state of Oude, on the right bank of the Goomtee river, and 50 miles E.S.E. from Lucknow. Lat. 26° 34′, long. 81° 44′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KISHUNGURH.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, 36 miles W.N.W. from Jeypoor, and 64 miles N.E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 27° 9′, long. 75° 25′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KISING.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate three miles from the left bank of the Gunduck river, and 83 miles W. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27° 46′, long. 83° 56′.

KISRY.—A town in the province of Guzerat, or the dominions of the Guicowar, 82 miles S. by E. from Rajkote, and 163 miles S.W. from Ahmedabad. Lat. 21° 9′, long. 71° 9′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 147.

KISSEN DASKA TALAO,[1] in the British district of Delhi, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village and halting-place on the route from the city of Delhi to Muttra, and 11[2] miles S. of the former. Supplies may be collected from the vicinity, and water is abundant. The road in this part of the route is heavy northwards towards Delhi; and southwards towards Muttra, is bad for wheeled vehicles, being much intersected by rocky ravines. Lat. 28° 30′, long. 77° 21′.

KISSENGURH.—A town of Bundelcund, in the native state of Chutterpoor, situate 78 miles N.E. by E. from Saugur, and 94 miles N. by W. from Jubbulpoor. Lat. 24° 29′, long. 79° 49′.

KISSERAING.—An island of the Mergui Archipelago, situate off the coast of Tenasserim; length N. to S. 20 miles, breadth 10 miles. Lat. 11° 34′, long. 98° 36′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 173, 225.

KISSUNPUR,[1] in Sirhind, in the British district of Ferozepore, a village on the route from Lodiana to Ferozepore, and 32 miles[2] W. of the former town. It is situate close to the left bank of a large offset of the Sutlej, and in a level, open country, partially cultivated. The road in this part of the route is generally good, though in some places rather sandy, yet not having any serious difficulties for the passage of carriages or guns. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,134 miles. Lat. 30° 55′, long. 75° 18′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Wilks, Historical Sketches, iii. 98.

KISTNAGHERRY,[1] in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, a fort situate on a "tremendous[2] rock,"

700 feet in perpendicular[3] height, and remarkably bare and steep. It is supplied with water from reservoirs within the fort; and at the base of the rock there are springs, which supply the pettà or town. It is the principal place of a tallook or subdivision, which, according to official return, has 12,268[4] cultivators. Distance from Salem, N., 60 miles; Madras, S.W., 150. Lat. 12° 32′, long. 78° 17′.

[3] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, iii. 460.

[4] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Salem, App. ii.

KISTNAGERRY.—A town in the British district of Kurnool, presidency of Madras, 23 miles S.W. of Kurnool. Lat. 15° 34′, long. 77° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KISTNAH,* or KRISHNA,[1] a river rising in the Deccan, at Mahabulishwar,[2] on the eastern brow of the Western Ghats, at the elevation of 4,500 feet above the level of the sea, and in lat. 18° 1′, long. 73° 41′. Though ultimately falling into the Bay of Bengal,[3] its source is only about forty miles east of the western coast of the peninsula, or of the shore of the Arabian Sea. Taking a south-easterly course of about 145 miles through the territory of Sattara, and thence dividing that province from the jaghires of the Southern Mahratta country for the further distance of ten miles, it, near Sanglee, in lat. 16° 50′, long. 74° 36′, on the right side, receives the Wurna, flowing from the west. From that confluence flowing south-east[4] for 158 miles, alternately between and through the jaghires of the Southern Mahratta country, Sattara, and the British district of Belgaum, it, on the right side, receives the Gutpurba, and thence holds a similar course for thirty-five miles, separating the collectorates of Sholapore and Belgaum, to lat. 16° 10′, long. 76° 18′, where it arrives at the territory of the Nizam. Though its source has a considerable elevation, the country through which it flows in the upper part of its course does not appear to have a rugged aspect, being described as "one extensive[5] plain to the south-east and north-west, whilst the ridges of hills on the north and south are barely visible, and at a distance. The banks of the river [Kistna], which are deep and shelving, are composed of black earth, with mixed sand. The country undulates, and presents here and there hilly ranges of broken basalt. Some parts of it consist of extensive plains, covered by a little stunted grass, serving as pasture to nume-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Transacts of Med. and Phys. Soc. of Bombay, 82, 83—Murray, on Mahabuleshur Hills.

[3] Heyne, Tracts on India, 287.

[4] Journ. Roy. As. Soc. No iii.—Bird, on Country from Punah to Kittoor.

[5] Bird, ut supra, 60.

* Kistna of Rennell.[1] It is also called Kishna;[2] Krishna of Briggs's Index.

[1] Mem. of Map of Hindoostan, cxxxvii.

[2] Heyne, Tracts on India, 287.

rous flocks [herds] of antelopes." In its course through Belgaum, it, on the right side, as before mentioned, receives the river Gutpurba, and twenty-two miles lower down, the Mulpurba, besides several small torrents on the right and left. The river, skirting the territory of the Nizam for about ten miles, passes into it, and holds through it a course north-east for about sixty miles, to Lekur, in lat. 16° 32′, long. 77° 3′, where it turns south-east, and, flowing in that direction twenty-five miles, on the left side receives, in lat. 16° 24′, long. 77° 21′, the Beema, a large tributary from the north-west; and, continuing to flow in a south-easterly direction eighty miles farther, receives on the right side, in lat. 15° 58′, long. 78° 19′, the Tumboodra, a considerable river flowing from the south-west; and thence flows circuitously, but generally north-east, for 180 miles, through the rocky gorges of the Eastern Ghats, to Reveralah, in lat. 16° 50′, long. 80° 10′, where it turns south-east, and at Chentapily, ten miles lower down, leaves the recesses of the Ghauts, and enters the plain. In this part of its course, between the confluence of the Tumboodra and Chentapily, it receives on the left side, from the territory of the Nizam, some important tributaries; as the Dindee, the Pedaway, the Hullea, the Mase or Musi, the Palair; and a few miles below its entrance into the plain, it receives, on the same side, the Moonyair, a very considerable stream. During its course through the mountains, its tributaries, though numerous, are all unimportant. From the confluence of the Tumboodra to that of the Palair, it forms the boundary between the territory of the Nizam, lying either north or west, on the one side, and on the other the territory of Kurnoul and the British district of Guntoor. The channel of the Kistnah is deep, its banks varying in height from thirty to fifty[6] feet; and Heyne observes,[7] that it "has very steep, indeed almost perpendicular, banks during its whole course, which renders it altogether useless for agricultural purposes, such as watering the countries through which it flows. Both the banks are higher than the adjoining country, as has been ascertained by barometrical observations." From Chentapily, where it enters the plain, it holds a course of seventy miles south-east to Boburlanka, in lat. 16° 5′, long. 80° 56′, where it parts into two arms, the one flowing south-east thirty miles, and falling into the

[6] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 394 —Voysey, on Geol. of Hyderabad.

[7] Tracts, 298.

Bay of Bengal at Point Divy, in lat. 15° 57′, long. 81° 15′; the other flowing south twenty-five miles, and falling into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 15° 45′, long. 80° 53′; inclosing between them a delta, traversed by a third branch sent off from the southern arm, and by some watercourses from the main branches. The total length of course of the Kistnah is 800 miles. It is subject to two periodical inundations annually; the first, and principal, caused by the south-west monsoon precipitating its heavy rains on the Western Ghauts, Mysore, and other elevated tracts about the upper parts of the river's course, takes place at the end of summer; the other periodical inundation occurs in October, being caused by the local rains brought by the north-east monsoon, and is comparatively insignificant. The Kistnah, in consequence of the rapid declivity of its waterway and rockiness of channel, cannot be navigated even by small craft for short distances; and the manner of crossing ferries is by means of large, wide, circular baskets made of bamboo, and rendered water-tight by hides sewed on the outside of the framework, and having the seams secured by being overlaid with resin.

An extensive system of irrigation in connection with this river is now in progress, and has been estimated to cost 150,000*l.* The object is proposed to be effected by means of an annicut or embankment thrown across the river at the head of the Delta, and by thus accumulating the waters, to extend the benefits of irrigation to large portions of the districts of Masulipatam and Guntoor.[8]

[8] Madras Revenue Disp. 8 Jan. 1851.

KISTNAPOOR.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 130 miles W. by S. of Madras. Lat. 12° 52′, long. 78° 27′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KISTNARAAJPOOR.—A town in the native state of Mysore, on the left bank of a branch of the Cauvery river, and 18 miles W.N.W. from Seringapatam. Lat. 12° 31′, long. 76° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KISUNI, or KISHNEE,[1] in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to that of Futtehgurh, and 25 miles[2] N.E. of the former. It has water from wells, and supplies may be obtained from the surrounding country. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 27° 2′, long. 79° 19′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Archer, Tours in India, ii. 23.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 157.

KITTOOR,[1] in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, a town formerly of great splendour,[2] but now in decay, situate 26 miles S.E. of Belgaum. This town was the scene of a formidable insurrection in 1832, which, however, was happily suppressed by the zeal and intrepidity of two patells, named Linqua Gowah and Krishen Row, whose services on the occasion were acknowledged on the part of government by grants of land.[3] Lat. 15° 36′, long. 74° 51′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Welsh, Military Rem. ii. 298.
[3] Bombay Rev. Disp. 15 Oct. 1834.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KIU.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate 149 miles N.N.E. from Kangra, and 135 miles E. from Sirinagur. Lat. 33° 59′, long. 77° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KIVALUR.—A town in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, 166 miles S. by W. of Madras. Lat. 10° 47′, long. 79° 48′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KIVENTHA, in Arracan, a village on the route from Memboo to Aeng, and situate on the Mine river. It is at this village that the road diverges, one branch leading to Shemhegiven. Lat. 20° 18′, long. 94° 22′.

KOAHDA, or CHUTENEA.[1]—A small river, rising in the district of Boghelkhand, territory of Rewa, in two branches, the Odda and Silar, on an elevated plateau, the first-named in lat. 24° 35′,[2] long. 81° 50′; the Silar, in lat. 24° 35′, long. 81° 55′. The elevation of the source above the sea must exceed 1,000 feet, as that is the elevation of the stream at the cascade of Bouti, twenty miles lower down. At that cascade it is precipitated a depth of 400 feet over the brow of the Kutra ridge, and continuing a northerly course of about fifteen miles, during which it is joined by the Goorma, is discharged, on the left side, and in lat. 24° 57′, long. 81° 57′, into the Bilund, a tributary of the Sone. Jacquemont, who, in the dry season, crossed it within a few miles of its source, styles it a rather considerable rivulet.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] As. Res. xviii. —Franklin, Geol. Map of Bundelcund. Id. 42.

KOANG, a tributary of the Sone river, rises in the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, in lat. 23° 30′, long. 82°, and, flowing in a westerly direction for forty miles, falls into the Sone in lat. 23° 25′, long. 81° 31′.

KOARA FORT, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer, a village on the route from Roree, in Sinde, to the town of Jessulmeer, from which it is distant 38 miles W. It has a small

Thornton, Gazetteer of the Countries adjacent to India, ii. 352—Route from Roree to Jeysulmer.

stone fort and six wells, but yields scarcely any supplies, on account of the barrenness of the adjacent country. Lat. 27° 7', long. 70° 26'.

KOATPULLY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate nine miles N. from the right bank of the Tandoor river, and 53 miles W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 22', long. 77° 45'.

KOBELASPOOR.—A town in the British district of Silhet, presidency of Bengal, 55 miles S. by W. of Silhet. Lat. 24° 9', long. 91° 37'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOCHANG.—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpoor, presidency of Bengal, 60 miles S.E. by E. of Lohadugga. Lat. 22° 55', long. 85° 30'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOCHECHOO,[1] in the British district of Humeerpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Banda to Gwalior, 67 miles[2] W. of the former. It is situate on the river Dhasan;[3] and supplies may be obtained. Lat. 25° 34', long. 79° 29'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 74.
[3] Fitzclarence, Journ. 59.

KOCHELAH BOOREEA.—A town in the British district of Durrung, province of Assam, presidency of Bengal, 57 miles N.E. by E. of Durrung. Lat. 26° 55', long. 92° 47'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOCHERLACOTAH.—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 50 miles W.N.W. of Ongole. Lat. 15° 50', long. 79° 25'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOCHUS.—A town in the British district of Shahabad, presidency of Bengal, 76 miles W.S.W. of Dinapoor. Lat. 25° 10', long. 84°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KODAMUNGLUM.—A town in the native state of Travancore, territory of Madras, 112 miles N. by W. from Trivandrum, and 68 miles S.S.W. from Coimbatoor. Lat. 10° 4', long. 76° 42'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KODUMUDY.—A town in the British district of Coimbatoor, presidency of Madras, 64 miles E. of Coimbatoor. Lat. 11° 4', long. 77° 57'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KODUNDOOR.—A town in the British district of Coimbatoor, presidency of Madras, 45 miles S.S.E. of Coimbatoor. Lat. 10° 23', long. 77° 13'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KODUNGALOOR.—See CRANGANORE.

KODUNGUL.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad,

or dominions of the Nizam, situate seven miles from the left bank of the Tandoor river, and 60 miles W.S.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 6′, long. 77° 41′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, i. 402.

[2] Report of Committee on Coal and Mineral Resources of India (Calcutta, 1840), 73.

KOEL, or KOYLE.[1]—A river rising in the mountainous tract on the southern frontier of the British district of Chota Nagpoor, about lat. 23° 3′, long. 83° 58′. It holds a course generally northerly, and, receiving several torrents right and left, passes into the native state of Sirgooja and the British districts Palamow and Behar, and falls into the river Son on the right side, in lat. 24° 31′, long. 83° 54′, having a total course of about 140 miles. Valuable coal-fields[2] have been discovered at Singra and some other places on its banks.

KOELAOR.—A town in the native state of Oude, situate on the right bank of the Gogra, and 52 miles E. from Lucknow. Lat. 26° 51′, long. 81° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 120.

KOENT,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to that of Cawnpore, and 34 miles[2] W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is rather good, the country cultivated. Lat. 26° 22′, long. 79° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Butter, Topog. of Oudh, 128.

KOEREEPOOR, in the British district of Jounpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village situate in a patch of the British territory, surrounded on all sides by that of Oude, 25 miles N. of Allahabad. Lat. 26° 2′, long. 82° 24′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOGOON.—A town of Eastern India, in the British territory of Pegue, situate 90 miles E. from Rangoon, and 51 miles N. from Amherst. Lat. 16° 50′, long. 97° 39′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Res. vi. 325—Hardwicke, Journey to Sirinagur.

KOH, or CHOIA,[1] a river of the British districts of Kumaon and Bijnour, rises in the most southern range[2] of the Himalaya mountain-system, near Sungoor fort, at an elevation of about 6,400 feet, and in lat. 29° 55′, long. 78° 42′. It takes a course of about eighteen miles, in a south-westerly direction, to the southern frontier of Kumaon, where it passes into the plain of Hindoostan at Kotdwara, having an elevation of 1,342 feet above the sea. From this place it runs in a direction, first southerly, and subsequently south-easterly, a distance of about forty-five miles, to its junction with the Western Ramgunga, in lat. 29° 17′, long. 78° 42′. It was

forded by Webb at Kotdwara, in March, when it was two feet deep and fifteen yards wide, with a rapid current.

KOHAT.[1]—A town of Northern India, in the hilly tract north of the Salt range of mountains, and in the valley of Kohat, which is about seven miles in diameter, populous, fertile, well watered by the river Teo and by numerous springs. The town, which is surrounded by a wall, is meanly built, but has a good bazar and a fine mosque. Its beautiful situation, and the luxuriant vegetation of the surrounding country, render it a delightful place. The great route from Peshawur to Kala Bagh passes through Kohat, as does also westward an important route by Bungush to Khorasan. Kohat is the capital, not only of the pergunnah of the same name, but of an extensive and fertile valley, which, for administrative purposes, has recently been formed into a separate district of the Punjaub.[2] At Sheikh, which is situate a few miles east of the town, are springs of naphtha and very rich and extensive deposits of sulphur. The British government are about to construct a chain of fortresses in the Kohat Pass,[3] with the view of controlling the wild tribes in the vicinity. Kohat is in lat. 33° 32′, long. 71° 27′.

[1] Wood, Oxus, 141. Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 40. Lord, Koh-i-Damun, 44. Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 113.

[2] India Financial Disp. 9 Feb. 1853.

[3] Friend of India, 1853, pp. 551, 770.

KOHNGAM.—An island 20 miles E. from the coast of Siam, two miles long by one and a half broad. It is situate 258 miles S.S.W. of Siam. Lat. 11° 21′, long. 100° 5′.

KOHRAR KHAS, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Mirzapoor to Bandah, 36 miles W. of the former. Lat. 25° 8′, long. 82° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOI, or KHOEE,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the route from Hansee to Loodiana, and 48 miles S. of the latter town. It is situate in a country slightly undulated, tolerably fertile, and partially cultivated. The road in this part of the route is firm, but narrow and winding, being confined by inclosures. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,064[2] miles. Lat. 30° 17′, long. 75° 56′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 142, 172, 196.

KOILA,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allahabad to Futtehpore, and 15[2] miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is heavy in the wet season; the country well cultivated. Lat. 25° 29′, long. 81° 43′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 29.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOILAH, in the jaghire of Jujhur, district of Dadree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the north-eastern frontier, towards the British district of Rohtuk. Lat. 28° 44′, long. 76° 19′.

KOILCONDAH.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 65 miles S.W. from Hyderabad, and 62 miles N. by W. from Kurnoul. Lat. 16° 41′, long. 77° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOILKOONTLA.—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 61 miles N.W. of Cuddapah. Lat. 15° 13′, long. 78° 23′.

KOKREE, a river of Bombay, rising in lat. 19° 22′, long. 73° 57′, a few miles east of the Malsej Ghat, and, flowing for fifty miles in a south-east direction, through the British districts of Poona and Ahmednuggur, falls into the Goor river, in lat. 18° 52′, long. 74° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOKREET.—A town in the British province of Tenasserim, presidency of Bengal, situate 60 miles N. of Moulmein. Lat. 17° 20′, long. 97° 42′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOKSAL.—A town in the British district of Pubna, presidency of Bengal, 98 miles N.E. by N. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 48′, long. 89° 16′.

Vigne, Kashmir, i. 339.

KOKUR, in Cashmere, a celebrated spring at the northern base of the Panjal of Banihal, bounding the valley on the south. It gushes with a copious volume of water out of six orifices at the bottom of a limestone cliff. A considerable stream is thus formed, which flows into the Bureng river. The water is celebrated for its excellence, and the Afghan court, when established in Cashmere, drank no other. Koker Nag is in lat. 33° 30′, long. 75° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOKUTNOOR.—A town in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, 32 miles E. of Beejapoor. Lat. 16° 49′, long. 76° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOKUTNOOR.—A town in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, 73 miles N.E. of Belgaum. Lat. 16° 41′, long. 75° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOLA, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small fort, built of stone, and surrounded by a ditch, situate on a hill on the right bank of the river Dubha, on the route from Almora to Kosheepoor, 25 miles N.E. of the latter. Lat. 29° 25′, long. 79° 20′.

KOLABAH.[1]*—An island; also a portion of territory on the Concan coast, the whole subject to the presidency of Bombay. The island is situate in the Arabian Sea, or North Indian Ocean, half a mile W.[2] of the shore of the Concan, and opposite the town of Ali Bagh, in about lat. 18° 38′, long. 72° 56′. It appears to have been long neglected, as a barren rock, but the active operations of European commerce, and maritime warfare, having shown the importance of its position, it was occupied and fortified in 1662,[3] by the Mahratta chief Sevajee, who there "practised as a sea attorney." The course of piracy was, after his death, pursued by the Mahratta family of Angria,[4] and became so formidable and ruinous to the commerce of the maritime powers, that, in 1722, an expedition of three British ships of the line and a Portuguese land force attacked it; but the attempt failed, in consequence of the cowardice of the Portuguese. The pirates continued to thrive in their iniquitous avocation, and Forbes, who, in 1772, visited Ragojee, the possessor of Kolaba, describes[5] his palace, treasury, and other public buildings, gardens and stables, "containing a noble stud of Persian and Arabian horses, elephants, and camels;" adding, that "everything about the durbar was in princely style." The tract of country on the mainland is bounded on the north by the harbour of Bombay; on the east by the British district of Tannah, with which it is now incorporated[6] as a sub-collectorate; on the south by Jhingeera; and on the west by the Arabian Sea. It extends from lat. 18° 26′—18° 48′, and from long. 72° 55′—73° 12′; is thirty miles in length from north-west to south-east, and twelve in breadth; with an area of 318 square miles, and a population of 58,721.[7]

After the overthrow and expulsion of the Peishwa, Ragojee Angria in 1822 concluded a treaty[8] with the British government, by which he agreed to acknowledge its supremacy, and was in turn guaranteed protection against external attack. Ragojee Angria died in 1838, leaving one of his widows in a state of pregnancy. She gave birth to a son, who was recognised[9] as chief of Kolaba. The boy died in infancy, when the legitimate line of descent to the Kolaba state became extinct,[1] and the territory lapsed to the paramount power. Pretensions to the succession were put forth by the illegitimate sons of

* Kulabah of Tassin.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 498. Forbes, Oriental Memoirs, i. 134.
[3] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 188.
[4] Id. i. 368.
[5] Oriental Mem. i. 134.
[6] Bombay Judicial Disp. 16 Oct. 1850. Bombay Overland Times, 1852, p. 126.
[7] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.
[8] Treaties with Native Princes, 125.
[9] Bombay Political Disp. 31 July, 1840.
[1] Id. 25 May, 1841. Id. 30 Dec. 1842.

Ragojee; but these, after due consideration, being ultimately rejected, the territory was annexed to the British dominions.[2] The country is rich in teak forests and other timber.[3] The surplus revenue available for the general purposes of the state, after deducting all disbursements, including pensions to the members of Angria's family, amounted, in 1844, to 1,27,355 rupees.

[2] Bombay Pol. Disp. 24 April, 1844. Act of Govt. of India, xvii. of 1844.
[3] Bombay Marine Disp. 19 Feb. 1845. Id. 20 Oct. 1847.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOLACHEE, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated 40 miles W. from the right bank of the Indus, and 140 miles N.W. by N. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 31° 51′, long. 70° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOLAD.—A town in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, 46 miles S.E. of Bombay. Lat. 18° 26′, long. 73° 20′.

KOLADYNE RIVER.—The principal river of Arracan: it takes its rise near the Blue Mountains, in lat. 22° 27′, long. 92° 51′, but the highest point to which it has been explored is in lat. 21° 25′, or ninety miles above Akyab, where its stream is narrow, and navigable only for canoes. After traversing for some miles a mountainous and desolate region, it opens upon wide and luxuriant plains, whereon are several villages, having extensive cultivation in their neighbourhood, more especially of rice, for which the soil is peculiarly adapted, from the facilities of irrigation. The inhabitants of these sequestered villages consist of Mughs and Burmese. The town of Arracan is situated on a branch of the river, about fifty miles from its mouth; and up to within a few miles of that place, it is navigable for ships of 250 tons burden. For the last twenty or thirty miles of its course, it is connected with the rivers Myoo and Lemyo by innumerable creeks, by means of which much inland communication is carried on. It empties itself into the sea close to the island of Akyab, which is situated between this and the estuary of the Myoo. The breadth at its mouth is about ten miles.[1]

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 680. Pemberton, Report on the N.E. Frontier. Wilson, Burmese War, 53.

KOLANGODU, in the British district of Malabar, under the presidency of Madras, a town[1] near its eastern frontier, towards the British district Coimbatore. It is situate in a very beautiful country; the mountains on the south pouring down fine cascades, and the cultivated fields being interspersed

[1] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 346.

with forests and plantations of fruit-trees. Each dwelling is inclosed by a small garden, and the number of houses has been stated at 1,000. Distance direct from Calicut, S.E., 75 miles; Cananore, S.E., 125; Coimbatore, S.W., 32; Madras, S.W., 300. Lat. 10° 37′, long. 76° 45′.

KOLAPOOR.—A raj or state under the political management of the presidency of Bombay. It is bounded on the north and north-east by Sattara; on the east and south by the British collectorate of Belgaum; and on the west by Sawunt Warree and the British collectorate of Rutnagherry. It lies between lat. 15° 58′—17° 17′, long. 73° 47′—74° 46′; is ninety-five miles in length from south-east to north-west, and sixty-five in breadth. The area is stated to be 3,445[1] square miles. It is throughout included within the country popularly denominated the Deccan, and is a tract sloping with a rugged surface from the culminating ridge of the Ghauts, forming the western boundary, towards the east or plain country, in the British collectorate of Belgaum. From that circumstance, the numerous torrents traversing this rough tract have a direction easterly, falling into the Kistnah, by the channel of which great river their contents are ultimately discharged into the Bay of Bengal. The Kistnah itself, flowing southward from Sattara, touches on this raj a few miles below the confluence of the Wurna, in lat. 16° 50′, long. 74° 36′, and, holding a course very tortuous, but generally in a direction south-easterly, for about twenty-five miles, forms for that distance the boundary between Kolapoor and the Southern Jagheerdars. The Wurna rises at the north-west corner of the raj, at Tewra, on the eastern declivity of the Ghauts, in lat. 17° 20′, long. 73° 46′, and, flowing towards the south-east for about thirty miles, forms for that distance the boundary between this raj and the province of Sattara, and falls into the Kistnah on the right side. The other streams are mere mountain torrents. The elevation of the highest summits of the Ghauts, in the western part of the raj, is probably between 3,000 and 4,000 feet; the average elevation of the lowest part, or that farthest east, varies perhaps from 1,500 to 1,800 feet. The geological formation appears to be throughout volcanic, principally[2] trappean, like the rest of the northern section of

[1] Satistics of Native States.

[2] Transacts. of Geol. Society, 2nd series, iv. 411—Sykes, on Geology of Dukhun.

the Ghauts; and the volcanic formation is generally overlaid[3] by laterite, or cellular ferrugineous sandstone, which, when disintegrated, forms a very fertile soil.

[3] Transacts. of Lit. Soc. of Bombay, i. 83—Murray, on Mahabaleshwar Hills.

The population consists principally of two races,—Mahrattas and Ramooses; these last resembling in some respects the Bheel tribe, so extensively spread farther north. The Ramooses, however, are more intelligent, than the Bheels, and though actuated by similar plundering habits, are much superior in a military point of view. The number of the people has been returned at 500,000.[4] This, however, includes the population of the dependencies of Kolapore; viz., Vishalgur, Kagul, Inchulkunjee, and Bowda.

[4] Parliamentary Return, 1851. Statement of Pol. Superintendent, Sept. 1847.

Kolapoor, the seat of government, appears to be the only town. The route from Sattara to Sawuntwarree, from north to south, passes by the town, as does that from south-east to north-west, from Dharwar to the South Concan. There is also a route from north-east to south-west, from Sholapoor to the town of Kolapoor.

The rulers of Kolapoor trace their descent from Sevajee, the founder of the Mahratta empire. While Saho, the third in descent from Sevajee, was a prisoner at Delhi, his uncle, Rajah Ram, the second son of Sevajee, assumed the government. Rajah Ram died before Saho's liberation, and was succeeded by his son Sevajee, who contested the Mahratta supremacy with his cousin Saho. Sevajee did not long survive his father, and left his brother Sambajee heir to his pretensions. Sambajee continued the contest for the throne of Sattara with his cousin Saho; at length a compromise was effected, by which Sambajee acknowledged[5] Saho's right to the whole Mahratta country except Kolapoor with its dependent territory, which was assigned to himself, with the title of rajah, and the same dignity as that assumed by Saho; hence the rajah of Kolapoor was addressed as a superior by the Peishwa. Sambajee died in 1760, without issue. His widow adopted, as her husband's heir, a boy named Sevajee, and conducted the affairs of the principality in his name. The piracy which prevailed on the coast induced the government of Bombay to send an expedition against Kolapoor in 1765. The fort of Malwan was captured and retained until certain satisfaction was rendered, when it was restored to the Kolapoor state by treaty, con-

[5] Calcutta Review, iv. 213.

cluded the 12th January, 1766. In 1804, when Sir A. Wellesley was engaged in settling the Southern Mahratta country, the Kolapoor rajah preferred certain claims against the Peishwa. He was told that the British government would arbitrate his claims, but would not allow him to invade the Peishwa's dominions. The opportunity was taken to propose an agreement for the suppression of piracy, on account of which the Kolapoor ports were then blockaded; but it does not appear to have ever been concluded. The subjects of the rajah's maritime districts never desisted from piracy: when detected, and punishment threatened, apologies were offered, with promises of reparation for the past, and abstinence from future depredations; but the system of piracy was not effectually suppressed until 1812, when the demand against the rajah on account of plunder of British property amounted to fifty lacs of rupees. During the distracted condition of the Poona government, a hostile conflict was maintained by the states of Kolapoor and Sawuntwarree. Latterly, Appa Dessaye, the Peishwa's general, interfered, and was besieging Kolapoor with a view of reducing it to the Peishwa's authority; but the differences were arranged by stipulations contained in a treaty, concluded by Mr. Elphinstone with the rajah of Kolapoor, by which the territorial rights of that prince in regard to the Peishwa were defined, and all claims on his part over the dominions retained by the Peishwa, and over the subjects of that chieftain, surrendered. Malwan and its dependencies were ceded in perpetual sovereignty to the British government, the suppression of piracy was decreed; and, in consideration of these conditions, the Company agreed to guarantee the rajah in possession of the territories assigned to him; at the same time the British relinquished all pecuniary demands against the rajah. In 1822, the rajah Abba Sing was murdered. He left an infant son, by Tarra Bai, usually styled the Dewan; but his brother, Bawa Sahib, seized the Guddee, and his nephew, whose right he had usurped, dying soon after, he became the rightful rajah. In 1825, the rajah's mal-administration and aggressions on the neighbouring jaghiredars, who were under British protection, compelled the armed intervention of the Company's government. A force was accordingly moved into the Kolapoor country, when

hostile proceedings were arrested by the submission of the rajah, with whom a new treaty was concluded; but scarcely had the British force been withdrawn, when the rajah levied troops and renewed his oppression of the guaranteed chiefs. His conduct compelled the British government to take military possession of the country. The rajah at length submitted, and entered into new engagements, contained in a preliminary treaty, concluded towards the end of the year 1827, and a definitive treaty (more favourable to him), concluded in 1829. It was deemed necessary that his proceedings should for some time be watched by a corps of observation, a precaution justified by the event; the rajah, under the pernicious advice of the minister appointed by the British government, and who proved faithless to the authority to which he owed his power, having resumed his previous course of violence. The minister being removed and tranquillity restored, the military force was withdrawn. Nothing of importance occurred till 1839, when the rajah Bawa Sahib died, leaving two sons, both young, and by different mothers. He was succeeded by the elder, Sevajee, usually called Baba Sahib. The mother of the rajah assumed the regency during his minority, but it was shortly wrested from her by Tarra Bai, the widow of the former rajah, Abba Sing, and already mentioned as known by the title of the Dewan. This lady was recognised as regent by the British government. She continued to exercise full authority until 1842, when her extreme mismanagement compelled the government, as guardian of the young rajah's interests, to interfere. After the complete failure of milder measures, the regent was set aside altogether, and a minister appointed to act under the immediate control of the British government. The Dewan's party, discontented from the loss of their nefarious gains, excited a general rebellion throughout the country in 1844. The rebellion was put down by force of arms, and the entire management of the Kolapoor state assumed, and thenceforward directly exercised, by the British government, in the name of the rajah, whose authority in the mean time remains in abeyance.

[6] Statistics of Native States.

The military[6] force of the state of Kolapoor amounts to between 9,000 and 10,000 men, of various descriptions. If that of the dependent jaghiredars be added, the number will be increased to more than 12,000.

The arrangements for the dispensation of justice, made by the British government on assuming the administration of the state, were as follow:—The Mamlutdars were to have no civil jurisdiction, but they were to have the power to pass sentences in criminal cases, not exceeding three months' imprisonment, and a fine of fifty rupees. A court of criminal justice, under a native judge, was to be established at the capital, with power to pass sentences of imprisonment to the extent of three years, and fine to the extent of 200 rupees. For civil justice, three moonsiff courts were to be established in the districts, with power to try cases to the amount of 5,000 rupees. The jurisdiction of the superior civil court at the capital extended to 10,000 rupees. The political superintendent was to try all causes, criminal and civil, not cognizable by the lower courts, and to hear all appeals, with the power, if he thought fit, to refer them for the report of the native judge. More recently (1848), the privilege of exercising certain judicial powers in minor criminal cases was conceded to the chief sirdars as an experimental measure, and the practice still continues.

In 1847,[7] advantage was taken of a balance in the treasury to pay off all the debts of the state due to individuals, which had been compromised for the sum of 1,64,021 rupees. The only debt remaining was the amount due to the British government, in reimbursement of the expense incurred in quelling the recent disturbances; and in 1848, a surplus of two lacs of rupees had accumulated in the treasury, applicable to the discharge of this liability. The country appears to be prosperous, and the revenue increasing. The amount at the disposal of government is about 5,50,000 rupees;[8] but this is not more than one-third of the entire revenue of the country, a very considerable portion of which is enjoyed by dependants, or alienated to other than government uses. Improvement is steadily kept in view. An outlay has been authorized for the construction of roads: the formation of one connecting Kolapore with the road from the Southern Mahratta country to Viziadroog, is in progress.[9] Many vexatious[1] imposts have been withdrawn; the town and transit duties have been abolished,[2] and the cultivators secured in their rights. Arrangements have been entered into for the suppression of

[7] Bombay Pol. Disp. 18 August, 1847.

[8] Statistics of Native States.

[9] Bombay Pol. Disp. 6 Feb. 1849.

[1] Id. 30 Jan. 1850.

[2] Id. 2 Aug. 1853.

predatory habits, and the amount of crime has been greatly reduced.

KOLAPOOR.—The principal place and seat of government of the raj or state of the same name. Being in a secluded tract, seldom visited by Europeans, little is known concerning it. When, in 1825, a British force advanced to the place, the reconnaissance[1] gave the information that the defences were weak, and might, without much difficulty, be taken by escalade. On the rampart were many guns of small calibre, from four to twelve-pounders; but there was reason to conclude the garrison had no supply of ammunition. When, in consequence of the rajah having again become troublesome,[2] it was once more necessary to march a force against him, the place was peaceably delivered up to the British troops, the Arabs and Scindians, who constituted the garrison, marching in search of other service, and the rabble, which had collected from various quarters, dispersing in all directions. Under British authority, the physical condition has been scarcely less benefited than the political and civil circumstances of the country of which it is the capital. The town being excessively crowded and unhealthy, a series of measures for its sanitary improvement commenced[3] in 1848; and it has since been officially reported, that the place has been tolerably cleansed from its filthiness, and that a plentiful supply of water has been obtained. Further improvement may reasonably be looked for. Distant S.E. from Bombay 185 miles, S. from Poona 130, S. from Sattara 70. Lat. 16° 42′, long. 74° 18′.

[1] As. Journ. 1826, July to December, p. 227.

[2] Sutherland, Pol. Relations, 171.

[3] Bombay Pol. Disp. 3 May, 1848. Id. 30 Jan. 1850.

E.I.C. Ms Doc.

KOLAR.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, situate 27 miles S. of Beejapoor. Lat. 16° 26′, long. 75° 44′.

KOLARAS,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town, the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name, assessed[2] at the annual land revenue of 90,000 rupees. Distant 79 miles S.W. of Gwalior fort. Lat. 25° 13′, long. 77° 41′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Additional Papers respecting Gwalior, presented to Parliament, April, 1844, p. 93.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOLASHAGARAPURAM.—A town in the native state of Travancore, territory of Madras, situate 51 miles N.W. by N. from Trivandrum, and 83 miles W.N.W. from Tinnevelly. Lat. 9° 6′, long. 76° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOLBAREEA.—A town in the British district of Pachete,

presidency of Bengal, 131 miles N.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 48′, long. 86° 54′.

KOLHUA'GAR,[1] in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude, a village on the left[2] bank of the Ganges, 10 miles S.E. of Cawnpore, 30 S.W. of Lucknow. Butter estimates the population at 1,000, all Hindoos. Lat. 26° 25′, long. 80° 31′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Butter, Topography of Oudh, 128.

KOLLAH.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 31 miles S. by E. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 14′, long. 74° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOLLATHOOR.—A town in the British district of Tinnevelly, presidency of Madras, 41 miles N.E. by E. of Tinnevelly. Lat. 9° 1′, long. 78° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOLRON,[1] in the Kyarda Doon, in Sirmor, a village and halting-place on the route from Dehra to Nahun, and 54 miles W. of the former town. The hills inclosing the Doon are here so close, that they are separated merely by the channel of the Batta.[2] The road in this part of the route is described by Mundy[3] as a rough track; and no supplies can be procured except water from the Batta. This place is called Kolson by Moorcroft,[4] who states it to have been the scene of a severe defeat received by the Rohilla prince Gholam Kader from Jagat Prakas, the rajah of Sirmor. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,086[5] miles. Lat. 30° 30′, long. 77° 29′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 141.
[3] Sketches of India, i. 207.
[4] Punj. Bokhara, i. 28.
[5] Garden, Tables of Routes, 141-144.

KOLWAR,[1] in the district of Sultanpoor, territory of Oude, a village 70 miles S.E. of Lucknow, 10 miles W. of Sultanpoor cantonment, half a mile from the right bank of the river Goomtee. According to Butter,[2] the population is 1,000, of whom 100 are Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 23′, long. 82°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Topography of Oudh, 128.

KOMARPOOR.—A town in the British district of Purneah, presidency of Bengal, 29 miles S. by E. of Purneah. Lat. 25° 23′, long. 87° 41′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOMEDPORE.—A town in the British district of Pubna, presidency of Bengal, 110 miles N.N.E. of Calcutta. Lat. 24° 3′, long. 89° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOMHARSIN,[1] a hill state between the Sutlej and the Jumna, is bounded on the north by Kooloo, from which it is separated by the river Sutlej; on the east by Kotgurh and the British districts of Sundoch and Kothkaee; on the south by Bulsun; and on the west by the district of Goond, one of the tributaries of the state of Keonthul. It embraces an area of

[1] E.I.C. Ms Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

about fifty-six miles. Its centre is in lat. 31° 13′, long. 77° 32′. Except a narrow strip along the left bank of the Sutlej, the surface has a considerable elevation; that of the town of Komharsin above the level of the sea, is 5,279[2] feet; of the cantonment of Kotgurh, on the eastern frontier, 6,634;[3] of Whartoo, in the same locality, 10,656.[4] The drainage is northwards, by a small stream, into the Sutlej; southwards, by two feeders of the river Giree. The descent from the high grounds to the alluvial bank of the Sutlej is effected by a way, of which Fraser[5] says, "In point of length, steepness, and singularity of construction, it is surpassed by nothing I have heard of, and is as well worth seeing as anything I have met with in India." "We found,"[6] he adds, "the descent prodigiously steep and long,—very nearly three miles, the first part somewhat circuitous; but the last mile was a continued flight of irregular steps, rudely constructed from the materials afforded by the mountain. The stones are of very hard quality, composed of quartz, mixed with some other flinty material, and they have been laid with considerable art, one step being formed by the small ends of long pieces, which are deeply buried in the hill-side; and the next by similar long pieces laid crosswise upon the first, so as to prevent the possibility of their moving. The fatigue of such a descent is very great, and was increased to the imagination by the view of the endless diminishing flight of steps that stretched below us; for there is little variation or turning in the whole length of this extensive staircase." The tract extending along the river, and reached by this singular way, is a table-land of level ground, rich, alluvial, and well cultivated, nowhere exceeding 200 yards in breadth, and having an elevation of 150 feet above the river, here forty yards wide, and very rapid. The sands of the Sutlej in the vicinity contain a sufficient quantity of gold to yield a subsistence to several families employed in collecting it by washing. Fraser was informed that a person so employed could not earn more than from threepence to sevenpence a day, but suspects that, according to native custom, these statements were made below the real amount, to conceal a more considerable emolument.

The climate on the banks of the Sutlej, here 3,000[7] feet above the sea, and at Kotgurh, and other places of similar elevation, has a mean temperature five or six degrees above

[2] As. Res. xv. 413—Herbert, Course and Levels of the Sutlej.
[3] Id. xv. 475—Gerard, Climate of Kotgerh and Subathu.
[4] Gerard, ut supra, 488.
[5] Tour in Himalaya, 191.
[6] Fraser, ut supra, 190.
[7] As. Res. xv.—Gerard, ut supra, 488. Fraser, ut supra, 193.

that of South Britain.[8] In April, May, and June, the air is cool within-doors, and woollen clothing is not found uncomfortable; but, the direct rays of the sun are powerful. The rains commence in the latter part of June, and continue until the end of September; and during that time the temperature is usually pleasant, rarely reaching 72°, and, indeed, is often a little chilly. Frosts set in about the middle of October, and the winters are rather severe, snow falling as early as the middle of November, and as late as the beginning of March, but not lying on the ground except from December to February, when, in shaded places to the northward, it is met with from one to three feet in depth. The harvest commences in May, and terminates by the end of June. The principal crops[9] are wheat, barley, various sorts of millet, phaphur, and some other species of buckwheat; various esculent vegetables, tobacco, and, on the banks of the Sutlej, ginger and cotton. The poppy is extensively cultivated for opium, which is of very fine quality, and brings a higher price than that of the plains. The seeds yield a sweet oil, much used as an article of diet, and for burning. Hemp is an important product, on account of its fibres, the intoxicating drug obtained from its resinous secretion, and its seeds, which yield oil, and are parched and used as food. A hardy species of rice is partially cultivated. Oats grow spontaneously, but are not applied to any use. The fruits are apples of indifferent quality, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, grapes, walnuts, filberts, raspberries, currants, barberries, and mulberries. Bamboos, and some of the tropical fruits, grow on the bank of the Sutlej.

The natives of this, as well as the neighbouring states, are much subject to goitre, and also to fevers and rheumatic complaints. The population is scanty: it is estimated at only 12,000; but ruined villages, and traces of former cultivation, indicate it to have been at some time greater. The depopulation is attributed by Gerard to Goorkha oppression, "the[1] prevalence of female infanticide, of the revolting custom of polyandry, and the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes, from the early age of eight or ten, female chastity being unknown." The rana or prince of this state formerly owed allegiance to Bussahir, but was dispossessed of his rights by the Goorkhas. On the expulsion of these aggressors, in 1815, he was rein-

[8] As. Res. xv.—Gerard, on the Climate of Subathoo and Kotgerh, 475.

[9] Gerard, ut supra, 466.

[1] Ut supra, 490.

[2] De Cruz, Pol. Relations, 119. Fraser, ut supra, 189.
[3] De Cruz, Pol. Relations, 119.

stated[2] by the British. The grant[3] was in favour of Rana Kehur Sing and his posterity. Kehur Sing died without issue in 1839, and, according to the strict letter of the endowment, this territory lapsed to the British government; but, in consideration of the early attachment of the deceased rana to British interests, and of other circumstances, the grant was renewed in favour of Preetum Singh, a collateral heir. This chief engaged to prevent suttee, and to abolish infanticide. The present annual revenue of the state is estimated at 1,000*l.*,[4] out of which a tribute of 144*l.* is paid to the East-India Company.

[4] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, ii. 265.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOMHARSIN,[1] an insignificant village, though the principal place of the hill state of the same name, and the residence of the rana or native prince, is situate on a mountain descending precipitously a depth of 2,280 feet[2] to the left bank of the Sutlej. Fraser[3] describes it, at the time of his visit, as "mean and poor," not consisting of "more than a dozen houses, built, like the rest of the hill villages, of dry stone and wood, in the Chinese fashion." It has probably improved under British protection, as Archer,[4] twelve years afterwards, found the rana residing in a large and well-built residence, and the surrounding country well cultivated and luxuriantly productive. Elevation above the sea 5,279 feet.[5] Distance N.W. from Calcutta, by Kurnool and Subathoo, 1,110 miles.[6] Lat. 31° 19′, long. 77° 30′.

[2] As. Res. xv. 413, 488—Herbert, Levels of the Sutlej. Gerard, Climate of Subathoo and Kotgerh.
[3] Journ. to Himalaya, 189.
[4] Tours in Upper India, i. 220.
[5] Herbert, ut supra, 413.
[6] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172, 222.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 200.

KOMTA,[1] * in the territory of Nagpoor, a town on the route from Hazareebagh to the city of Nagpoor, 107 miles[2] N.E. of the latter, 467 S.W. of the former. Here, after the deposition of Appa Sahib Bhonsla, in 1818, some of his partisans attempted to make head, manning[3] the defences, which consisted of a wall and partial ditch, inclosing a small fort. The garrison amounted to above 2,000, and had two batteries. After the outer defences had been forced, and the fort attacked, the garrison surrendered, on promise of personal safety. The loss of the besieged was estimated at 400; that of the besiegers at sixty-one. Lat. 21° 32′, long. 80° 21′.

[3] Blacker, Mem. of Mahratta War, 389. Prinsep, Trans. in India, ii. 315.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOMULMAIR, or KUMULMAIR,[1] † in the territory of

* Kumpta of Prinsep.

† Kumalmer of Tassin; Kombhalmer of Briggs's Index. According to

Oodeypoor, in Rajpootana, a pass defended by a fortress, on the route from Oodeypoor to Joudpore, 50 miles N. of former, 90 S.E. of latter. It lies through a succession of deep and rugged ravines in the Aravulli, and forms the communication between the more elevated region of Mewar and the plain of Marwar. The ascent from Mewar is rather gradual,* and lies up the course of a small torrent, but is very rough, though practicable for beasts of burthen. The descent to the north-west, or towards Marwar, is much more precipitous, plunging "into an excessively[2] deep, narrow, rocky pass, filled with jungle. The descent continues for one mile, of which three furlongs are very steep, with zig-zag road, made with great labour, practicable for beasts of burthen, not for carriages." The vast fortress commanding the pass is situate on a steep and craggy mountain, 700 feet above[3] the path. "A massive[4] wall, with numerous towers and pierced battlements, having a strong resemblance to the Etruscan, incloses a space of some miles' extent below, while the pinnacle rises tier above tier of battlements to the summit, which is crowned with the Badul Mahl, or Cloud Palace of the ranas." In the fortress is a Jain temple of great architectural beauty and high antiquity, its foundation being considered to date previously to the Christian era; and numerous ruins of great interest strew the crags and hollows of the pass and the surrounding mountains. The fortress was gained for the East-India Company in 1818,[5] by bribing the garrison of the ruler of Joudpore to give it up; and it was made over to the rajah of Oodeypoor. Elevation above the sea 3,353 feet.[6] Lat. 25° 10′, long. 73° 40′.

[2] Garden, 279.
[3] Tod, i. 669.
[4] Id. 670.
[5] Id. i. 669.
[6] Id. ib.

KONADAH.—A town in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras, 30 miles N.E. by N. of Vizagapatam. Lat. 18° 1′, long. 83° 40′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KONADOON.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 30 miles S.W. from Hyderabad, and 89 miles N. from Kurnool. Lat. 17° 6′, long. 78° 11′.

Tod,[1] Koombhomer, "the hill or mountain of Koombho, a prince, whose exploits are narrated."

[1] Annals of Rajasthan, i. 11.

* Garden, who describes[1] the pass under the name of Chitterboog Ghat, or Somerea Pass, makes no mention of the Kumalmer fortress which commands it.

[1] Tables of Routes, 279.

KONAIE.—A considerable watercourse of Bengal, separating from the Brahmapootra in lat. 25° 10′, long. 89° 43′, near the town of Mehindergunje, in the British district of Mymunsing. Flowing first in a southerly direction for 100 miles, and then communicating with the Ganges by means of a considerable offset, it turns south-east, and, taking the name of the Dulasseree, it flows for seventy-five miles, to lat. 23° 13′, long. 90° 33′, at which point it reunites with the parent stream, there denominated the Megna. The Konaie in its course receives several smaller streams and watercourses, such as the Goggot, the Attree, and the Bunsi.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KONAKAGIRI.—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 190 miles S.W. by W. of Madras. Lat. 11° 53′, long. 78° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KONCHPARA.—A town of Assam, in the British district of Camroop, presidency of Bengal, 19 miles W. of Gowhatty. Lat. 26° 7′, long. 91° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KONDA, in the British district of Benares, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a village situate on the right bank of the Ganges, 666 miles N.W. of Calcutta by water, or 843 if the Sunderbund passage be taken; three miles N.E., or lower down the stream, than the city of Benares. Lat. 25° 20′, long. 83° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KONDELWUDDY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate four miles from the right bank of the Godavery river, and 112 miles N.N.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 48′, long. 77° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KONDURH, in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town situate 14 miles S.E. of the town of Futtehpoor. Lat. 25° 46′, long. 80° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KONGOODY DROOG.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 128 miles W. by S. of Madras. Lat. 12° 46′, long. 78° 29′.

KONKAN.—See Concan.

KONKEE.—A river rising in lat. 26° 41′, long. 87° 51′, in Nepal, on the southern slope of the Sub-Himalaya range of mountains, and, flowing in a southerly direction for fifteen miles through Nepal, and fifty miles through the British district of Purneah, falls into the Mahananda in lat. 25° 51′, long. 87° 48′.

KONKEIR,[1] * or KAKAIR, in the territory of Nagpoor, a town, the principal place of the territory of a powerful zemindar or landholder. It is situate[2] between the right or south bank of the river Mahanuddee and a high rocky hill, surmounted by a fortress. It is surrounded by rocky mountains, of which those to the north, the east, and the south, are very lofty. Under the Mahratta government, this zemindary was held on condition of furnishing, when required, 500 troops. In 1809, the rajah was dispossessed of his territory; but having joined the rebels in the troubles which arose on the escape of Appa Sahib, he retook Kakair, and was confirmed in his possession, subject only to the payment of a fixed rent of 500 rupees annually. Distant (direct) from Nagpoor, S.E., 170 miles; from Cuttack, W., 280. Lat. 20° 15′, long. 81° 33′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Jenkins, Report on Nagpur, 245.
[2] As. Res. vii. 112—Narr. of a Route from Chunargurh to Yertnagoodum.

KONKEL NUGGUR.—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpoor, presidency of Bengal, 55 miles S.W. of Lohadugga. Lat. 22° 50′, long. 84° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KONKLY.—A town in the native state of Tatcheer, one of the independent hill tribes of Orissa, on the right bank of the Braminy river, and 112 miles N. from Ganjam. Lat. 21°, long. 85° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KONNAVERUM.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of the Godavery, and 187 miles E. by N. from Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 36′, long. 81° 21′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KONNOOR.—A town in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, 36 miles S.E. of Beejapoor. Lat. 16° 30′, long. 76° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KONUKPOOR.—A town in the British district of Silhet, presidency of Bengal, 36 miles E.S.E. of Silhet. Lat. 24° 42′, long. 92° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOOAREE, or KOHARI.[1]—A small river rising in the territory of Gwalior, about 60 miles S.W. of the fort of Gwalior, and in lat. 25° 44′, long. 77° 28′. It flows first north-west, then north-east, subsequently east, and finally south-east, having a course semicircular in its general outline, and of 185 miles in length, and falls into the Sinde on the left side, in lat. 26° 26′, long. 79° 14′. The route from Agra to Gwalior

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* It is called Conkair by Blunt.[1]

[1] As. Res. vii. 112—Narr. of a Route from Chunargurh to Yertnagoodum.

crosses it at Hingonah, lat. 26° 32′, long. 78° 3′, and there it is represented,[2] with "little water, banks steep, and cut into ravines; but they slope off gradually at the ghat (passage), and form no impediment." It is crossed,[3] forty-five miles above its mouth, by the route from Etawa to Gwalior, and is no doubt there fordable, except during heavy rains. The lower part of its course is through Sindous, a barren and wild subdivision of the British district of Etawa, and much cut up by deep, steep, and very difficult ravines, formerly the lurking-places[4] of thugs, dacoits, and other heinous malefactors; but of late years cleared by the energetic operations of the British authorities. This river seems to be identical with the Kewari mentioned by Baber.[5]

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 22.
[3] Id. 157.
[4] Gubbins, Settlement of Etawah, 34.
[5] Memoirs, 383.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOOATHUREE, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Almora to the Nepal territory, 38 miles E. by N. of the former. Lat. 29° 42′, long. 80° 19′.

KOOCHAUN.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 128 miles E.N.E. from Jodhpoor, and 50 miles N. by E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 27° 10′, long. 74° 53′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOOCH BEHAR.[1] *—A territory in the northern part of that portion of British India which is subject to the presidency of Bengal. It is under the administration of a Hindoo prince, whose ancestor, having been expelled from the raj, was, in 1773, restored by the British government, on condition[2] of rendering annually to the Company one-half of his revenue, the amount to be ascertained and fixed at the time, and to be thenceforth unalterable. The territory is bounded on the north by Bootan; on the east by the district of Goalpara; on the south and south-west by the British district of Rungpore; and on the west by that of Dinajepore. It lies between lat. 25° 58′ and 26° 32′, long. 88° 42′ and 89° 45′; is sixty miles in length from south-east to north-west, and forty in breadth. The area is 1,364 square miles.[3] It is altogether an alluvial and remarkably level country, but sloping gradually to the south-east, as indicated by the rivers invariably flowing in that

[2] Treaties with Native Powers, 263.
[3] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

* Behar is the capital of the raj; the ruling population of which is the Kooch[1] tribe, and thence the name Kooch Behar. An annotator on Buchanan,[2] however, conjectures that it "is so called from the kusha grass for which it is so famous."

[1] Buchanan, Surv. of Eastern India, iii. 413. As. Res. xv. 129—Kishen Kant Bose, Acc. of Bhutan.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1838, p. 15.

direction. The Durlah, traversing the British district of Dinajepoor, enters this territory in lat. 26° 26′, long. 88° 55′, and, proceeding eight miles across a part projecting westward between the districts of Dinajepoor and Rungpore, touches on this last-named district, forming for ten miles the boundary between it and the territory of Kooch Behar. It then enters the district of Rungpore, and traverses it for ten miles, after which it re-enters Kooch Behar, and proceeds through it in a south-easterly direction for forty miles, to its confluence[4] with the Neelcomer river, at the south-eastern corner of the territory, in lat. 25° 58′, long. 89° 30′. From this point it passes again into the British district of Rungpore. The Neelcomer, in the upper part of its course denominated the Jerdeeker, flowing from Bootan, passes the northern frontier of Kooch Behar, in lat. 26° 32′, long. 89°, and, flowing south-east twenty-five miles, receives on the left side the Manchee,[5] also flowing from Bootan; and twenty miles lower down, on the same side, the Toresha, flowing from the same quarter and having the same direction. It then continues its course south-east to its confluence with the Durlah. The Sonkos or Chonnekosh, also flowing from Bootan, crosses the northern frontier of this territory, in lat. 26° 30′, long. 89° 30′, and traverses it in a south-eastern direction for twenty miles. Subsequently proceeding for twenty-five miles nearly south, it forms the eastern boundary towards the British district Goalpara, and then, passing from the territory, forms the boundary between the districts Goalpara and Rungpore. Numerous other streams of less importance either originate in the country or flow down from the mountains of Bootan, and fall into the more important rivers just enumerated. The finest part of the territory is that lying to the south-west, adjoining Rungpore and Dinajepore, and, like those districts, productive in rice, wheat, barley, cucurbitaceous plants, pulse, oil-seeds, cotton, indigo, tobacco, and opium. The northern and north-eastern parts partake of the character of the contiguous lowlands extending along the base of the mountains of Bootan, and are in many places ill cultivated or totally waste, and subject to deadly malaria.[6] Behar, the capital, and Lalbazar, probably the only places meriting the appellation of towns, will be found noticed in the proper places in the alphabetical arrangement.

[4] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, iii. 379.

[5] Pemberton, Report on Bootan, 94.

[6] Id. 79.

This country seems to have been a subdivision of the realm denominated Kamroop.[7] Its early history is fertile in the silly fables which supply the place of facts in Hindoo records. Even for some time after the Mussulman conquests, the state of information is little better. Soon after the East-India Company had acquired Bengal by grant[8] from Shah Alum, their assistance was invoked by the rajah of Kooch Behar. The hereditary minister of this state had rebelled against his master, and, forming an alliance with the Der rajah (ruler of Bootan), had agreed to make large cessions of territory to the latter, on condition of being supported in his attempts to overthrow his lord. A battalion of native troops, with two pieces of cannon, commanded by Captain Jones, was thereupon sent by the British authorities, in 1772, to the aid of the rajah; and this force, after routing the rebellious minister, entered Bootan, stormed[9] the hill-fort Dalim Koth, and ultimately compelled the aggressive rajah and his associate to sue for peace. Many difficulties occurred in the consequent settlement of affairs, and it seems to be believed that the ruler of Bootan was treated[1] with much favour. Within the now restricted confines of Kooch Behar (for previous encroachments, together with the recent alienations, had greatly reduced its extent), other difficulties presented themselves, arising from claims made by the minister and the commander of the forces to shares of the territory. These claims were not easily susceptible of adjustment, and have remained for a long series of years matter of dispute. Questions of boundaries also arose, but these were settled with comparative ease. Still more recently, the British authorities found it necessary to despatch an officer (Captain Jenkins) to investigate complaints, numerous and strongly urged, of the oppressive conduct of the rajah's servants towards the people. Though having the title of rajah, the position of the chief is rather that of a zemindar, enjoying the surplus revenue remaining after the payment of a fixed amount of tribute.

KOOCH BEHAR,[1] * the principal place of the raj or

[7] Buchanan, iii. 403.

[8] Treaties with the Country Powers, 41.

[9] Buchanan, iii. 421. Pemberton, Report on Bootan, 34.

[1] Buchanan, iii. 421.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Behar signifies[1] a convent of Buddhists or Jainas; and this place is, according to an annotator[2] on Buchanan, the Buddhist convent of Kusha, mentioned[3] in the Rhapsodies of the Tibetan Buddhists as the scene of the death of Shakya. Behar, however, likewise signifies "dalliance;" and,

[1] Wilson, Sanskrit Dict. 796.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. 1838, p. 15.
[3] Korosi, Notices on the Life of Shakya, from Tibetan authorities, As. Res. xx. 296, 297; and 309-316.

small tributary state of the same name, is situate on the river Toresha, 45 miles N. of the town of Rungpore. Though it appears in the Tibetan legends a place very renowned in Buddhist lore, scarcely anything but the name appears to be known respecting it. Upon the decease of the rajah of Kooch Behar, in 1847, he was succeeded by an adopted son, a boy of six years of age, who has been placed for education in one of the government colleges.[2] Distant N.E. from Berhampore, by Dinagepore, 230 miles;[3] N.E. from Calcutta, by same route, 348.[4] Lat. 26° 16′, long. 89° 29′.

[2] India Pol. Disp. 17 Jan. 1849. Id. 2 March, 1853.
[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 103.
[4] Id. 98.

KOOCHUT.—A town in the British district of Burdwan, presidency of Bengal, 50 miles N.N.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 14′, long. 88° 9′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOODAL.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 13 miles N.W. by N. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 50′, long. 73° 59′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOODLIGHEE.—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, 38 miles W.S.W. of Bellary. Lat. 14° 53′, long. 76° 27′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOODSOO.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 89 miles N. by E. from Jodhpoor, and 112 miles N.W. from Ajmeer. Lat. 27° 32′, long. 73° 20′.

KOODWUL.—A town in the native state of Bhurtpoor, 40 miles W.S.W. from Agra, and 18 miles S. from Bhurtpoor. Lat. 26° 59′, long. 77° 31′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOODYA,[1] in the British district of Azimgurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from the town of Azimgurh to Sultanpoor cantonment, in Oude, 12[2] miles W. of the former, 56 N. of Benares. Lat. 26° 4′, long. 82° 58′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 59.

KOOHIE.—A town of the Deccan, in the territory of Nagpoor, situate on the right bank of one of the branches of the Wein Gunga, and 20 miles E.S.E. from Nagpoor. Lat. 21° 2′, long. 79° 25′.

KOOJOODOO.—A town of Assam, in the British district of Sudiya, presidency of Bengal, 24 miles S. of Sudiya. Lat. 27° 30′, long. 95° 45′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

according to Buchanan,[4] "the general name given to the principality was Vihar (or Bihar), as having been the scene of the voluptuous intercourse between Sib (Siva) and the daughters of Hajo."

[4] iii. 418.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOOKAY OORNEY.—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 51 miles E.S.E. of Madura. Lat. 9° 43′, long. 78° 53′.

[1] Carless, Official Survey, 2.

KOOKIWARI, or KOOKYWARREE, RIVER, one of the mouths of the river Indus, formerly "the grand embouchure"[1] of that river, having a breadth of 1,100 yards, but now blocked up by a sand-bank. Lat. 24° 5′, long. 67° 33′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOOKOOLOOBAH.—A town in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, 56 miles N.N.W. of Ganjam. Lat. 20° 8′, long. 84° 46′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 285.
[3] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 191.
[4] Dangerfield, in Append. to Malcolm, Central India, ii. 349.

KOOKRESUR,[1] in the territory of Indore, or possessions of Holkar's family, a town on the route from Neemuch to Kotah, 26[2] miles E. of former, 96 S.W. of latter. It has a good bazar, and is well supplied with water, and contains about 800[3] houses, and a population of about 4,000 persons. Elevation[4] above the sea 1,412 feet. Lat. 24° 26′, long. 75° 20′.

KOOKSEE.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Dhar, situate 41 miles S.W. by W. from Dhar, and 150 miles N.E. by E. from Surat. Lat. 22° 15′, long. 74° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOOKUNOOR.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 100 miles E. by S. of Belgaum. Lat. 15° 30′, long. 76° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOOKURMOONDA.—A town in the British district of Candeish, presidency of Bombay, 73 miles N.N.W. of Malligaum. Lat. 21° 31′, long. 74° 7′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOOLAUR,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the route from Hansee to Loodiana, and 56 miles S. of the last-mentioned town. It is situate in a level, well-cultivated country. The road in this part of the route is in general good, but liable to become miry during heavy rains. Distance N.W. from Calcutta 1,054[2] miles. Lat. 30° 10′, long. 75° 56′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 142, 172, 196.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOOLBURGA,[1] in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town on the route from Hyderabad through Sholapoor to Poona, 110 miles W. of former, 210 S.E. of latter. It is one of the stations[2] of the force denominated the army of the Nizam, but actually a British force, disciplined and commanded by British officers, and under the direction and control of the presidency of Madras. Distance from Madras, N.W., 380 miles; Bombay, S.E., 285. Lat. 17° 19′, long. 76° 51′.

[2] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Hyderabad, 110.

KOOLGURRAH.—A town of the Deccan, in the territory of Nagpoor; on the left bank of the Wein Gunga river, and 96 miles S.E. by S. from Nagpoor. Lat. 20° 4′, long. 80° 1′.

KOOLITULLAY.—A town in the British district of Trichinopoly, presidency of Madras, 21 miles W.N.W. of Trichinopoly. Lat. 10° 56′, long. 78° 29′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOOLNA, in the British district of Jessore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the river Bhoirub, 35 miles S.E. of the town of Jessore, 75 E. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 48′, long. 89° 46′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 307.

KOOLOO.—See KULU.

KOOLOO.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 91 miles W. by S. from Jodhpoor, and 75 miles S.E. from Jessulmeer. Lat. 26° 3′, long. 71° 43′.

KOOLOOHA,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by the Rajapoor ferry from the cantonment of Allahabad to Banda, and 42[2] miles W. of former. The road in this part of the route is bad and winding, the country well cultivated. Lat. 25° 25′, long. 81° 19′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 28.

KOOLPAC.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of one of the branches of the Kistnah river, and 43 miles N.E. by E. from Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 41′, long. 79° 6′.

KOOMAR.—A watercourse, and one of the numerous offshoots of the Ganges which intersect the lower provinces of Bengal. It divaricates from the Martabhanga in lat. 23° 50′, long. 88° 51′, and, dividing the districts Pubna and Jessore, flows in a south-easterly direction for seventy miles, and in lat. 23° 32′, long. 89° 28′, falls into the Nabogunga, or, as it is afterwards called, the Barashee.

KOOMARKOLL, in Orissa, a town in the native state of Boad, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, situate five miles from the right bank of the Bang Nuddee, and 64 miles S. from Sumbulpoor. Lat. 20° 33′, long. 84° 7′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOOMB.—A town in the British district of Shikarpoor, province of Scinde, presidency of Bombay, 92 miles S.W. of Shikarpoor. Lat. 27° 1′, long. 67° 41′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOOMBAH, in Sirhind, a village on the route from Hansee to Loodiana, and 24 miles N. of the former town. It is situate in an undulating country of moderate fertility and partially E.I.C. Trig. Surv. Garden, Tables of Routes, 142, 172, 196.

cultivated. The road in this part of the route is excellent. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,000 miles. Lat. 29° 25′, long. 76° 5′.

KOOMBAHARLA GHAT, a mountain-pass over the Western Ghats, between Rutnageriah and Sattara districts of the Bombay presidency, 123 miles S.E. by S. from Bombay. It is traversed by the new line of road from Kerrar, in Sattara, to the port of Chiploon. A toll is levied on the passing traffic.[1] Lat. 17° 22′, long. 73° 48′.

[1] India Pub. Disp. 16 Nov. 1853.

KOOMBHER,[1] in the territory of Bhurtpore, a town 11 miles N.W. of the city of Bhurtpore. Tieffenthaler,[2] describing its condition about eighty years ago, states it to be "a considerable burgh, or rather a small city, situate in a plain, and surrounded by a mud wall and a ditch. Most of the houses are of plaster, but several are of masonry, and tiled. Of the last sort is a fine palace of the rajah, situate on a moderate eminence, and whitewashed. It commands an extensive prospect over the plain, and serves as a fortress, being surrounded by strong walls." The soil around this town is much impregnated[3] with common salt, which is extracted for alimentary purposes by washing the earth, and allowing the brine thus obtained to be evaporated in shallow ponds by the heat of the sun. Koombher was founded[4] at the beginning of the 18th century, by the advice and with the assistance of Jai Singh, rajah of Jeypore or Amber. In 1754, it was unsuccessfully besieged[5] by the Mahrattas. After the capture of the city of Bhurtpore by the British, in 1826, Koombher was surrendered[6] to them without resistance. Distant N.W. of Agra 45 miles. Lat. 27° 19′, long. 77° 26′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 149.
[3] Sleeman, Rambles and Recollections, ii. 80.
[4] Or. Mag. v. 86.
[5] Tieffenthaler, i. 149.
[6] Creighton, Narr. of Siege of Bhurtpore, 46.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOOMDONG.—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Muneepoor, 19 miles N.W. from Muneepoor, and 120 miles S.E. by S. from Nowgong. Lat. 24° 56′, long. 93° 47′.

KOOMERI.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or the territory of Scindia's family, situate 47 miles N. from Saugur, and 64 miles N.W. from Dumoh. Lat. 24° 30′, long. 78° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOOMHPOOR, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Almora to Suharunpoor, 16 miles W. of the former. Lat. 29° 38′, long. 79° 28′.

KOONA,* or KOYANE,[1] a river rising in the territory of Oude, about lat. 27° 22′, long. 82° 11′, and, running south-east about twenty-five miles towards the frontier of the British district of Goruckpore, forms for twenty[2] miles from that point the boundary between the dominions of the Company and those of the ruler of Oude. It here sends out a small branch, called the Jehada, which, after a course of about three miles, joins the Besui, which latter stream, after a course of five or six miles, returns the water of the Jehada, and discharges its own into the Koyane. That river, holding its way through the district of Goruckpore, in a direction circuitous, yet generally south-east, for 110 miles, ultimately falls into the Ghogra, on the left side, in lat. 26° 16′, long. 83° 28′, after a total course of about 155 miles. Buchanan describes it as "a fine little river, which, with its numerous branches, fertilizes all the southern parts of the district." In its course it receives, in addition to the Besui, a number of streams and rivulets: the Batparoya, the Bengwora, the Pawai, the Manavi, the Kathne, the Marora or Manoramar, the Sajai, the Keyane, and the Jhijara; all of them inconsiderable. Previously to its receiving the Besui, the Koyane has a channel of considerable width, and a stream which, though narrow, is of such depth as to be impracticable[3] for loaded cattle. Lower down, Buchanan, in the beginning of January (dry season), found that the Koyane contained a fine stream, which, he continues, "I could not cross on an elephant without boats." Referring to a point still farther towards the mouth of the river, Buchanan says, "In November [close of the rainy season], I crossed the Koyane, where it was about fifty yards wide, but contained much water, being at least six feet deep. In some parts, however, it is said to have only a foot and a half of water; but at all seasons canoes can pass up and down, and in the rainy season it could be navigated by large boats; but, as far as I could learn, it is never applied to the purposes of commerce; and disputes about the property have prevented the produce of the forests on its banks from being brought to market, except in carts." According to Garden,[4] it is crossed by ferry at Lalganj, on the route from the cantonment of Goruckpore to that of Sultanpore,

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

2 Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 301.

3 Idem, 302.

4 Tables of Routes, 190.

* Called also Quannah by Buchanan.

in Oude, and probably about forty-five miles from its source. It has here a channel seventy yards wide.

¹ E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

KOONAWUR,[1]* a district of Bussahir, extending over the northern part of that territory, is bounded on the north by the Spiti valley; on the east by Chinese Tartary; on the south by Gurwhal and the Bussahir districts of Chooara and Dussow; and on the west by Kooloo. It is about seventy[2] miles in length from south-west to north-east, forty in breadth; is said to contain an area of 2,100[3] square miles, and extends between lat. 31° 12′—32° 8′, long. 77° 50′—78° 52′. It is a very elevated and rugged country, consisting of various groups of enormous and lofty ridges, through which the valley, or rather vast ravine of the Sutluj, runs, in a direction generally from north-east to south-west, a distance of about seventy miles from the point where it leaves Chinese Tartary, about lat. 31° 50′, to the vicinity of Seran, where it passes the south-western frontier, in lat. 31° 25′, long. 77° 38′. The principal habitable part of the country lies not so much along the banks of the Sutluj, which are generally rocky and precipitous, as in the valleys drained by its numerous feeders; the principal of which, on the right side, are the Li, or river of Spiti, the Darbung, the Pejur, the Kozhang, the Mulgun, and the Yala; on the left, the Hocho, the Taglagkhur, the Tidong, and the Buspa. The general elevation of the country may be determined from the fact that the bed of the Sutluj, necessarily the lowest part, as it drains the whole country, slopes from the elevation of 10,000 feet,[4] which it has at the north-eastern boundary, to about 5,000,[4] being that at Spara, Wodar, and Wongtu Jhula, near the south-western frontier. All the feeders of the Sutluj in this part of its course, except the Li, have their origin within Koonawur, those on the right taking their rise from the glaciers and snow-bed on Damak Shu,[5] a very high range forming the boundary on the north-west; those on the left having a similar origin on the north-western declivity of the range,† forming the boundary on the side of Gurhwal and

² India Pol. Disp. 4 June, 1845.

³ Gerard, Koonawur, 4.

⁴ As. Res. xv. 413 —Herbert, on the Levels of the Setlej.

⁵ Id. 394.

¹ Voyage, iv. 263.

* Jacquemont[1] conjectures the name Koonawur or Kunawar to be derived from the town of Kanum, the principal place of the district.

† This range is of vast elevation, the only known pass in this part being that of Chungsa, which is little frequented, in consequence of its great height, and the extent and depth of the snow that must be traversed, a

Chinese Tartary. From the Damak Shu, ridges proceed in a south-eastern direction, terminating precipitously on the right bank of the Sutluj. The principal of these, enumerated in succession from north-east to south-west, are the Hungrung, crossed by the pass of the same name, 14,800[6] feet high; the Runung, of which the pass has an elevation of 14,500 feet;[7] the Chungrung and the Werang, with passes respectively of the elevation of 9,500[8] and 13,000[8] feet. Some points in those ridges have great elevations: thus a peak in lat. 31° 40′, long. 78° 9′, is stated by Gerard[9] to be 18,300 feet high. Ridges in a similar manner proceed in a north-western direction from the range bounding Koonawur on the side of Gurhwal, and terminate steeply on the left bank of the Sutluj, ramifying in various mazes. These in general exceed in elevation those on the right or north-west side of the Sutluj: thus, Rishi Gantung has an elevation of 21,220[1] feet; Keobrung Pass, of 18,300;[2] Rock Peak,[3] between the rivers Hocho and Taglakhar, of 21,076;[3] Glacier Peak, between the last-mentioned river and the Tidung, of 20,500. Three summits of the great Ruldung Mountains, between the last-mentioned river and the Buspa, have been ascertained to have respectively the following heights: the Conical Peak, 21,100* feet;[3] the Cloudy Peak, 19,990,[3] and the Spiry Peak, 18,068.[3] South of these, and forming the great natural line of division between Koonawur on the north, and Gurhwal and Bussahir on the south, is the range called by some the Indo-Gangetic[4] range, the principal summits of which vary in height from 17,000 to 19,500[5] feet, and which is crossed by several passes, of which the elevation and geographical position are stated elsewhere.† Still more elevated is the mountain Pargeul, on the northern frontier, and in the bifurcation between the rivers Sutluj and Li, the summit being 22,488[6]‡ feet above the level of the sea. Gerard[7]

6 Lloyd and Gerard, ii. 204.
7 Gerard, Koonawur, Map.
8 Id. and Lloyd and Gerard, ii. 267.
9 Koonawur, Map.
1 As. Res. xv. 411—Herbert, on Levels of Setlej.
2 Gerard, Koonawur, 50.
3 Id. Map.
4 Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, xvi.—Herbert, Mineralog. Survey of Himalaya.
5 As. Res. xiv. 325*—Trigon. Survey of Himalaya.
6 Gerard, Koonawur, 286.
7 Id. 9.

day and a half being occupied in crossing it. Some years before Gerard's journey to that part of the country, a party of eighteen persons[1] perished in the pass, which has since been scarcely frequented. The elevation is probably more than 18,000 feet, as Gerard, who was baffled in his endeavour to cross it, made his way over the passes of Gantung,[2] of Keobrung,[3] and of Manerung,[4] each exceeding that amount in height.

1 Gerard, Koon. 49.
2 Id. 51. Lloyd and Gerard, ii. 133.
3 Gerard, Koon. 50. Lloyd and Gerard, ii. 129.
4 Id. ii. 242.

* Herbert[5] states its elevation at 21,251 feet.

† See the notice on Bussahir.

‡ Herbert[6] states the elevation of this mountain at 22,700 feet.

5 Ut supra, 362.
6 Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, xxvi.—Herbert, Mineralogical Survey of the Himalayas.

observes, "The general character of the mountains is very similar, the north-western face being invariably rugged, and commonly well clothed with wood, whilst the contrary one is more gently sloped, not so well supplied with timber, and affords rich pasturage." The geological formation of the Indo-Gangetic range is mostly gneiss[8] and mica-slate, and in some places pure mica. South-west of that, and on the left side of the Sutluj, granite prevails, forming the huge summits of the Ruldung Peaks.[9] Farther north, it becomes largely intermixed with mica-slate,[9] and to the north-east changes into secondary limestone[1] and schistose rocks, abounding in marine exuviæ. The great range of Damak Shu is of limestone:[2] the rocks of Spiti, at the north-eastern termination of that range, are described by Gerard[3] as calcareo-siliceous, appearing in many places to be formed entirely of marine exuviæ. This last-quoted author describes generally the mountains in the north-west of Koonawur as of secondary formation, if by this is understood rocks of stratified limestone, intermixed and alternating with argillaceous slate, masses of hard sandstone, and a coaly-looking substance. In the south-west of the district, gneiss and granite[4] become the prevailing formations, as on the left and opposite side of the Sutluj. Notwithstanding that formations, usually metalliferous, are extensive in Koonawur, metals have not been found in great variety. Extensive and rich veins of copper[5] have been discovered near Ropa, in the valley of the Darbung, and lead[6] forms part of the tribute paid by the natives to the rajah of Bussahir.

The climate in summer is hot in the lower part of the valley of the Sutluj, and sometimes oppressively so,[7] in consequence of the radiation of heat from the inclosing rocks, Cheenee and some other places having an elevation exceeding 8,000 feet.[8] The grape attains great excellence,[9] and yields a product resembling raisin wine, and a very strong spirit. In the southern and lower part of Koonawur, the monsoon rains are rather heavy in July, August, and September; but as they do not fall to the north of about lat. 31° 30′, the rest of the district is, during those months, refreshed only by partial and light showers; so that cultivation is successful only in situations on which streams can be directed from the snowy summits. The winter is generally rigorous; to such an extent

8 Herbert, ut supra, xlvi. Gerard, Koonawur, 10.

9 Id. Map. As Res. xv. 354 —Herbert, on Levels of Setlej.

1 Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 311-315.

2 Gerard, Koonawur, Map.

3 As. Res. xviii. 264, 266, 267—Gerard, Observations on the Spiti Valley.

4 Gerard, Koonawur, Map.

5 Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1840, pp. 574-578—Hutton, Trip through Kunawur.

6 Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 68.

7 Gerard, Koonawur, 62.

8 Jacquemont, iv. 210.

9 Lloyd and Gerard, ii 270.

in some places, that for a long period there is no leaving the villages, in consequence of the depth of snow. The lower limit of perpetual congelation on the mountains is enormously high; thus Alexander Gerard found the Gantung Pass, above 18,000 feet high, free from snow[1] in the end of July; and his brother James,[2] describing Spiti, on the north-west frontier, states: "The eternal snow (summer line) here recedes to nearly 20,500 feet;" and again: "The perennial snows rest beyond 20,000 feet." Jacquemont[3] estimates the height of the limit of perpetual snow at the Keobrurg Pass at above 18,000 feet, or more than 3,600 above that laid down by Humboldt under the equator. These estimates, however, should be received with some measure of caution, inasmuch as a recent traveller, in summing up the results of more minute and careful investigation, observes, "That the snow-line on the southern edge of the belt of perpetual snow, in this portion of the Himalayas, is at an elevation of 15,500 feet."[4] The winds in Koonawur are very boisterous, especially towards the close of the year; and in the upper regions of the atmosphere, where the irregularities of the earth's surface can have little effect on their direction, are always from the west or south-west, as Gerard[5] ascertained, from the fine snow being for days together drifted from those points of the compass off the summits having elevations from 16,000 to 20,000 feet. Those winds are most violent between two and three in the afternoon, when they become altogether hurricanes, insomuch that a person on an exposed place cannot keep his footing without the utmost difficulty. The aridity of these winds is extreme, parching up wood, leather, paper, and other substances susceptible of such influence, in a greater degree than the most sultry winds[6] felt on the plains of Hindostan; and this at a temperature often below zero.

The great inclemency of the climate prevents the zoology of Koonawur from being either very varied or comprehensive. The wild beasts are bears (both black and white), panthers, wild dogs, wild hogs, wild goats, musk-deer, and some other kinds of deer, and marmots. The kiang, an equine quadruped the zoological character of which does not appear to be as yet accurately determined, is sometimes observed on the north-east frontier.[7] The birds are, pheasants of various sorts and

[1] Lloyd and Gerards, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 117.
[2] As. Res. xviii. 267, 272 – Observations on the Spiti Valley.
[3] iv. 298.
[4] Strachey, on the Snow-line in the Himalaya, 24.
[5] Koonawur, 62.
[6] Gerard, Koonawur, 63.
[7] India Pol. Disp. 4 June, 1845. Moorcroft, Punj. Bokhara, ii. 81.

of splendid plumage, in large flocks, frequenting the neighbourhood of the snow; hawks, excellent for falconry; eagles, vultures,[8] kites, crows, pigeons, partridges of different kinds, woodcocks, and snipes. Snakes are not uncommon: some seen by Gerard[9] much resembled the cobra de capello. In the less-elevated parts, the common bee abounds, and its management receives much attention from the natives, who provide retreats for these useful insects in the walls of their houses, and in due season driving them away by the smoke of burning straw, take part of the honey, and leave sufficient for the returning swarm. The honey is of very fine quality, and is generally exported to Hindostan; the wax is considered of no value by the natives. Koonawur is a wooded country, the valleys and mountains, to the height of from 12,000 to 13,000 feet,[1] being in many places clothed with dense and luxuriant forests. There are three sorts of oak, six of pine, of which last kind of tree the most worthy of note is the kelu or deodar, and attaining the height of from 150[1] to 200 feet, and a girth of thirty-three or thirty-four feet. The timber is nearly indestructible, and yields a fragrant oil, which is a great preservative against the attacks of vermin. There are three sorts of rhododendron; also the holly, maple, plane, ash, horse-chestnut, mountain-ash, juniper, wild cherry, wild pear, barberry, black and red currant, gooseberry, and raspberry. The Pinus neoza of Govan, Pinus gerardiana of Wallick, and considered by Dr. Royle[2] identical with the Chilghoza of Elphinstone, grows in great abundance, and produces a large cone, which, when placed on the fire, splits, thus allowing the seed to be easily extracted. It, according to Gerard,[3] is in size, shape, and taste, like a pistachio-nut. In Koonawur they are sold at less than a penny a pound; but in the plains, where they are much esteemed, they fetch nearly thirty times that price. There are the strawberry, cumin, and rhubarb, as well as the honeysuckle, cowslip, pink, and various other beautiful and fragrant flowers and plants, especially thyme. Wild leeks thrive even at the elevation of 15,000 feet. The cultivated fruits are apples, peaches, walnuts, apricots, and grapes; of which last there are eighteen varieties, some large, luscious, and produced in great profusion. The grain produced* is inadequate to the

* Gerard[1] states that "great want of grain pervades the whole coun-

[8] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1840, p. 568 —Hutton, Trip through Kunawur.

[9] Koonawur, 75.

[1] Gerard, Koonawur, 67, 68.

[2] Botany of Himalaya, 32.

[3] Ut supra, 70.

[1] Gerard, ut supra, 63.

support of the inhabitants, who, in times of scarcity, are obliged to feed on horse-chestnuts,[4] rendered less bitter by long maceration in water, then dried, ground into flour, and made into bread. Rice is grown only at one place, the greatest height at which rice that requires water has been observed, being 6,600 feet above the sea. The standard crops are wheat, millet, barley, and buckwheat. Bathu (Amaranthus anadhana) is also cultivated for its seeds, which are ground and made into pottage.[5] The esculent vegetables cultivated, are potatoes, peas, beans, greens, and turnips, which last are remarkably fine. The grain is trodden out by oxen, driven round in a circular inclosure, and is ground in rude water-mills.

The only manufactures are blankets and caps, made of wool, and shoes of coarse woollen, with soles of leather. There is a blacksmith as well as a carpenter in every considerable village, but they are usually only indifferent workmen; and for the construction of temples, and such other works as require superior skill, artisans are brought from the lower hills. The Koonawaris are all commercial, keeping up an interchange of commodities with the lower hill states and Hindostan on the one side, and Chinese Tartary and Ladakh on the other. Hindostan and the lower hills supply silk and cotton cloths, spices, dye-stuffs, drugs, British goods, as broadcloth and hardware, sugar, treacle, butter, and ghee or clarified butter. Ladakh and Chinese Tartary supply pushm or the fine wool of goats, biangi or sheep's wool, tea, borax, salt, silver and gold in small quantities, silk and cotton cloths, and felts; and in this traffic vent is found for the productions of Koonawur,—sucklats or coarse woollens, dried fruits, neozas or edible pine-seeds, sheep, goats, and ghunts or mountain ponies.[6]

The population in Hungrung,* or the district north of the Hungrung Pass, is of the Mongolian[7] variety of the human race; to which also belong the greater part of the lower order farther south. The higher order in general appear to be of the race which physiologists style the Caucasian. Jacquemont[8] observes: "The wazir [of Kanum] and all his family, as well

[4] Gerard, ut supra, 63.

[5] F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, ii. 268.

[6] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 905 — Hutton, Trip through Kunawur. As. Res. xv. 354 — Herbert, Levels of the Setlej.

[7] Jacquemont, iv. 280. 309. Gerard, Koonawur, 100.

[8] Ut supra, 246.

try;" yet, two pages after, he mentions having seen wheat-flour as cheap as sixty pounds for two shillings. Perhaps the great difficulty of communication causes such unequal supply.

* See HUNGRUNG in the alphabetical arrangement.

as in general those in easy circumstances, have regular features, upright foreheads, aquiline noses, narrow faces, and strong beards; the lower orders have flat broad faces, low retreating foreheads, small eyes and noses, and scarcely any beard." The complexions of the Koonawaris are in general very dark, but sometimes display considerable ruddiness. They are tall, athletic, and well made; and in character are said to be frank, hospitable, generous, and remarkably free from falsehood and suspicion. Of all the hill people, the Koonawaris alone gave effectual resistance to the Goorkhas, whom they defeated in action, and so baffled by breaking down the bridges and defending the fastnesses, that their invaders entered into a convention, by which, in consideration of the annual payment of about 750*l*., they agreed to abstain[9] from entering the district, and to leave unmolested the rajah of Bussahir, who had taken refuge there. In consequence of that good service, the Koonawaris are peculiarly favoured by the rajah, who chooses most of his officers and supporters from them, and assesses them more lightly than his other subjects.

[9] Gerard, Koonawur, 84.

The houses of the natives are, in the south, generally well built of stone, and covered with slates or shingles; but in the north they are usually covered with timber, overlaid with birch bark, made weatherproof by a coat of tempered earth. Some, according to Gerard, "are wholly constructed of keloo-wood, are compact, and resemble water-cisterns;" an illustration which does not much assist the reader in forming a conception of them. Polyandry is almost universal; and in the northern part, the total disregard of the laws of chastity renders the country one vast brothel.* The religion of Koonawur is Brahminism in the south; in the north, Lamaic Bhuddism; in the middle, a mixture of the two systems. There prevails a regularly graduated transition from one to the other. Thus, Brahmins[1] are not met with beyond Saharun, near the southern boundary, where they officiate at the shrine of the sanguinary female divinity Bhima Kali, to whom, at no remote period, they offered human sacrifices. At Kanum, about halfway between the northern and southern frontiers, the sacred books are in

[1] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 302.

* According to Gerard (J. G.), "The people of both sexes are naturally indifferent to shame;"[1] and on the shameless and mercenary character of the females especially, he animadverts with strong and just indignation.

[1] As. Res. xviii. 249—Observations on the Spiti Valley.

Tibetan, and lamas are there first met with; but kine are venerated, and some attention paid to the distinction of castes; thus partially amalgamating the two creeds. At Hungrung, on the northern frontier, the religion[2] is pure Lamaic Buddhism. There are five distinct dialects spoken in Koonawur. In the north, the language is Tibetan; and the Kanawari or Milchau dialect, of which a vocabulary is given by Herbert,[3] bears a strong resemblance to that language. Gerard,[4] after an elaborate computation, estimates the population at 9,850 persons; being nearly at the rate of five to the square mile. The principal places are Sungnum and Kanum, which are noticed respectively in the alphabetical arrangement.

[2] Gerard, ut supra, 117.

[3] As. Res. xv. 417.

[4] Koonawur, 4.

KOONCH,[1]* in the British district of Jaloun, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a town on the route from Calpee to Gwalior, 42[2] miles S.W. of the former, 82 S.E. of the latter. Supplies and water are abundant. In May, A.D. 1804, a British detachment engaged in the siege of Aminta Malaya, a small fort, was surprised[3] by a greatly superior force under Ameer Khan, the noted Patan freebooter. On this occasion, two companies of native infantry and about fifty European artillerymen were cut to pieces, and two howitzers, two twelve-pounders, one six-pounder, and a number of tumbrils, were carried off by the Patan, the remainder of the detachment with difficulty making its retreat to Koonch. About a month after, in the same vicinity, however, the Patan's troops were defeated[4] by the British with signal slaughter. It is mentioned in the Ayeen Akbery, under the name of Kownj, as having a fort, and yielding 46,295 rupees annually. The pergunnah of Koonch contains a native jaghire, belonging to Bhuma Baee,[5] which is under British management. Lat. 25° 59′, long. 79° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 114.

[3] Thorn, 344. Busawun Lal, 204.

[4] Thorn, 357. Prinsep, in note on Busawun Lal, 209.

[5] India Pol. Disp. 13 Feb. 1850. Treaties with Native Princes (Holcar), 618.

KOONDA.—A town in the British district of Ramgurh, presidency of Bengal, 45 miles W.N.W. of Hazareebagh. Lat. 24° 12′, long. 84° 44′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOONDALLEE.—A town of the Deccan, in the territory of Nagpoor, on the left bank of one of the branches of the Wurda river, and 32 miles W. from Nagpoor. Lat. 21° 7′, long. 78° 40′.

* Kunch of the Urdu[1] authorities. It is erroneously named Kooch by Thorn.[2]

[1] Busawun Lal, Mem. of Ameer Khan, translated by Prinsep, 204.

[2] Mem. of War in India, 344.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOONDALLY.—A town in the native state of Travancore, 117 miles N. from Trivandrum, and 60 miles S. by E. from Coimbatoor. Lat. 10° 9′, long. 77° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOONDERKEE, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Moradabad to Budaon, 11 miles S. of the former. Lat. 28° 41′, long. 78° 52′.

KOONDGUL.—A town in the Southern Mahratta jaghire of Jamkundee, 63 miles S.E. from Belgaum, and 112 miles W. from Ballary. Lat. 15° 15′, long. 75° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOONDLA, in the province of Guzerat, or territory of the Guicowar, a town in the district of Kattiwar, situate on the river Naula, a tributary of the Sitronji. Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W., 138 miles; Baroda, S.W., 115; Surat, W., 95; Bombay, N.W., 190. Lat. 21° 22′, long. 71° 20′.

E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
Garden, Tables of Routes, 144.

KOONDUH, in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Meerut, and seven miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 56′, long. 77° 43′.

KOONDULLA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 13 miles N.N.W. from Ajmeer, and 98 miles E.N.E. from Jodhpoor. Lat. 26° 40′, long. 74° 39′.

KOONEEMOONDAH.—A town of the Deccan, in the territory of Nagpoor, 27 miles N.E. by N. from the hill zemindarry of Jeypoor, and 162 miles W. from Ganjam. Lat. 19° 20′, long. 82° 40′.

KOONGA.—A town in the native state of Patna, 74 miles S.W. from Sumbulpoor, and 126 miles N.N.E. from Jeypoor. Lat. 20° 40′, long. 83° 16′.

[1] As. Res. xv. 372—Herbert, Levels of the Setlej.

KOONGMA, or LAKONGMA,[1]* in Bussahir, a pass in Koonawur, over a lofty mountain-ridge running from north to south, and forming the boundary between the British and Chinese empires. It is the commencement of the great pass on the southern[2] route from Namgia to Shipke, and which, a little farther on, and at its greatest elevation, is called Shipke La. Lakongma, or the entrance of the pass, is described by Herbert as lying through a narrow defile, huge rocks, like

[2] Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 333.

[1] Note on Moorcroft's Travels, i. 215.

* According to Wilson,[1] "La-sa means any pass in a mountain, or the foot of a pass."

buttresses or towers, overhanging the path. From the summit of the pass is an extensive view up the course of the Sutluj, in that part running from south-east to north-west, as far as its great flexure to a south-west course, which it thenceforward holds. No peaks were seen to the east or south-east, but bare round mountains, devoid of forest, and slightly sprinkled with snow. Elevation of the crest of the pass above the sea 16,007[3] feet. Lat. 31° 48′, long. 78° 46′.

[3] Gerard, Koonawur, Map. Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 158.

KOONJBUNGHUR.—A town in one of the native states of the independent hill tribes of Orissa, situate eight miles from the right bank of the Mahanuddy, and 68 miles S. by E. from Ganjam. Lat. 20° 21′, long. 84° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOONJERRY.—See KEUNJUR.

KOONJUH,[1] a village in the British district of Dehra Doon, situate on the left bank of the Asun, near its confluence with the Jumna. Here was a station of the series of small triangles in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas. Elevation above the sea 1,618[2] feet. Lat. 30° 26′, long. 77° 44′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv.

[2] As. Res. xiv. 330*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalayas.

KOONLUS,[1] in the boundary of the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a ridge of the main range of the Himalaya, on the north-eastern angle of the district, towards Hiundes or South-western Tibet. It is thus named by the Tartars and Tibetans, the Hindus calling it Kailas.* There are two peaks on the ridge, both rising far above the lower limit of perpetual snow, the higher having an elevation above the sea of 22,513† feet, the other, a short distance to the south-east, an elevation of 21,669. The former is in lat. 30° 14′, long. 80° 54′; the latter, lat. 30° 13′, long. 80° 58′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOONREE.—A town in the native state of Oude, situate five miles W. of the right bank of the Gogra, and 52 miles N. by E. from Lucknow. Lat. 27° 34′, long. 81° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOONSALA,[1] in Gurhwal, a village on the left bank of the Jumna, is situate amidst forests of oaks, rhododendrons, maples, and azalias, containing, however, patches of fertile ground carefully cultivated, and producing grain and potatoes,[2]

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv.

[2] Skinner, Excursions in India, i. 283.

* According to Shakespear,[1] "it is fabled to be the residence of Kuverh, and favourite haunt of Siva."

[1] In v. col. 1424.

† According to surveyor-general's map; but respectively, according to Webb's Field-book, 22,441 and 20,991.

the latter recently introduced into this part of the Himalayan region. Elevation above the sea 7,084[3] feet. Lat. 30° 54′, long. 78° 24′.

[3] Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 78.

KOONY.—A river in Hyderabad, or the Nizam's territory, rising in lat. 20° 21′, long. 78° 14′, and, flowing in a south-easterly direction for seventy miles, falls into the Payne Gunga river on the left side, in lat. 19° 46′, long. 78° 49′.

KOONYHAR, or KOONEEAR,[1] a small hill state, bounded on the north-west by Bhagul, and on all other sides by the outlying territory of the rajah of Pateeala. It is about five miles in length and three in breadth, and contains an area of twelve square miles. Its centre is situate about lat. 31° 6′, long. 77° 4′. It contains two pergunnahs or districts. The population is estimated at about 2,500,[2] and the annual revenue at the insignificant sum of 350*l.*, out of which a tribute of 18*l.* is paid to the British government. The rana, or petty sovereign, is said to have about 200 armed retainers, no doubt supported on lands assigned to them on feudal principles. He holds his raj by virtue of a grant made to him by the British government on the conquest of the country from the Goorkhas, in 1815. This prince resides at a small town or village of the same name as the state, and occupies a dwelling which, according to Hügel,[3] "scarcely merits the name of house."

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Fraser, Jour. to Himalaya, 52.

[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, ii. 266. De Cruz, Political Relations, 121-330.

[3] Kaschmir, i. 37.

KOOPOONG.—A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Aracan, presidency of Bengal, 162 miles S.E. by S. of Aracan. Lat. 18° 41′, long. 94° 32′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOORABUR,[1] in the Rajpoot territory of Oodeypoor or Mewar, a town on the route from Neemuch to Baroda, 68[2] miles W. of former, 202 N.E. of latter. It has a bazar, and supplies and water are abundant. Elevation above the sea 1,272[3] feet. Lat. 24° 34′, long. 74° 6′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 270.

[3] Dangerfield, in Appendix to Malcolm, Central India, ii. 348

KOORAH.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 80 miles W.S.W. of Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 59′, long. 76° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms Doc.

KOORAHUREE,[1] in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Meerut to that of Muttra, and 20[2] miles N. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is indifferent, being narrow and sandy in parts; the country is open, and but partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 44′, long. 77° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 237.

KOORALA, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Meerut to that of Moradabad, and 38 miles S.E. of the former place. It is situate near the left bank of the Ganges, in an open and partially cultivated country. The road in this part of the route is generally indifferent, and during the rainy season in some places under water. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 884 miles. Lat. 28° 51′, long. 78° 16′. Garden, Tables of Routes, 235.

KOORALLA, in the Reechna Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 16 miles from the right bank of the Ravee, 45 miles N.N.E. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32° 10′, long. 74° 29′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOORANIA, in Sinde, a village on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and 16 miles N. of the former place. It is situate a mile and a half from the right bank of the Indus, in a level, fertile country, mostly covered with grass, but diversified by occasional patches of cultivation. The road in this part of the route is in general good, though in a few places rough; but everywhere practicable for wheel-carriages. Lat. 26° 38′, long. 67° 55′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOORAOWLEE,[1] in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Mynpooree to Allygurh, 11 miles N. of the former. Elevation[2] above the sea 648 feet. Lat. 27° 24′, long. 79° 2′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Cautley, Prol. of Ganges Canal, App. ii. 5.

KOORAR, in Orissa, a town of Nyaghur, one of the petty hill states on the south-west frontier of Bengal, situate 45 miles N. by W. from Ganjam, and 68 miles S.W. by W. from Cuttack. Lat. 20° 1′, long. 85°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOORAWAH, in the British district of Muzuffurnugur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnal to Meerut, and 39 miles S.E. of the former. It is abundantly supplied with water from tanks and wells. The road in this part of the route is good, the country well wooded and cultivated. Lat. 29° 21′, long. 77° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 219.

KOORDAH.— See KHOORDAH.

KOOREEGAUM.—A town of the Deccan, in the territory of Nagpoor, situate 20 miles N.W. from Jeypoor, and 113 miles N.W. from Vizianagrum. Lat. 19° 14′, long. 82° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KOOREEJAMPA.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, 68 miles N. by E. from Goalpara, and 83 miles N.W. from Gowhatty. Lat. 27° 5′, long. 90° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KOOREEPOOR.—A town in the native state of Oude, 52 miles S. by E. from Oude, and 53 miles W. from Azimgurh. Lat. 26° 3′, long. 82° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KOORELALESAN, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 11 miles from the left bank of the Indus, 88 miles N.N.W. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 31° 20′, long. 71° 3′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 118, 218. KOORIE, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Balotra to the city of Jodhpoor, and 12 miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, and lies through a level and fertile country, rather well cultivated. Lat. 25° 56′, long. 72° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KOORKULLO.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of the Godavery, and 142 miles N.E. by E. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 23′, long. 80° 23′.

KOORMAIL.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate two miles from the right bank of one of the branches of the Godavery, and 96 miles N. by E. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 43′, long. 78° 49′.

KOOROODA.—A village in Arracan, situate on the left side of the Mayu river, about ten miles from its mouth. Lat. 20° 20′, long. 92° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KOOROOL.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 13 miles E. of Ellichpoor. Lat. 21° 10′, long. 77° 48′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KOOROOTHANEE.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate two miles from the left bank of the Payne Gunga river, and 90 miles S. by E. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 19° 57′, long. 77° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KOORSEE.—A town in the native state of Oude, 15 miles N.N.E. from Lucknow, and 60 miles N.E. from Cawnpoor. Lat. 27° 3′, long. 81° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KOORSEE.—A town of the Deccan, in the territory of Nagpoor, situate 11 miles E. of the left bank of the Wein Gunga, and 92 miles S.E. from Nagpoor. Lat. 20° 17′, long. 80° 11′.

KOORSUNDUH.—A town in the British district of Mutra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. It has a population of 6,325 inhabitants.[1] Distant S.E. from Mutra 21 miles. Lat. 27° 24′, long. 78° 5′.

[1] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 97.

KOORTHUL, or KURTHUL.—A town in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces: it contains a population of 7,972 inhabitants.[1] Distant N.W. from Meerut 31 miles, N. from Delhi 40 miles. Lat. 29° 14′, long. 77° 19′.

[1] Id. 55.

KOORTHUL, in the British district of Muzuffurnugur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnal to Meerut, and 49 miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is generally good, but in a few places heavy; the country is wooded and well cultivated. Lat. 29° 14′, long. 77° 33′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 219.

KOORTY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of the Payne Gunga river, and 180 miles N. from Hyderabad. Lat. 19° 57′, long. 78° 27′.

KOORUNDAH.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 167 miles N.W. by N. from Hyderabad, and 122 miles S. by W. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 19° 27′, long. 77° 18′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOORUNDWAR.—A town in the Southern Mahratta jaghire of Koorundwar, situate two miles from the right bank of the Kistnah river, and 58 miles N. from Belgaum. Lat. 16° 40′, long. 74° 40′.

KOORUNGHA.—A town of Orissa, in the native state of Jushpoor, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, situate 80 miles N.N.W. from Sumbulpoor, and 92 miles S. by W. from Palamow. Lat. 22° 33′, long. 83° 38′.

KOORUNTADI,[1] in the British district of Ghazeepore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Ganges. It has a bazar, and a portion of the government stud on the Ghazeepore establishment is located here. Distant 566 miles[2] N.W. of Calcutta by water, or, taking the Sunderbund passage, 743. Lat. 25° 34′, long. 84° 2′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 160, 161, 163.

KOORWAEE.[1] *—A town in Malwa,[2] the principal place of

* Karwai of Tassin.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 195.

a native state of the same name, on the right or east bank of the river Betwa, on the route from Tehari to Oojein,[3] distant 60 miles S.W. of former, 150 N.E. of latter. It is of considerable size, is surrounded by a wall, and has a large fort, built of stone. The inhabitants are principally Patans, who settled here in the reign of Aurungzebe. It was founded[4] by Delut Khan, a Patan of the Feroz Khayl tribe, and a native of Khyber, in Affghanistan; and his descendants once enjoyed sovereignty over a territory of five or six thousand square miles in area; but Mahratta conquests have reduced it within the slender limits of 200, with a population[5] not exceeding 20,000 inhabitants. During the predominance of the Pindaries, the nawab or chief of this little territory was stripped of all his possessions, except the small portion commanded by the fort of Koorwaee; but on the expulsion of those freebooters in 1817, he regained what he at present holds. His annual revenue is estimated at 75,000 rupees. On the left bank of the Betwa, opposite to this town, and almost united to it, is Boraso, also a considerable place. Lat. 24° 6′, long. 78° 5′.

[3] As. Res. vi. 28 — Hunter, Narrat. of Journ. from Agra to Oujein.

[4] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 195, 196.

[5] Statistics of Native States, 14.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOOSEEL.—A town of Orissa, in the native state of Bombra, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, situate on the right bank of the Maltee Nuddee, and 12 miles E. from Sumbulpoor. Lat. 21° 27′, long. 84° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc

KOOSER.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 42 miles S.W. of Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 45′, long. 77° 8′.

KOOSHALGURH.[1]—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, situate on the route from Agra to Mow, 98 miles[2] S.W. of former, 317 N.E. of latter. It has a mud[3] fort, with double wall, round bastions, and a ditch, and contains several[4] large buildings of stone. Lat. 26° 30′, long. 76° 47′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 8.
[3] As. Res. vi. 73 — Hunter, Narrat. of Journ. from Agra to Oujein.
[4] Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 343.

KOOSHALNUGGUR.—See Fraserpet.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOOSHALPUR, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Kasheepoor to Almora, 13 miles N.E. of the former. It is situate on the left bank of the river Kosilla, in the Tarai or marshy forest extending along the southern base of the Sub-Himalaya. Lat. 29° 19′, long. 79° 11′.

KOOSH BEHAR.—See KOOCH BEHAR.

KOOSHTUGI.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 112 miles E. of Belgaum. Lat. 15° 46′, long. 76° 16′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOOTKEBUREE.—A town of North-eastern India, situate in the British district of Goalpara, presidency of Bengal, 31 miles W.N.W. of Goalpara. Lat. 26° 20′, long. 90° 11′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOOTLAH,[1] in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town, with fort, on the right bank of the Ganges, 18 miles E. of the town of Futtehpoor. It is the Cooter of Rennell.[2] Lat. 25° 50′, long. 81° 9′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Map of the Dooab.

KOOTOOMBEH.—A town in the British district of Behar, presidency of Bengal, 37 miles W. of Sherghotty. Lat. 24° 38′, long. 84° 17′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOOTOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of the Godavery, and 122 miles N.N.E. from Hyderabad. Lat. 19°, long. 79° 14′.

KOOTREE.—A town in the native state of Cutch, situate 30 miles W.S.W. from Bhooj, and 17 miles N.N.W. from Mandavee. Lat. 23° 5′, long. 69° 19′.

KOOTUBDEA, the names of two islands on the coast of Chittagong, lying close to each other, and extending together about twelve miles in length. They are low and woody. At the south end there is fresh water, close to a tope of trees. Creeks are numerous: one, called Pilot Cotta Creek, forming the division between the two islands, has five or six fathoms water at its eastern entrance, and five feet water on the bar, where it joins the sea, on the west side.[1] The centre of the islands is about lat. 21° 50′, long. 91° 55′.

[1] Horsburgh, Directory, ii. 3.

KOOTUBPOOR,* in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Etawah, and 42 miles S.E. of the former. The surrounding country is open, with a clayey soil, rather well cultivated. Lat. 27° 23′, long. 78° 25′. Garden, Tables of Routes, 45.

KOOWANJEE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Kotah, E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Prince-town; from Kutb, "prince," and Pur, "town."

situate three miles from the left bank of the Ahoo river, and 40 miles S.S.E. from Kotah. Lat. 24° 40′, long. 76° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOPAREE.—A town in the British district of Balasore, presidency of Bengal, 156 miles S.W. by W. of Calcutta. Lat. 21° 15′, long. 86° 29′.

KOPEELEE NUDDEE, a tributary of the Kullung river, rises in lat. 25° 8′, long. 92° 33′, and, flowing in a northerly direction, during which it forms the boundary between the British districts Jynteah and Northern Cachar, falls into the Kullung, in lat. 25° 50′, long. 92° 50′.

KOPOORTHELLA.—See, KAPOORTHELLA.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOPURGAUM.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, situate 59 miles N.N.W. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 53′, long. 74° 29′.

Von Hugel, iii. 410.

KOPURTHELLA.—A town in the Julinder Dooab division of the Punjab, about 10 miles from the left bank of the Beas, and on the route from Loodiana to Lahore. Here Futteh Sing, the half-brother of Runjeet, built a magnificent street, a palace, and a temple, and near the town commenced and almost completed a mansion, in so massive a style that he incurred the suspicions of the maharaja, and was in consequence obliged to fly. Lat. 31° 24′, long. 75° 25′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOR, or KOD.—A town in the British district of Dharwar, presidency of Bombay, 72 miles S.W. by S. of Dharwar. Lat. 14° 31′, long. 75° 30′.

Westmacott, on Khyrpoor. Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 1189—Leech, Visit to Manuf. Towns of Khyrpoor, 37.

KORA, in Sinde, a small town about 15 miles S.W. of Khyerpoor, and on the great route from that town to Hyderabad. The population consists generally of weavers engaged in the manufacture of loongees or scarfs, and of coarse cotton cloths. Lat. 27° 22′, long. 68° 36′.

KORACHAH.—A town of the Deccan, in the territory of Nagpoor, situate 115 miles S.E. by E. from Nagpoor, and 132 miles S.E. by S. from Seuni. Lat. 20° 25′, long. 80° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KORAEEN, in Sinde, a village on the route from Subzulcote to Shikarpoor, and 23 miles W. of the former town. It is situate in a low level country, overflowed extensively, in time of inundation, by the Indus, from the left bank of which the village is three miles distant. The road here is tolerably good, though jungle and watercourses occasionally cause obstructions. Koraeen is in lat. 28° 11′, long. 69° 30′.

KORAEJEE N'A GOTE, in Sinde, a town on the route from Hyderabad to Sehwan, by the way of Kotree, and 22 miles N. of Hyderabad. It is situate about a mile from the right bank of the Indus. The road in this part of the route lies through a shikargah or hunting-preserve, formerly belonging to one of the ameers of Hyderabad, and is in many parts heavy, from the yielding nature of the soil. The town is in lat. 25° 44′, long. 68° 25′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KORAH, in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town or village on the left bank of the Jumna, 19 miles S.W. of the town of Futtehpoor. Lat. 25° 48′, long. 80° 35′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KORAH KHAS,[1] in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Futtehpoor to Etawah, 30 miles W.N.W. of the former. It has a bazar, and supplies are abundant. The town is mentioned by Baber.[2] Tieffenthaler describes it, a century ago, as a very old town. He adds, that it was much decayed, but had formerly been well built and populous. It had a fort and rampart, and was formerly the principal place of a considerable district.[3] Lat. 26° 7′, long. 80° 27′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. [2] Memoirs, 404-422. [3] Treaties with Native Powers, 68.

KORAI,[1] in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to the town of Futtehpore, and four[2] miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country level, and partially cultivated. Lat. 25° 57′, long. 80° 45′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. [2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 31.

KORAM, in Sirhind, a town situate in the Cis-Sutlej territory, 27 miles S.W. by S. of Ambala. Lat. 30° 5′, long. 76° 33′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KORAMBAH.—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpoor, presidency of Bengal, 10 miles S. of Lohadugga. Lat. 23° 18′, long. 84° 43′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KORAR.—A town of Bundelcund, in the native state of Jhansee, situate 20 miles E. from Jhansee, and 86 miles W.S.W. from Humeerpoor. Lat. 25° 30′, long. 78° 59′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KORD.—A town in the Rajpoot district of Godwar, situate 105 miles S.W. by W. from Ajmeer, and 53 miles S.S.E. from Jodhpoor. Lat. 25° 35′, long. 73° 24′.

KOREA.[1]—A raj within the limits of the territory super-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

intended by the political agent for the south-west frontier of Bengal. Its centre is in lat. 23° 25′, long. 82° 30′; its area is 2,225 square miles.[2] The country, when lately visited by the British agent, was reported to be in a very deplorable state: it is computed to yield about 10,000 rupees annually; but the British tribute of 1,600 rupees is paid very irregularly. The chief products of the country are lac and wild silk. The population is computed to be about 100,000.[3]

[2] Statistics of Native States.

[3] Parliamentary Return, 1851.

KOREA.—A town, the principal place of the native state of Korea, 153 miles N.W. from Sumbulpoor, and 135 miles S.W. by W. from Sherghotty. Lat. 23° 6′, long. 82° 26′.

KOREA GUNJ, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from Bareilly to Allyghur cantonment, and 16[1] miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 27° 50′, long. 78° 22′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 43.

Carless, Official Report of the Indus, 2. Burnes, Bokh. iii. 238, 315, 316.

KOREE, in Sinde, at the south-eastern extremity of the seacoast of that country, is an arm of the sea, the estuary of the most eastern branch of the Indus, and still receiving part of its waters during high inundations. At Cotasir, twenty miles from the open sea, it is seven miles wide. The Koree mouth is in lat. 23° 40′, long. 68° 25′.

KOREE, a river of the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor, rises in lat. 25° 32′, long. 73° 57′, at the town of Deogurh, and flows in an easterly direction for 115 miles, forming for a portion of that distance the boundary between Ajmeer and Oodeypoor: subsequently traversing a detached portion of Ajmere, it falls into the Banas river, in lat. 25° 53′, long. 75° 30′.

KOREECH.—See Khurencha.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOREEKOLA.—A town of Orissa, in the native state of Bonei, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, situate five miles from the left bank of the Braminy river, and 70 miles E.N.E. from Sumbulpoor. Lat. 21° 50′, long. 85° 1′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOREHGAON.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 12 miles E. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 41′, long. 74° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 143.

KORENEE, in the British district of Delhi, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Delhi to Kurnal, and 15 miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good in dry weather. Lat. 28° 50′, long. 77° 9′.

KORHALEH.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 50 miles N.N.W. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 44′, long. 74° 26′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KORNRA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 23 miles W.S.W. from Jodhpoor, and 122 miles W. by S. from Ajmeer. Lat. 26° 13′, long. 72° 48′.

KOROUND.—A town in the native state of Oude, situate on the right bank of the Goomtee, and 28 miles N.N.W. from Lucknow. Lat. 27° 12′, long. 80° 49′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KORULL.—A town in the province of Guzerat, or the dominions of the Guicowar, situate on the right bank of the Nerbudda river, and 30 miles S. from Baroda. Lat. 21° 50′, long. 73° 12′.

KORYGAUM.—See CORYGAUM.

KORYNAUR,[1] in the province of Guzerat, or territory of the Guicowar, a town in the district of Soruth, on the estuary of the river Singora,[2] a fine stream, which, about two miles lower down, or farther south, falls into the Arabian Sea. Here is a considerable fort; and there is also a temple of Krishna, worshipped under the singular title of Rinchor, or the Recreant; and at certain times great multitudes of pilgrims resort to it. The estuary of the river is an indifferent[3] harbour, and the place has but little traffic. It belongs to the Guicowar, and is included in the subdivision of Amreli. Distant from Ahmedabad, S.W., 200 miles; Baroda, S.W., 190. Lat. 20° 47′, long. 70° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Tod, Travels in Western India, 325.
[3] Jacob, Report on Katteewar, 81.

KORZOK.—A town in the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate 134 miles N.E. by E. from Kangra, and 194 miles E. by N. from Jamoo. Lat. 32° 57′, long. 78° 17′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOSAH NAG, in Cashmere, a mountain lake on the north side of the Futi Panjal, one of the mountains bounding the valley on the south. It is three-quarters of a mile long and 500 yards broad, and is replenished from the melted snows of the neighbouring summit; the supply from which is sometimes so abundant as to raise the surface of the water forty feet above its level in the lowest state. It gives rise to the Veshau, one of the principal feeders of the Jailum, which last river is also known in some parts of its course by the name of the Veshau. Vigne thus describes its efflux:—"Its full, strong

Vigne, Kashmir, i. 292, 296.

torrent is suddenly seen gushing out from the foot of the last and lofty eminence that forms the dam on the western end of the lake, whose waters thus find an exit not over, but through, the rocky barrier with which it is surrounded." The inclosing rock is a beautiful amygdaloid, containing spots of quartz in a dull dark purple-coloured matrix. The lake is held in great veneration by the Hindoos, who call it Vishnu Paudh (the foot of Vishnu), in consequence of a legend that the deity produced it by stamping the ground with his foot. It is, in consequence, visited in pilgrimage by devotees, for the purpose of performing ceremonial ablutions. The elevation above the level of the sea is estimated by Vigne at 12,000 feet. Lat. 33° 30', long. 74° 52'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOSEMURA, in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Futtehgurh to that of Etawa, and 28 miles N.E. of the latter. Lat. 27° 7', long. 79° 21'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOSILLA, or KOSI.[1]—A river rising in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, in lat. 29° 52', long. 79° 34'. The elevation of its source is probably considerable, being in the Central Himalaya, and near Pin Nath, a summit 7,111 feet above the sea. Receiving numerous small feeders right and left, it holds a southerly course for about thirty miles, as far as lat. 29° 33', long. 79° 39', where it receives, on the left side, the Sooal, a stream of nearly equal size. Previously to this accession, it was found by Webb[2] twenty-six yards wide, with a rough bed of large stones, and fordable, being only twenty inches deep. At this point, where the elevation of the stream above the sea is about 3,300 feet, it takes a westerly course for forty miles, to Chukan, having an elevation of 1,793 feet, at which place Webb found the bed wide and ill defined, and the stream thirty-six yards wide and three and a quarter feet deep. It passes from the mountains by a gorge of extraordinarily picturesque beauty and grandeur, and with a course so tortuous, that Heber[3] pursuing his way down it, was obliged to ford the stream twelve times in the course of a day's journey. The stream in the beginning of December, the season of low water, was as high as the middle of the saddle, and very rapid. At Dhekuloo guard-house, in lat. 29° 29', long. 79° 12', where it

[2] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[3] Journ. in India, i. 511.

finally passes from the mountains, the elevation of the bed above the sea is 1,221 feet. It takes a southerly direction through the plain for about seventy miles, and falls into the Western Ramgunga, in lat. 28° 41′, long. 79° 1′, after a total course of between 140 and 150 miles. At Rampoor, 11 miles above the confluence, it is, according to Mundy,[4] but a small stream in the season of low water, from December to June, during which interval it is fordable, its depth being from two to two and a half feet deep. The bed, however, is 450 yards[5] wide, and during the rainy season it can be crossed only by ferry.

[4] Sketches in India, ii. 8.

[5] Garden, Tables of Routes, 86.

KOSLEE.—A town in the native state of Jhujhur, 50 miles W.S.W. from Delhi, and 57 miles S.E. by S. from Hansee. Lat. 28° 23′, long. 76° 33′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOSOOMEE.—A town of the Deccan, in the territory of Nagpoor, 11 miles N.W. from Jeypoor, and 104 miles N.W. from Vizianagrum. Lat. 19° 10′, long. 82° 20′.

KOSY,[1] in the British district of Muttra, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a town on the route from Muttra to Ferozpoor, in the district of Goorgaon, and 29[2] miles N.W. of the former. It has a good bazar, and is abundantly supplied with water. In October, A.D. 1804,[3] it was for a night occupied by the Mahratta chief Holkar, in his precipitate retreat from the British army under General Lake, who, having forced the enemy to continue his flight, took the town. The road in this part of the route is rather good, the country open. Lat. 27° 48′, long. 77° 29′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 265.

[3] Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 373.

KOT, in the Punjab, 10 miles E. of the Indus, is a small and poor town. It contains one spacious and fine house, belonging to a fakir, or religious mendicant. This holy man was the pauper of thirty different villages, the inhabitants of which prided themselves on their benevolence in maintaining their mendicant in such state. Von Hügel met him clothed in silk, and borne in a palanquin. Kot (the fort) is in lat. 33° 59′, long. 72° 48′.

Von Hugel, iii. 70.

KOTAGERI, or KOTERGHERRY.—One of the minor sanitary stations on the Neilgherry hills, in the district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, situate 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. This station is well protected from the violence of the south-west monsoon by the Dodabetta range,

Ouchterlony, Survey of Neilgherries, 10.

with extraordinary ability. He established and maintained a commanding ascendancy over all the states of Rajpootana; and, whether from indolence or a distrust of himself, Omed Singh, after the termination of his minority, continued in the hands of Zalim Singh the entire and uncontrolled administration of the country, retaining only the outward pomp and show of sovereignty, which, with the most scrupulous attention and subserviency, were conceded to him by the possessor of the actual power. In 1804, the advance and retreat of the force under Colonel Monson afforded Zalim Singh an opportunity for showing to the British two different aspects of his policy, as modified by circumstances. On the advance of Colonel Monson, he received him with cordiality, and readily afforded supplies and assistance; on the disastrous retreat of that unfortunate commander, Zalim Singh shut[2] his gates against him, influenced by a fear of Holkar; whom, however, this negative manifestation of hostility to the British cause was insufficient to propitiate, the incensed chief exacting 10,00,000 rupees* (100,000*l.*) from the government of Kotah, as a penalty for the friendly services rendered the English. In 1817, a treaty[3] was concluded between the British government and the state of Kotah, which, besides the usual stipulations for friendship on both sides, protection on the part of the superior, and subordinate co-operation on that of the dependent state, the freedom of the latter in its internal affairs, and its renunciation of all external relations except with the British, provides that the tribute previously paid by the Kotah state to the Mahratta chiefs, shall thenceforward be paid to the British government. This treaty was of course contracted in the name of the reigning prince Omed Singh; but the administration had then been for nearly half a century in the hands of Zalim Singh, and the ostensible ruler took no apparent interest in public affairs. A supplemental article, annexed about two months after the conclusion of the treaty, confirmed the succession to the principality to Keshour Singh, the son and heir-apparent of Omed Singh, and his heirs, in regular succession and perpetuity; but vested the entire administration of affairs in Zalim Singh, by whom it had been so long

[2] Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, iii 432, 433. Tod, ii. 549 Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, iii. 280. Sutherland, Sketches.

[3] Treaties with Native Powers, 666.

* This is according to Duff. Tod states that only 3,00,000 rupees were paid.

exercised, and after him, in his eldest son, Madhoo Singh, and his heirs, in like regular succession, in perpetuity. It was thus proposed to perpetuate the extraordinary state of things which had accidentally arisen out of the commanding talents of one man and the supine indifference of another; an experiment little likely to be attended with success. The results which might have been anticipated, followed. The rajah, Omed Singh, died in 1819, and the dissatisfaction of his successor, Keshour Singh, soon became apparent. In December, 1820, the prince left Kotah, and entered into an extensive series of intrigues, directed towards the recovery of the alienated powers of sovereignty. It is the ordinary fate of native princes to trust to agents whose only object is personal advantage; and the wandering rajah of Kotah fell into the hands of one of this class, whom he deputed to Calcutta, and who, by collusion with the principal native servants in the political secretary's office, was enabled to persuade his master that his mission was in a fair train, and that government were well disposed towards him. At Delhi, the intrigues set on foot were more successful. The treasurer of the residency was enlisted in the cause of the disaffected rajah, and by the aid of that functionary large sums of money were raised. Keshour Singh was thus enabled to proceed, with 2,000 followers, towards Rajpootana, where he caused reports to be disseminated to the effect that the measures of the local agent were disapproved by the British government, and that the expatriated rajah had their approval and support. Public feeling was strongly with him, and Keshour Singh soon found himself at the head of 6,000 men. With this force he advanced into Kotah, and on the 30th September, 1821, ventured to risk a contest with a body of British troops which had been marched thither to support the existing state of rule. The event was destructive of the rajah's hopes; he was defeated, his brother killed, and his adherents dispersed. The rajah found shelter in the sanctuary of Nathdwara, in Joudpore; whence, in the December subsequent to the battle, he returned to Kotah, and was again installed in the pageant sovereignty from which he had fled. A fixed allowance was made for his personal expenses and the support of his dignity, and an instrument executed, by which the perpetual administration of Zalim Singh and his heirs was again recognised. In 1824

Zalim Singh died. His son, Madhoo Singh, seems to have inherited no portion of the abilities of his father; and the incongruity of a titular prince and a servant invested with sovereign power was now rendered more glaring, by the fact that the latter was an incompetent administrator. To get rid of a system so anomalous, unpopular, and inconvenient, it was proposed by the British government that Madhoo Singh should resign his pretensions to the administration, and receive in compensation a part of the territory, to be formed into a new principality, and held by him, independent of Keshour Singh and his heirs. From[4] this proposal, however, Madhoo Singh recoiled, declaring that he should be infamous throughout Rajpootana, if he consented to dismember the territories of his master. The proposal, therefore, at that time, fell to the ground; but the inconveniences of the existing system continued to manifest themselves so strongly, that the necessity of recurring to it at some time appears to have been constantly before the eyes of government. A few years removed from life both the titular and the actual ruler of Kotah; the former being succeeded by a nephew, whom he had adopted, and the latter by a son. The proposal was now revived, and the difficulties in the way of carrying it out surmounted. The more southern part[5] of the Kotah territory, with a small detached portion on the eastern side, were assigned to the descendant of Zalim Singh, as a separate principality, in supersession of his claim to the administration of the whole country; the remaining portion being thus left to the représentative of the ancient rajahs of Kotah, who retains the title of his ancestors, with the larger share of their possessions. The chief of the new state is called rana of Jhallowa. The territory assigned to him was estimated to yield a revenue of twelve lacs; that retained by the rajah of Kotah, twenty lacs. The latter seems to have improved under the change, as, a few years subsequent to the separation, the revenue was estimated at twenty-five[6] lacs, and it is now reported to amount to twenty-eight[7] lacs. An arrangement was made for the assignment of three lacs of rupees annually from Kotah, for the formation of a contingent force, under[8] British officers; but, in 1844, the demand was reduced[9] to two lacs. The charge rather exceeds this sum. The strength of the force in 1846[1]

4 E.I.C. Ms. Doc

5 Political Disp. to India, dated 28 Nov. 1838.

6 Id. 25 August, 1841.
7 Statistics of Native States.
8 Political Disp. to India, dated 23 Dec. 1840.
9 Id. 10 Dec. 1845.
1 Statistics of Native States.

was 283 cavalry, 66 artillery, and 799 infantry; total, 1,148. The native force consists of about 3,450 men of every description, and 2,000 Sebundies for police purposes. Suttee[2] has recently been prohibited in this state. There is a British political agent for Kotah or Harowtee.

[2] Political Disp. to India, 31 July, 1850.

KOTAH,[1]* in the Rajpoot tract denominated Harowtee, a town, the principal place of a raj or state of the same name, is situate on the right bank of the river Chumbul (here crossed by a ferry),[2] and on the route from Nusserabad to Saugor. East of the town is an extensive tank,[3] on the bank of which is a well-wooded pleasure-ground. The city is inclosed by a strong rampart, with bastions and dry ditch.[4] On the side towards the river, the rampart[5] runs parallel to the bank, and at no great distance from it. At its southern extremity,† placed within a fortress, and separated from the town, is the palace, embellished with numerous cupolas and slender minarets. The terminating bastion to the north is a little fort of itself, and commands the surrounding country on both banks. In the Chumbul, abreast of the town, is an islet, containing the summer residence of the rajah, built in a florid style of architecture. The town is of considerable size, and contains many Hindoo temples and some mosques. It is a thriving and rather wealthy place, having considerable traffic both in the transit-trade and for supplying the home markets with manufactures. The climate is extremely sultry[6] during the prevalence of the hot winds in the beginning of summer, and very unhealthy during the periodical rains, when the air and water are equally deleterious. Distant N. from Oojein 140 miles, S.W. from Agra 195, S. from Delhi 260. Lat. 25° 10′, long. 75° 52′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 304.
[3] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 663.
[4] Malcolm, Central India, ii. 500.
[5] Tod, ii. 662.
[6] Tod, ii. 663.

KOTAKA-SERAE,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia, a town on the route from the fort of Gwalior to Saugor, 10[2] miles S.E. of former, 191 N.W. of the latter. It is situate on the small river Oomrar. Lat. 26° 9′, long. 78° 11′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 23. Further Papers respecting Gwalior, presented to Parliament, April, 1844, p. 144.

* Kota of Tassin; Kota of Briggs's Index; Kotah generally of the British writers.

† This seems not entirely to correspond with the following statement of Malcolm (Central India, ii. 500):—"In the centre of the city is a small hill or mound, enclosed by a fortress, in which the prince resides."

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOTANUH,[1] in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Meerut to Jheend, 33 miles W. by N. of the former. Kotanuh has a population of 6,684 inhabitants.[2] Lat. 29° 6′, long. 77° 15′.

[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 55.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOTAOOR.—A town in the British district of Tinnevelly, presidency of Madras, 54 miles N.N.E. of Tinnevelly. Lat. 9° 26′, long. 78° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOTAR.—A town in the native state of Travancore, 40 miles S.E. by E. from Trivandrum, and 44 miles S.S.W. from Tinnevelly. Lat. 8° 9′, long. 77° 27′.

E.I.C Ms. Doc.

KOTARGO, in Sinde, a village on the route from Hyderabad to Sehwan, by the way of Kotree, and eight miles S.E. of Sehwan. It is situate near the right bank of the Indus, and close to the southern extremity of the pass formed by the approach of the Lukkee Mountains to the river. Here travellers generally encamp to prepare for making their way through the pass. Kotargo is in lat. 26° 16′, long. 67° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOTARY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 170 miles N. by W. from Hyderabad, and 106 miles S. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 19° 40′, long. 77° 45′.

KOTAY PEAK.—A mountain in the Western Ghats, at the junction of the boundaries of the British districts Madura and Tinnevelly and the native state of Travancore. Lat. 9° 33′, long. 77° 29′.

E.I C. Ms. Doc. Trigon. Survey.

KOTAYEM, in the British district of Malabar, a town situate five miles from the seacoast. Distance from Calicut, N.W., 42 miles; Cananore, S.E., 12. Lat. 11° 50′, long. 75° 36′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOTBUND, or KOTWUN,[1] in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village with a fort on the route from the cantonment of Muttra to Delhi, and 32[2] miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 27° 50′, long. 77° 28′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 148.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOTDWAR,[1]* in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village at the southern entrance of the gorge in the Sewalik range, where the small river Koh flows southwards from the mountains to

* Fort-pass; from Kot, "a fort," and Dwar, "a gate."

the plain of Hindoostan. It is a remarkable locality, as gold is found[2] there in the sands of the Koh, and in that of most of the streams to the westward, as far as Hurdwar, a distance of nearly thirty miles, and, as Herbert observes,[3] "the fact furnishes proof of the actual occurrence of gold in some part of the strata which these rivers traverse;" and the weighty opinion[4] of Prinsep (James) is, that extensive veins of the metal are in that vicinity. Lat. 29° 43′, long. 78° 33′.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 265.

[3] As. Res. xviii. 236 —On the Mineral Productions of the Himalaya Mountains.

[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. ut supra, 266.

KOTE, in the British district of Ahmedabad, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from the city of Ahmedabad to Rajkot, 32 miles S.W. of former, 90 E. of latter. Lat. 22° 38′, long. 72° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOTE, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Chenaub, 13 miles N. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 20′, long. 71° 31′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOTEE,[1]* in Bundelcund, a town, the principal place of the jaghire or feudal grant of the same name, on the route from Banda to Rewa, 66[2] miles S.E. of the former, 46 N.W. of the latter. The jaghire is held by an hereditary[3] Bundela chief, to whom it was confirmed by the British government in 1810, after its acquisition of Bundelcund. The sunnud, or instrument of grant, enumerates eighty-two villages, with the lands annexed to them. Lal Madhoo Singh, the late chief, died in 1852, and was succeeded by his brother, Lal Abdoot Singh. Kotee is in lat. 24° 45′, long. 80° 49′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 80.

[3] D'Cruz, Pol. Relations, 104, 319, 323.

KOTEKUTCHWAH,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the route from Kurnal to Loodiana, and 45 miles N.W. of the former place. It is situate on the left side of the road,[2] near a good encamping-ground, close to which are a ruined caravanserai, and a large brick-lined tank at all times well supplied with water, which is often scarce in the vicinity, as the streams cease to run in dry weather. The surrounding country is open and cultivated, and the road in this part of the route good. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,010 miles. Lat. 30° 17′, long. 76° 53′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172.

KOTELI.—A town in the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate on the right bank of the Jhelum, and 140 miles E. from Peshawur. Lat. 34° 7′, long. 74° 1′.

KOTE ODOO, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Koti of Tassin; Kothi of Garden; Kooti of D'Cruz.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 80.

Punjab, a town situated nine miles from the left bank of the Indus, 36 miles N.W. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 28′, long. 71° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOTESALBAHAN, in the British district of Budaoon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Budaoon to Moradabad, 21 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 28° 15′, long. 78° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOTE SOOLTAN, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Indus, 55 miles N.W. by N. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 47′, long. 70° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOTEWA.—A town in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, 52 miles N. of Chupra. Lat. 26° 29′, long. 84° 55′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Fraser, Journ. to Himalaya, 52.

[2] Fraser, ut supra.

[3] De Cruz, Pol. Relations, 115, 331.

KOTGURH,[1] a small hill state, bounded on the north by the river Sutlej; on the east by Bussahir; on the south by the British district of Kothkaee; and on the west by Komharsin. It is seven miles long, about five broad, and contains an area of thirty square miles. Its centre is in lat. 31° 19′, long. 77° 33′. Kotgurh was one of the petty states formerly recognised under the general appellation[2] of the Baru Thakooraee, or Twelve Lordships, occupying the tract between the Sutlej and the Tonse. It would appear to have formerly acknowledged a degree of dependence on the state of Bussahir, but, by the terms of the sunnud,[3] dated the 6th November, 1815, granting that province to the reigning family after its conquest by the British, the petty chiefs of Kotgurh were declared independent of all but the paramount authority of the British government.

[4] As. Res. xv. 475.

[5] Lloyd, Journ. to Himalaya, i. 168.
[6] As. Res. xv. 475 —Gerard, on the Climate of Subathu and Kotgarh. 169.

The cantonment for British troops is in the pergunnah[4] or division of Sundoch, and is situate on the brow of the eastern side of a ravine nearly 4,000[5] feet deep. To the north-west, the surface rapidly sinks to the depth of 4,000[6] feet to the left bank of the Sutluj, distant about four miles. Lloyd[7] mentions a striking instance of the effect produced on the temperature by this sudden depression of the surface:—"The effect of aspect and elevation upon the cultivation is very remarkable; for while on the uplands the produce is green, it has been reaped and carried at the base of the valley. Indeed, this is extraordinarily exemplified in two gardens which Captain P. Gerard had at

Koteghur, one of which is near the house where he resided, and the other in the dell, 4,000 feet below. In the lower one, plantains and other tropical fruits are abundant, while in the upper English fruits are equally plentiful." The climate of this cantonment is pleasant and salubrious. Frost sets in about the middle of October, and continues till March; and during December, January, and February, snow falls, and lies in shaded places to the depth of two or three feet. The winters, however, are by no means intolerable, being said to resemble those of Europe, but to be less severe.[7] During April, May, and June, the climate is agreeable within-doors, and woollen clothing is comfortable; but in places exposed to the direct rays of the sun, they are found very powerful. The pergunnah in which the cantonment is situate was retained by the British government as a military[8] station, after the conclusion of the Goorkha war in 1815. Elevation above the sea 6,634[9] feet. Distance N.W. from Calcutta, by Kurnal and Subathoo, 1,120[1] miles. Lat. 31° 15′, long. 77° 34′.

[7] Fraser, ut supra, 476.

[8] De Cruz, Pol. Relations, 331.

[9] Gerard, ut supra, 488.

[1] Garden, Table of Routes, 172, 222.

KOTHAR, a small hill state under the superintendence of the Governor-General's agent for the Cis-Sutlej territories, is bounded on the east by Subathoo, and on the remaining sides by the states of Mhilog and Beja. It is about five miles long and three broad: its centre is in lat. 30° 57′, long. 77° 1′: it comprises six pergunnahs.[1] The population is estimated at 4,000, and the annual revenue at 700*l.*; out of which is paid a tribute to the British government of 108*l.* Kothar belongs to a Hindoo rana, who received it from the British government on the expulsion of the Goorkhas in 1815.

[1] De Cruz, Pol. Rel. 121-329.

KOTHEE,[1] a small hill[2] state, bounded on the north by Bhugee; on the east by Mudhan; on the south by Simla and Keyonthul, and on the west by a portion of the territory of the rajah of Pateeala. Its centre is in lat. 31° 8′, long. 77° 16′. The area of the state is thirty-five miles. It consists entirely of a few ridges of considerable elevation, with intervening valleys. The drainage is northward, to the Sutlej, by the stream termed the Nowla Gad. It is divided into five pergunnahs, is estimated to have a population of 3,000,[3] and an annual revenue of 400*l.* This petty chieftainship is tributary to the state of Keyonthul.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv.

[2] Fraser, Journ. to Himalaya, 52.

[3] De Cruz, Pol. Relations, 118.

KOTHKHAEE, between the Sutlej and the Tonse, one of

the hill states in that quarter, and formerly a native possession, is bounded on the north by Bussahir and the British pergunnah of Sundoch; on the east by Bussahir and Turroch; on the south by Poondur; and on the west by Bulsun and Kamharsin. It is about twelve miles from north to south, and six from east to west: its centre is in lat. 31° 7′, long. 77° 37′. It forms the eastern part of a considerable valley, communicating with others of less size, penetrating the great range of mountains extending from Wartu on the north, to the Chur on the south. On the west side of this range, the Giree and its feeders in the upper part of its course have their origin. On its eastern side, it throws off several large feeders to the Sutlej, the Pabar, and the Tons.[1] It is generally composed of gneiss and red and white quartz. The south side of the valley is deeply wooded,[2] and in the highest degree romantic and picturesque, being enlivened by the Giree, which, rising here, pursues its noisy course among huge masses of fallen rocks and precipices, variegated with profuse vegetation. Kothkhaee, on the Giree, was formerly the residence of the rana, or Hindoo chief, placed over this territory by the British government; but the atrocious cruelty and tyranny consequent on the misgovernment of the second prince, rendered it necessary, in 1828, to dethrone[3] him, and to annex the territory to the British possessions. An annual allowance of 130*l.*[4] is made to the degraded chief, and one of 70*l.* to his relatives; and after these deductions, a revenue of 355*l.* is received by the East-India Company.

[1] As Res. xiv. 323*.—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.
[2] Fraser, 235.
[3] Archer, Tours in Upper India, i. 308.
[4] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, ii. 266. De Cruz, Political Relations, 122.

KOTHKHAEE, in the British hill state of the same name, the principal place of the district, and the residence of the rana previously to his deposition by the British government in 1828. This village has a picturesque site on the right bank of the Giree, and contains two remarkable[1] masses of buildings; one, the residence of the family of the deposed sovereign, the other, of a principal zemindar or landowner, each being situate on a lofty promontory of rock, just affording sufficient area for the houses and offices. Here, also, is a bungalow or stage-house, belonging to the British government. Elevation above the sea 5,515[2] feet. This little town is thus described by Gerard,[3] who visited it in 1818:—"It is situate on a most romantic spot, upon the point below which two streams unite

[1] Mundy, Sketches in India, i. 259.
[2] Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. No. 31, at end of vol.
[3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 364—Journ. from Soobathoo to Shipke.

to form the Giree. On one side, the rock is 182 feet perpendicular, and on the other there is a long flight of stone steps: neither of the streams, which are only twenty feet broad, are fordable; so, by destroying the bridges, the place might be well defended against musketry. The rana's residence is "three stories high, and has a most imposing appearance: each story projects beyond the one beneath, and the top is crowned by a couple of handsome Chinese turrets, beautifully adorned with finely-carved wooden work." Lat. 31° 7′, long. 77° 36′.

KOTI,[1] in Bussahir, a village on a feeder of the Pabur, and about six miles from the left bank of that river. It is situate on an eminence rising in the midst of a dell, opening into the valley of the Pabur. The sanga or wooden bridge over the torrent flowing by the village, has an elevation of 5,910[2] feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 5′, long. 77° 56′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] Jacquemont, iv. 147.

KOTIUM.—A town in the native state of Travancore, 82 miles N. by W. from Trivandrum, and 103 miles S.S.W. from Coimbatoor. Lat. 9° 35′, long. 76° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOT KANGRA.—See KANGRA.

KOT KASSIM, in the British district of the same name, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town situate on the route, by Rewaree, from Alwar to Delhi, and 69[1] miles S.W. of the latter. Water is abundant here, and supplies are procurable. The road in this part of the route is good in the dry season. Lat. 28°, long. 76° 48′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 142.

The territory of which this town is the principal place forms one of the non-regulation districts, subject to the superintendence of the lieutenant-government of the North-West Provinces. It extends from lat. 27° 59′ to 28° 7′, and from long. 76° 41′ to 76° 55′, and contains an area of seventy square miles. The population is returned at 13,767, of whom 11,719 are Hindoos.[2]

[2] Shakespear, Mem. on Statistics N.W. Prov. 195.

KOTKIPAR.—A town of the Deccan, in the territory of Nagpoor or Berar, situate 141 miles E.N.E. from Nagpoor, and 118 S.E. from Jubbulpoor. Lat. 21° 51′, long. 81° 12′.

KOT KUMALIA,[1] in the Punjab, a small town six or seven miles from the right or west bank of the Ravee. It has an appearance of antiquity, and is built of burnt bricks. There is a fortress, constructed of the same materials, and a bazar. Masson[2] supposes "that Kamalia may have been the fortress

[1] Burnes, Bokh. iii. 142.

[2] Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 402.

at which the great Macedonian hero had nearly become the victim of his temerity." Arrian[3] distinctly states that Alexander was marching through the Doab, or peninsula between the Chenaub or Acesines, and the Ravee or Hydraotes; that he crossed the Hydraotes[4] in pursuit of some Indians who had fled over it; that he again crossed (recrossed) the same river in pursuit of the fugitives, and there attacked this unnamed city, in the storming of the citadel of which he received his wound. This certainly very exactly designates the country in which Kumalia is situated, and affords countenance to Masson's opinion, though he states that he had nothing to rely on but his memory. Still there is no sufficient evidence to fix this very town as the actual scene of the event. Kumalia is in lat. 30° 46′, long. 72° 43′.

[3] vi. 7, 8.

[4] vi. 7, 23.

KOTKUPPOORA,[1] in Sirhind, a town situate 42 miles from the left bank of the Sutlej. It lies on the route, by Munuk, from Delhi to Ferozpoor, and 40 miles S.E. of the last-mentioned place. There is a small fort at the north of the town. It was comprised in the possessions which the maharaja of the Punjab held on the left of the Sutlej, but is now incorporated with the British district of Ferozepore. Distant N.W. from Calcutta, by Delhi and Munuk, 1,130 miles.[2] Lat. 30° 36′, long. 74° 51′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 171.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOTLA, in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of one of the branches of the Beas, 124 miles E.N.E. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32° 13′, long. 76° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOTLA, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Agra to Furruckabad, 28 miles E. by N. of the former. Lat. 27° 17′, long. 78° 32′.

Vigne, i. 247.

KOTLI, in the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, a small town among the mountains south of Cashmere, and on the route from Lahore to Cashmere, by the town of Punch. It contains 150 houses, and is the post for levying the duties on goods introduced into Cashmere through the Punch Pass. Lat. 33° 28′, long. 73° 59′.

KOTNUR,[1] in Gurhwal, a village on the left bank of the Jumna, is situate at the confluence of a torrent with that river, and about 150 feet[2] above the water. The houses, rudely built

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv.

[2] Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 70.

of blocks of stone, and covered with slabs of coarse slate, are situate on a small fertile expanse, gently sloping to the foot of a mountain. Altogether the village and its environs have a neat, clean, lively appearance.[3] Lat. 30° 51′, long. 78° 22′.

[3] Skinner, Excursions in India, i. 278.

KOT POOTELEE,[1] in the Toorawuttee dependency of the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a district so called from kot, or fort, and the adjacent village of Pootlee. The village, with the fort, is on the route from Delhi to Mhow cantonment, and 99 miles S.W. of the former. There is a large bazar at the fort, and about a mile from it, at the village, is good encamping-ground. The country is open near Kot Pootelee, but hilly in the distance, on both sides of the route. The road to the north-east, or towards Delhi, is heavy and sandy; to the south-west, good. The fort was an important place at the close of the last century, and was held by the Mahrattas,[2] before their expulsion from this region by Lord Lake, who, on that event, granted[3] it to the Shekhawuttee rajah of Keytri. Lat. 27° 43′, long. 76° 16′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 145.
[2] Francklin, Mem. of Thomas, 21.
[3] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 428.

KOTREE, in Sinde, a village on the right bank of the Indus, nearly opposite Hyderabad, from which it is distant four miles S.W. It is important in a military point of view, as here is the junction of the routes from Kurrachee, from the Delta, and from Sehwan to Hyderabad. It consequently commands, in a great measure, the southern part of Sinde west of the Indus. Here, in the beginning of 1839, was encamped the Bombay division of the British army advancing towards Afghanistan. Kotree is in lat. 25° 22′, long. 68° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Outram, Rough Notes, 39. Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, i. 143.

KOTREE.—A town of Sinde, in the British district of Hydrabad, presidency of Bombay, 106 miles S. by E. of Hydrabad. Lat. 23° 54′, long. 68° 46′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOTTAI, in Sinde, an encamping-ground on the route from Hyderabad to Sehwan, by the way of Kotree, and 2½ miles S. of Sehwan. It is situate about a mile from the right bank of the Indus, and a mile and a half N. of the pass formed by the approach of the Lukkee Mountains to that river. Its site is important, as being the only place where an army can encamp between the pass and Sehwan. The road in this part of the route generally consists of heavy sand. Kottai is in lat. 26° 22′, long. 67° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOTTAUM.—A town in the British district of Rajah-

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

mundry, presidency of Madras, 36 miles N.E. by N. of Samulkottah. Lat. 17° 29′, long. 82° 30′.

KOTTOOPAUDEE.—A town of the Deccan, in the territory of Nagpoor or Berar, situate 19 miles N.W. from Jeypoor, in the hill zemindarry of that name, and 112 miles N.W. from Vizianagrum. Lat. 19° 15′, long. 82° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOTTOOR.—A town in the hill zemindarry of Jeypoor, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, 123 miles S.W. from Jeypoor, and 94 miles N. by E. from Masulipatam. Lat. 17° 29′, long. 81° 30′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 105, 217.

KOTTOROH, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a small town on the route from Pokhurn to Balmer, and 28 miles N. of the latter place. It is situate at the base of a rocky ridge about sixty feet high, and on the summit of which is a small stone fort, of irregular figure, and about 150 yards in circumference. There are forty houses, inhabited by Rajpoots, and supplied with water from wells, both brackish and fresh. The road in this part of the route is rocky, and rather bad. Lat. 26° 7′, long. 71° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOTUH, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a town situate five miles from the right bank of the East Kalee Nuddee, and 34 miles E. of Delhi. Lat. 28° 32′, long. 77° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOTULUH, in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the western shore of an extensive fresh-water jhil or lake. Distance S.W. from Delhi 48 miles. Lat. 28° 1′, long. 77°.

KOTYANA.—A town in the province of Guzerat, or the dominions of the Guicowar, situate on the right of the Bhader river, and 67 miles S.W. from Rajkote. Lat. 21° 39′, long. 70° 8′.

KOULSERA, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allyghur to that of Delhi, and 18[1] miles S.E. of the latter, is situate near the left bank of the Hindon. The road in this part of the route is in general rather good, though in some places sandy and heavy; the country is level, open, and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 32′, long. 77° 29′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 44.

KOUNG-GOOAH.—A town in the British territory of

Pegue, situate on the left bank of the Irrawady river, and nine miles N. from Prome. Lat. 18° 52′, long. 95°.

KOWAUN, in the Reechna Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Chenaub, 76 miles N.E. by N. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 59′, long. 72° 14′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOWLAS.—A town in the native state of Indore, or territory of Holkar, situate 10 miles from the right bank of the Nerbudda river, and 89 miles N.W. from Baitool. Lat. 22° 31′, long. 76° 49′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOWLASS,[1] in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town on the route from Hyderabad to Nandair, 85 miles N.W. of former, 65 S.E. of latter, close to a remarkable hill of granite[2] traversed by a great vein of basalt. Lat. 18° 20′, long. 77° 45′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 301—Voysey, Report on Geology of Hyderabad.

KOWPOOM.—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Muneepoor, 30 miles W.S.W. from Muneepoor, and 112 miles E. by S. from Silhet. Lat. 24° 40′, long. 93° 36′.

KOWRAH.—A town in the native state of Cutch, situate in the Great Western Runn, and 44 miles N. by E. from Bhooj. Lat. 23° 50′, long. 69° 50′.

KOWREEA, in the British district of Azimgurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Azimgurh to Oude, 17 miles N.W. by N. of the former. Lat. 26° 13′, long. 83° 7′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOWRIA.—A town of Baghelcund, in the native state of Rewah, situate on the right bank of a branch of the Sone, and 80 miles S.W. by S. from Rewah. Lat. 23° 32′, long. 80° 42′.

KOWRI ALI SINGH KE,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the route from Hansee to Loodiana, and 65 miles N. of the former town. It is situate in a country in some places rising into slightly-elevated sandy eminences, and overrun with jungle, but in other parts fertile, and having considerable cultivation. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,041[2] miles. Lat. 29° 59′, long. 75° 59′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 142, 172, 196.

KOWROUKIRE, in Arracan, a halting-place on the Aeng route, between Natyagain and Aeng. A fine stream issues from the hills close to it. Lat. 20°, long. 94° 14′. Append. Wilson, Burmese War, p. xxxii.

KOWTA.—A town in the Southern Mahratta jaghire of Sanglee, situate 84 miles N.N.E. from Belgaum, and 72 miles S.E. from Sattara. Lat. 17°, long. 74° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOWTALL.—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, 48 miles N.N.E. of Bellary. Lat. 15° 47′, long. 77° 11′.

Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1835, p. 94.

KOYANDOWNG, the name of a hill in the island of Ramree (Arracan), and in the neighbourhood of the town of Ramree. It has two temples on its summit. It is sometimes called St. George's Hill.

KOYER.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of the Naringa river, and 55 miles W.N.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 38′, long. 77° 46′.

Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 27, 195.

KOYLATH, in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, a village on the route from the town of Beekaneer to that of Jessulmeer, and 29 miles S.W. of the former. Here is a very large and well-filled tank, where is held every October, at the full moon, a mela or fair, much frequented by the superstitious Hindoos, who attribute high expiatory and sanctifying powers to ablution in the water. Koylath is in lat. 27° 48′, long. 73° 1′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KOYUL.—A town in the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate 186 miles E.N.E. from Kangra, and 173 miles N.E. from Simla. Lat. 32° 54′, long. 79° 17′.

KRISHNA.—See Kistnah River.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv.

[2] Jacquemont, Voyage, iv 450.

[3] As. Res. xiv. 331*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

KROL,[1] in the hill state of Keonthul, a peak of the lower and more southerly part of the Himalaya, 12 miles E. of Subathoo. According to Jacquemont,[2] it is formed of schistus and greywacke, having at the summit a saccharoid white magnesian limestone, which yields the lime employed in the buildings at Simla. Elevation above the sea[3] 7,612 feet. Lat. 30° 56′, long. 77° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] As. Res xv. 343.

KUARA, or POOJALEE,[1] in Bussahir, a village on the route from Musooree to the Gunas Pass, and 15 miles S. of the latter place. It is situate amidst mountains of great height, near the left bank of the Roopin, a deep and rapid river, crossed below the town by a wooden bridge thirty-five feet in length, and above it by one of forty-four. This place is described by Herbert[2] as "a substantial village of about forty houses." The elevation is nearly the same as that of Dudu, situate on the opposite side of the river, 8,790 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 12′, long. 78° 10′.

KUBARA,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 11[2] miles below the city of Allahabad by way of the river, 797 from Calcutta by the same way. Lat. 25° 20′, long. 82° 2′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 162.

KUBRAEE,[1] in the British territory of Jaloun, in Bundelcund, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from Banda to Saugor, 24[2] miles S.W. of the former. It has a bazar, and is well supplied with water. Lat. 25° 25′, long. 80° 5′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 81.

KUCHAREEHAUT.—A town of Assam, in the British district of Seebpoor, presidency of Bengal, 50 miles S.W. of Seebpoor. Lat. 26° 31′, long. 94° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUCHLA GHAT, in the British district of Budaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a ferry over the Ganges, on the route from Agra to Bareilly, and 83 miles N.E. of the former. The channel of the Ganges is uncertain here, the stream being sometimes single and other times divided into two or more branches. The encamping-ground is on the left bank of the river. The road in this part of the route is in many places heavy and sandy; the country in some places cultivated, in others covered with grassy jungle. Lat. 27° 56′, long. 78° 56′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 5.

KUCHNAR, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Almora, and 15 miles N. of the former. The road in this part of the route is difficult for wheeled carriages; the country open, level, and partially cultivated. Elevation above the sea 741 feet. Lat. 29° 1′, long. 78° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
Garden, Tables of Routes, 54.

KUCHOUNA.—A town in the native state of Oude, 40 miles W.N.W. from Lucknow, and 47 miles N. by E. from Cawnpoor. Lat. 27° 9′, long. 80° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUCHRAWUD.—A town of Malwa, in the British district of Mundlaisur, presidency of Bengal, 148 miles W. by N. of Baitool. Lat. 22° 6′, long. 75° 41′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUCHRIE, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmer, a halting-place on the route from Roree, in Sindh, to the town of Jessulmer, from which it is distant 30 miles in a N.W. direction. There are thirteen wells lined with stone, and a tank containing

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

good water. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 27°, long. 70° 44′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 143.

KUCHROWLI, in the British district of Paneeput, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Delhi to Kurnal, and 18 miles S.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 29° 27′, long. 77° 1′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms Doc.

KUCHUHWA, or KUTCHWA,[1] in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town with a bazar, on the left bank of the Ganges, 705[2] miles by water N.W. of Calcutta, or 882 taking the Sunderbund passage; 35 S.W. of the city of Benares, or higher up the stream. It is on the direct route by land from Benares cantonment to that of Mirzapoor, 19[3] miles S.W. of the former, eight N.E. of the latter. Supplies may be had in abundance, and the road in this part of the route is good, the country cultivated. Lat. 25° 12′, long. 82° 46′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 161, 163.

[3] Id. 94.

KUCKRUMPILLE.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 20 miles S.E. from the right bank of the Godavery river, and 96 miles N. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 43′, long. 78° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUDDERPOOR.—A town in the British district of Ahmedabad, presidency of Bombay, 111 miles S. by W. of Ahmedabad. Lat. 21° 29′, long. 72° 12′.

KUDDI.—A petty jaghire in Bundelcund, containing an area of twenty-two square miles, with a population of about 2,800. Upon the demise, in 1850, of Purseram Bahadoor, the original grantee, the territory lapsed,[1] under the conditions of the grant, to the British government. Kuddi, the principal place, is situate in lat. 25° 20′, long. 80° 12′.

[1] India Pol. Disp. 4 June, 1851.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUDDUN.—A town of Sinde, in the British district of Hydrabad, presidency of Bombay, 73 miles S.E. by S. of Hydrabad. Lat. 24° 29′, long. 69° 3′.

KUDJOOA.—See KUJWA.

KUDKA.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of one of the branches of the Manjera river, and 106 miles N.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 28′, long. 77° 25′.

E.I.C. Ms Doc.

KUDSEH.—A town of Eastern India, in the native state

of Muneepoor, 37 miles N.N.W. from Muneepoor, and 104 miles S.E. from Nowgong. Lat. 25° 17′, long. 93° 52′.

KUGGUTNAAD.—A town in the British district of Coorg, presidency of Madras, 25 miles S.S.E. of Merkara. Lat. 12° 7′, long. 75° 59′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUGNALI, or SACRIFICE ROCK.[1]—A small steep rocky island, lying six miles off the coast of the British district of Malabar. It is of a white aspect,[2] discernible at a distance of three or three and a half leagues from the deck of a ship. It is very steep, having twelve or thirteen fathoms of water close to it, and sixteen fathoms at a mile and a half or two miles' distance outside; ten fathoms within, diminishing to about seven midway between it and the mainland, with a very good channel. It has been called Sacrifice Rock,[3] "from the crew of an English ship having been massacred there by pirates, at the beginning of the seventeenth century: it is famous for edible birdsnests, found in the clefts in the rocks." Lat. 11° 30′, long. 75° 35′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
2 Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 511.
3 Forbes, Oriental Memoirs, i. 203.

KUHLOOR, a small hill state or raj amidst the Sub-Himalaya, is bounded on the north by the Sutlej, separating it from the Upper Punjab; on the east by the petty states of Mangul and Bhagul; on the south by that of Hindoor; and on the west by a strip of the Sirhind territory. The rajah was deprived by Runjeet Singh of that part of his territory lying on the right side of the Sutlej; and the state at present consists principally of a narrow belt of land of about six miles in breadth and thirty in length, deeply indented by the winding course of the great river which borders it, and lying between lat. 31° 10′—31° 25′, long. 76° 27′—76° 55′. The area is about 150 miles: the general elevation is considerable. At Soonee, about eighteen miles above the frontier of Kuhloor, the bed of the Sutlej is 2,283 feet[2] above the sea; and as its descent in this part of its course averages twenty feet[3] a mile, the elevation of the bed of the river at the frontier must be about 1,920 feet. The left bank of the Sutlej, for a short distance from the water, is tolerably level and fertile as high up as Belaspoor; and lower down, on the western frontier of the district, this flat space expands into the small plain[4] of Makowal, communicating at its southern extremity with the

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Survey.
2 Herbert, on the Levels of the Sutlej, As. Res. xv. 413.
3 Herbert, ut supra, 416.
4 Vigne, Kashmir, i. 53.

Pinjor Dun. A steep ridge rises at no great distance from the river, in the north-western corner of the district, and holds a south-easterly direction until it joins the Sub-Himalaya. Parallel to this, and separated from it by the Gumbah* or Gumbar river, is the ridge of Malown, which, very steep and difficult, rises to the height of 4,448 feet,[5] and at the fort of the same name has a breadth of only twenty-two yards. The country, viewed from this height, is represented as very beautiful. "The terraced fields are like the steps of some magnificent amphitheatre, upon which the produce waves in many hues. These terraces are carried up to the tops of the ranges, and frequently in situations apparently inaccessible. Many elegant little hamlets are scattered up and down the fields, and upon the peaks are several small forts, while here and there large pine-woods sweep down in rich dark-green masses, intersected by thin rills of the whitest foam, or long forky mountain-paths. There is, too, an amenity and perfume in the air, and repose, which soothes the senses, while the immensity of the view expands the mind."[6] The low lands on the bank of the Sutlej are alluvial; the mountains and other high grounds consist of recent sandstone,[7] gravel, or indurated clay. The climate and products in the low tract in some degree resemble the less ardent parts of intertropical regions; and on the high grounds approach to those of the warmest parts of Europe. The rainy season is felt with considerable severity, extending through the later summer months, to the end of September[8] or beginning of October. The crops are maize, rice of various kinds, wheat, barley, various kinds of millet, oil-seeds, pulse, ginger, turmeric, bang or hemp, cultivated on account of its intoxicating qualities, opium, tobacco, chillies or red pepper, and a variety of esculent vegetables. The principal fruits are peaches, apricots, walnuts, apples, pears, pomegranates, raspberries, gooseberries, strawberries, and barberries. Except the Sutlej, the only river of any importance is the Gumbhur or Gumbah, which, flowing in a north-westerly direction by the hill of Malown, crosses the

[5] Lloyd, Journ. to Himalaya, i. 107.

[6] Lloyd, ut supra, i. 110.

[7] Fraser, Journ. to Himalaya, 62.

[8] Gerard, on the Climate of Subathoo and of Kotgerh, As. Res. xv. 473.

* According to the trigonometrical survey and Fraser.[1] Vigne calls this river the Gamrara, which, according to the authorities just cited, holds its course along the north-eastern, not the south-western, base of the ridge of Malown.

[1] Tour in Himalayas, 19.

southern frontier in lat. 31° 14′, long. 76° 50′, and, after a course of four or five miles, falls into the Sutlej in lat. 31° 17′, long. 76° 48′.[9] A few other streams,—the Gumrara, the Sir, the Lohund, the Jujur,—are little more than large brooks. The only considerable piece of water is the Khundalu Lake. The rajah of Kuhloor was formerly of much greater importance than at present, having then considerable possessions on the right bank of the Sutlej, which were wrested from him, as already mentioned, by Runjeet Singh. His possessions to the left of the Sutlej, also, were much more extensive than at present, as, besides Kuhloor, they included twelve lordships or small states, yielding an aggregate annual revenue estimated at 13,500*l.*[1] Kuhloor, with the other hill states between the Kali and Sutlej, having been overrun by the Goorkhas, became in 1814 the scene of obstinate struggle between that power and the East-India Company; and here that serious conflict was ultimately decided by the surrender of Ummer Singh, the Goorkha commander-in-chief, who had been cooped up in the fortress of Malown. The territories of the rajah of Kuhloor were included in the subsequent pacification, which transferred the hill states to British protection. It is stated to yield an annual revenue of 11,000*l.*[2] The population is estimated at 32,250: the military force amounts to about 400 infantry. In 1850, Rajah Juggut Chund, chief of Kuhloor, was permitted to abdicate in favour of his grandson and heir, Heer[3] Chund.

[9] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Moorcroft, Punj. Bokhara, i. 37.

[1] Fraser, Journ. to Himalaya, 543. Moorcroft, i. 39.

[2] Statistics of Native States.

[3] India Pol. Disp. 4 June, 1851.

Besides about ninety villages, the territory contains the towns of Belaspoor, Kuhloor, Anandpoor, and Makowal.

KUHLOOR,[1] a small town in the hill state of the same name, is situate at the south-western base of the Nina Devi Mountain, and five miles from the left bank of the Sutlej. Though bearing the name of the state, whence it might be supposed to be the chief place in it, it is in fact of little importance, Belaspoor being much larger, and the residence of the rajah. Kuhloor is distant from Calcutta[2] 1,103 miles. Lat. 31° 15′, long. 76° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Vigne, Kashmir, i. 65.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172, 220.

KUJEENAAD.—A town in the native state of Travancore, presidency of Madras, situate 53 miles S. from Coimbatoor, and 63 miles E.N.E. from Cochin. Lat. 10° 15′, long. 77° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 31.
[3] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 167.

[4] Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii 404.
[5] Tavernier, Voyages, iii. 97.

KUJWA, or KUDJOOA,[1] * in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Calpee to the town of Futtehpore, and 20 miles[2] N.W. of the latter. Tieffenthaler[3] describes it, a century ago, as a large place (grosser Flecken), with a fine serai of brick, with vaulted apartments, and a lofty and beautiful portal on the west side, and another on the east; and on the north-east a spacious garden, inclosed with a wall having turrets at intervals. It was built by Aurungzebe, to commemorate his victory gained here over his brother Shuja, who "fled[4] from the field, leaving 114 pieces of cannon and many elephants to the victor." The name of Aurangabad,[5] which the victor gave to this place, in honour of himself, appears to have endured but a short time. It has at present a bazar, and is well supplied with water. The road in this part of the route is good; the country level and cultivated. Lat. 26° 3′, long. 80° 35′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Broughton, Letters from a Mahratta Camp, 78.

KUKKOR, or KAKORH,[1] in the territory of Jeypoor, district of Ooniara, in Rajpootana, a large town,[2] with a fort, in a very picturesque situation on the southern extremity of a range of hills. Close to it is an extensive jhil or small lake, which, however, becomes dry in prolonged droughts. Distant direct from Boondee, N.E., 40 miles; from Kota, N., 60; Jeypoor, S., 65. Lat. 26° 2′, long. 76° 4′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 45.

KUKRALA,[1] in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village situate on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Etawah, and 38[2] miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open and cultivated. Lat. 27° 11′, long. 78° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUKRALUH, in the British district of Buddaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Buddaon to Furruckabad, 11 miles S.S.E. of the former. Lat. 27° 54′, long. 79° 16′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 76.
[3] As. Res. xviii.—Map annexed to Geol. of Bundelkhund.

KUKRUHTEE, or KURETI,[1] in Bundelcund, a village in the district of Punna, on the route from Banda to Jubulpoor, 64[2] miles S. of the former. It has a bazar; water is abundant, and supplies are procurable. The country here slopes gently from the plateau on the summit of the range styled[3] by Franklin

* Kuch-vaha of Briggs's Index.

the Pannah Hills. The soil is principally of disintegrated sandstone, of a light colour, and inclined to dryness. "It appears[4] admirably fitted for the culture of the vine; and should this ever be attempted on a great scale in India, perhaps no better situation could be selected for the purpose." Lat. 24° 34', long. 80° 21'.

[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p 405 —Adam, Geology of Bundelcund.

KUKURAH, or KAKARA,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, a town on the left bank of the Ganges, 14[2] miles above the city of Allahabad by the course of the river, and 822 miles from Calcutta by the same way. Lat. 25° 30', long. 81° 49'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 162.

KUKURRAMUTTA.—A town of the Deccan, in the territory of Nagpoor or Berar, situate 146 miles E. from Nagpoor, and 134 miles S. by E. from Ramgurh. Lat. 20° 55', long. 81° 23'.

KULADGEE.—A town in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, 71 miles E.N.E. of Belgaum. Lat. 16° 11', long. 75° 33'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KULAIREE,[1] in Sinde, a considerable watercourse, which parts from the right side of the Indus three miles due east of Tatta, and in lat. 24° 46', long. 68° 2'. It holds a circuitous course, first north, then west, and then south; and, in times of inundation, has so great a body of water as to insulate Tatta. At such times as the torrents flow down from the hilly country to the north-west, several of them empty themselves into the Kulairee. At the season of low water in the Indus, the Kulairee becomes completely dry. It holds a course almost due west, and, under the name of the Gharra Creek, falls into the Arabian Sea. Burnes[2] inadvertently states that it is the first offshoot of the Indus on its right bank; but the Western Narra, and many others, leave the right bank far above this place.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Pers. Narr. 18.

KULALPOOR, in the Reechna Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Ravee, 43 miles N.E. by N. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 40', long. 71° 58'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KULAN COTE, KULIA KOTE, or KULLAN KOTE (the Great Fort), in Sinde, is situate near the north or right bank of the Buggaur, or western branch of the Indus, and three miles south of Tatta. To the west are the remains of a

Wood, Oxus, 19.
Burnes, Pers. Narr. 16.
Outram, Rough Notes, 16.
Kennedy, Sinde

and Kabool, i. 78. De la Hoste, in Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 913.

suburb, and on the other side the ruined fort is washed by a lake of considerable extent, communicating with the Indus. The site is on a hill of limestone, abounding in marine shells, and everywhere honeycombed with natural cavities. The walls are of mud, faced with kiln-burned brick, and inclose an area three-quarters of a mile long and 500 or 600 yards broad. It appears to have been constructed with much care and skill, and has numerous massy round towers, connected by curtains: among other remarkable ruins, are those of a mosque of spacious dimensions. Lat. 24° 42′, long. 67° 54′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KULEAGUNJE.—A town in the British district of Dinajepoor, presidency of Bengal, 27 miles W. by S. of Dinajepoor. Lat. 25° 30′, long. 88° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KULEEAHPOOR.—A town in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, 66 miles N.W. by N. of Chupra. Lat. 26° 31′, long. 84° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KULEEANPOOR.—A town in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, 47 miles N. by E. of Chupra. Lat. 26° 25′, long. 85°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KULEGPESE.—A town of Orissa, in the hill zemindarry of Jeypoor, 38 miles W.S.W. from Ryaguddah, and 75 miles N.W. by N. from Vizianagrum. Lat. 19° 4′, long. 82° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KULELLY.—A town in the native state of Travancore, presidency of Madras, 52 miles N. from Trivandrum, and 63 miles N.W. by W. from Tinnevelly. Lat. 9° 13′, long. 76° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KULGAUM.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of one of the branches of the Payne Gunga river, and 98 miles S. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 19° 47′, long. 77° 47′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 15.

KULHOREE, in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Mynpooree, and 14 miles W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is, during the periodical rains in the latter part of summer, laid under water, at other times it is tolerably good: the country is flat and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 12′, long. 78° 54′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KULIANEE,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, a village on the

route from the fort of Gwalior to Saugor, 21[2] miles S. of former, 181 N.W. of latter. Lat. 26° 2′, long. 78° 15′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 23.

KULIANPOOR, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a large village on the route from Balotra to the city of Jodhpoor, and 28 miles N.E. of the former. It is situate in a level country, rather fertile, and cultivated; but the water, which is obtained from wells only, is very brackish. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 26° 4′, long. 72° 44′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 118, 218.

KULIANPOOR.—A town in the British district of Hijellee, presidency of Bengal, 40 miles S.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 10′, long. 88°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KULIGAM, in Cashmere, a town, the capital of the district of Deosir, is situated near the left bank of the river Jhelum, here called the Veshau. The road from the Punjab, by the Col Narrawa Pass, debouches by Kuligam, and hence is sometimes called the Kuligam Pass. Kuligam is in lat. 33° 37′, long. 75° 5′.

Vigne, Kashmir, i. 148, 272, 305.

KULIGAM, in Cashmere, a village at the head of the Lolab valley, and near the source of the river of that name, a small tributary of the Jhelum. It is situate at the southern base of the Green Mountains, bounding the valley of Cashmere on the north-west. Close to it on the east is a circular valley, five miles and a half in diameter, inclosed on every side by a verdant range, and having a morass in the centre. Here every evening, an incredible number of birds of the *corvus* genus assemble from all parts of Cashmere, to pass the night in the sheltered and warm valley. Kuligam is in lat. 34° 33′, long. 74° 41′.

KULINJERA,* or KANJRA,[1] in the raj or state of Banswara, in Rajpootana, a small town on the route from Neemuch to Baroda, 99[2] miles S.W. of former, 139 N.E. of latter. It has water and supplies in abundance. Here is a fine spacious antique temple, now quite deserted. Heber, who was informed that it was a Jain temple, describes[3] it as of very complicated and extensive plan, covered with numerous domes and pyramids, divided into a great number of apartments, roofed with stone, crowded with images, and profusely embellished with rich and elaborate carvings. This was formerly a place of considerable wealth and trade, conducted by Jain

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 272.

[3] Journ. ii 94, 97

* Kaunjra of Garden.[1]

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 272.

merchants, who were all ruined or driven away by Mahratta freebooters. Lat. 23° 24′, long. 74° 28′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KULKEREE.—A town in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, 72 miles S.S.E. of Sholapoor. Lat. 16° 40′, long. 76° 21′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 196.

KULLANOOR, in the British district of Rohtuk, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Hansee to Goorgaon, and 36 miles S.E. of the former. There is a good encamping-ground, water is abundant, and supplies for a regiment may be obtained. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 50′, long. 76° 27′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KULLEE KUHAR, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated twenty-three miles from the right bank of the Jhelum, 131 miles N.W. by W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32° 49′, long. 72° 28′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 85.

KULLELPOOR, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Moradabad, and six miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, level, and cultivated. Lat. 28° 24′, long. 79° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 78, 156.

KULLIANEE, in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town with a fort, formerly of considerable strength, but now ruinous. Distant from the city of Hyderabad, N.W., 106 miles. Lat. 17° 51′, long. 76° 59′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 120.

KULLIANPOOR,[1]* in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Futtehgurh, and seven[2] miles N.W. of the former. Water is abundant from wells; but notwithstanding its name, indicating plenty, supplies must be brought from Cawnpore, or collected from the surrounding villages. The road in this part of the route is rather good, the country well cultivated. Lat. 26° 31′, long. 80° 18′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 29.

KULLIANPOOR,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allahabad to Futtehpore, and 32[2] miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of

* Khaliyanpur, Granary-town; from Khaliyan, "granary," and Pur, "town."

the route is heavy, the country cultivated. Lat. 25° 36′, long. 81° 30′.

KULLOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 139 miles E. from Hyderabad, and 52 miles N.W. from Ellore. Lat. 17° 13′, long. 80° 36′.

KULLOOR, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated three miles from the left bank of the Indus, 131 miles S. by W. of the town of Peshawur. Lat. 32° 10′, long. 71° 17′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KULLOOR, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Indus, 92 miles S. by W. of the town of Peshawur. Lat. 32° 44′, long. 71° 20′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KULLSAPAWA.—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 47 miles N. by E. of Cuddapah. Lat. 15° 8′, long. 79° 1′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KULLUNG, a river of Eastern India, rises in lat. 25° 4′, long. 93° 5′, on the southern boundary of Toolaram Senahputtee's country, and flows north for sixty-five miles, dividing that territory from the British district of Cachar, when it enters the district of Nowgong, through which it flows in a north-westerly direction for ninety miles, to its junction with the Brahmapootra, in lat. 26° 15′, long. 91° 55′.

KULLUS.—A town in the British district of Poonah, presidency of Bombay, 65 miles E.S.E. of Poonah. Lat. 18° 13′, long. 74° 50′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KULLYAVA KOORTY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 50 miles S. from Hyderabad, and 64 miles N.E. by N. from Kurnool. Lat. 16° 40′, long. 78° 33′.

KULOONJUR.—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, 54 miles N.E. by E. of Dinapoor. Lat. 26°, long. 85° 51′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KULORA, in Sinde, a village on the western route from Roree to Hyderabad, and 60 miles S.W. of the former town. It is situate four miles from the left bank of the Indus, in an alluvial country much intersected by watercourses, dug for the purposes of irrigation. Lat. 27° 11′, long. 68° 13′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KULORAH, in Sinde, a village on the western route from Sehwan to Larkhana, by way of the Arul river, and seven miles south-west of Larkhana. It is situate on the Cheela, a water- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

course from the Western Narra river. The road in this part of the route is in general good, though occasionally traversed by small watercourses. Kulorah is in lat. 27° 24′, long. 68° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KULPANEE, in the British territory of Saugur and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Jubbulpoor to Nagpoor, 41 miles S.E. by S. of the former. Lat. 22° 40′, long. 80° 23′.

KULPEE, or CALPEE, in the British district called the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, presidency of Bengal, a town situate on the left bank of the river Hooghly, at the place where it expands into an extensive estuary. Distance from Calcutta, S., 31 miles. Lat. 22° 4′, long. 88° 18′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KULPUTTY.—A town in the British district of Coimbatoor, presidency of Madras, 38 miles S. of Coimbatoor. Lat. 10° 28′, long. 77° 4′.

Moorcr. i. 170-182.

KULU, KULLU, or KOOLOO, a small raj or state in the north-east of the Punjab, consists of a few rugged valleys on the southern slope of the Himalaya, together with the inclosing ridges. It is consequently rough, barren, and thinly-peopled. The chief, a Rajpoot, before the occupation of the country by the British, suffered much from the tyranny of the Sikh government. The capital is sometimes called Kulu, but is better known by the name of Sultanpoor. Kulu lies between lat. 31° 20′—32° 33′, long. 76° 45′—77° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KULUGA, a village on the right bank of the Gurrah, in the British district of Bareilly, division of Pilleebheet, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 29° 6′, long. 79° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KULU SAIYID'S TOMB, in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. It is situate on the crest of that part of the Sewalik range bounding the Patlee Doon on the south, and marks the burial-place of Kulu, a Saiyid, or descendant of Fatima. He fell in command of a Mussulman force, in an unsuccessful invasion of Gurhwal. Lat. 29° 34′, long. 78° 44′.

Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 334. Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 8.

KULUTZI, KALLACH, or KHALETSE, in Ladakh, one of the largest villages in that country, is situate on the right or north bank of the Indus, which has here a rocky channel only twenty-five yards wide. The site is elevated considerably above the stream. Moorcroft observes: "At first sight, the

situation appears unfavourable, presenting to the southward a line of towering rocks, and encircled nearly from east to west by a ridge of brown and barren hills. The cultivated ground is, however, of good quality, though rather incommodiously laid out in terraces. The grain sown here ripens in three months, and a second crop of buckwheat, or turnips, is obtained from the same soil." The population, for the most part, are Buddhists, votaries of the Grand Lama of Tibet. At the time of Moorcroft's visit, there was a *sanga* or wooden bridge across the river, three-quarters of a mile from the village. It was "substantially constructed, resting on two scarped rocks, and was about thirty yards long. The river was not more than twenty yards broad, and was rolling, black and impetuously, about twelve feet below it." The depth at this time must have been very great, as, during the season of low water, a few months after, the surface of the stream was forty-five or fifty feet below the bridge. Kulutzi is in lat. 34° 19′, long. 76° 58′.

KULWAH,[1] in Sirhind, a town on the route from Hansee to Kurnal, and 41 miles S.W. of the latter place. There is a bazar here, but water is scarce in the dry season: the surrounding country is scantily cultivated. The road in this part of the route is in general good, but liable in some places to become miry in the rainy season. It is comprised in the possessions of the rajah of Jheend, a Sikh chief under British protection and control. Distant N.W. from Calcutta, by Delhi and Hansee, 1,015 miles.[2] Lat. 29° 20′, long. 76° 35′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 195, 142.

KUMALGANJ, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Futtehgurh, and seven[1] miles S. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is very good; the country highly cultivated.[2] Lat. 27° 16′, long. 79° 41′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 174.
[2] Mundy, Sketches, ii. 24. Archer, Tours, ii. 18.

KUMALPOOR,[1] in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Chunar to Dinapore, 36[2] miles N.E. of the former, 110 S.W. of the latter. Supplies are abundant: the road to the south-west, or towards Chunar, is good; to the north-east, or towards Dinapoor, cut up in some places by ravines: the country is highly cultivated. Lat. 25° 23′, long. 83° 27′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 126.

KUMANPILLY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate six miles from the right bank of the Godavery river, and 120 miles N.E. by N. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 48′, long. 79° 35′.

KUMAON,[1] including Eastern Gurhwal, a British province under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces.[2] It is bounded on the north-east by Chinese Tartary; on the east by Nepaul; on the south-west by Rohilcund, comprising the British districts Pillibheet, Moradabad, and Bijnour; on the west by the British district Dehra Doon; and on the north-west by the native raj of Gurhwal. Its form is nearly that of an equilateral rectangle, the diagonals of which lie in a direction nearly from south-west to north-east, and from south-east to north-west; the extreme points being in lat. 29° 5′—31° 6′, long. 78° 17′—80° 56′. No country exhibits more extraordinary diversities of elevation, temperature, and climate, than Kumaon. The southern part is either Bhawar (forest lands), extending over the plain, or else Terrai (marsh). The low region comprising those tracts, extends along the whole frontier on that side, with a breadth varying from two[3] to fifteen miles, and is thus described by Herbert:[4]—"Along the foot of the mountains, extends a tract called Bhawar, which has been always, I believe, reckoned an integral part of the mountains, politically speaking. It is of considerable elevation, and is further distinguished by an almost total deficiency of springs or running streams. It is bounded on the southward by a line of springs or waterheads, which is also the northern boundary of the tract called Terrai, one equally distinguished with the former from the southern plain country, but occasionally annexed to it, and occasionally to the hills. This tract is remarkable for its moisture, as the other is for its dryness. Water in the driest season is never more than thirteen feet from the surface, generally much less. It is intersected by numerous streams, which, with the inclination of the surface, afford such facilities for irrigation, as to render the tract, when fully cultivated, highly productive. The Terrai is defined in its southern boundary, by a rise or step, which runs parallel to the common boundary of mountain and plain land. This rise is a very singular feature in the aspect of the country, and forcibly impresses the spectator with the idea of some

[1] E.I.C. Ms Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] Act of the Govt. of India, x. of 1838.
[3] As. Res. xvi. 159 — Traill, Statistical Sketch of Kumaon.
[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, xxxix. — Report of Mineralogical Survey of the Himalaya Mountains.

great convulsion, in which water has been the chief agent. The height is variable, and occasionally is as much as thirty feet; sometimes it is sudden or steep, and it is then intersected by ravines, the effects of floods in the rains; sometimes it is gradual, and it is then liable to be mistaken for an undulation of the surface; sometimes it consists of two banks or steps, and occasionally even of three. The Terrai being thus distinguished by a fall or step, is usually considered very low, in comparison with the low country south of it. Such, however, is not the case, although so strong is the deception in looking at the face of the country, that few people can be persuaded of the truth of the matter. Yet a little reflection would be sufficient, without anything like measurement, to show that it is a deception. The streams that take their rise at the foot of the Bhawar, all flow southward, with banks of nearly equal height, and currents of considerable force; and from the Bhawar, which is so high as to be visible to the eye, there is no sudden descent to the Terrai, the line of demarcation being traceable only from the presence or absence of springs, or from geological considerations connected with the nature of the deposits." The absence of springs in the Bhawar appears to indicate its being formed of detritus from the Himalaya, incapable, from porosity, of resisting the periodical rains, which, consequently, instead of flowing off from the surface, sink downwards, until, meeting less-porous formations, they percolate in a southern direction, and come to light in the Terrai. This view of the subject is corroborated by the opinion of Traill,[5] who, including the Terrai and Bhawar under one view, says: "The hill rivers in their descent to the plains, immediately on entering the Terrai, lose a considerable portion of their body of water, and in numerous instances totally disappear at that point during the hot and cold season, when the bed of the river continues perfectly dry for the space of nine or ten miles, after which it again fills; while, at the same distance from the hills, numerous other petty nullahs [brooks] are formed by the copious springs which gush out of the earth. These phenomena may be accounted for by the nature of the soil at the foot of the hills, which consists of a deep bed of alluvial shingle." The bank or ridge described by Herbert as bounding the Terrai on the south, has in some places beyond

[5] As. Res. ut supra, 140.

the limits of Kumaon a very considerable elevation. Thus the protraction of the range which stretches to the north-west, and is known by the name of the Sewalik Range, has an elevation of 3,500[6] feet between the rivers Ganges and Jumna. Like that part of the range, the protracted eminence forming the southern boundary of the Terrai, is abundant in fossil remains of animals. Of these, Falconer[7] enumerates the Mastodon elephantoides, rhinoceros, Hippopotamus sivalensis, hog, horse, ox, and deer; as also crocodiles, tortoises, and coprolites. The Terrai is characterized by excessive moisture and by rank vegetation, the country being an expanse[8] of jungle, or gigantic grasses, which, annually reduced by fire, yield for a couple of months pasture to numerous herds of kine and buffaloes; after which, the grass growing out of all compass, the tract again becomes a wilderness. The Bhawar, or forest tract above this, is equally wild, and even more difficult to penetrate, being covered with noble trees woven together by huge creepers, encumbered above with air-plants, and below with dense underwood and grass, from six to ten feet high. In both divisions, and in the lesser hills beyond the Bhawar, the atmosphere has a deadly influence on the human constitution. The fatal malaria is described by Hodgson as prevailing from the middle of March to the middle of October; and he adds, "Whoever traverses it [the region under description], must, I think, feel that the pestilence is generated by the undue and almost exclusive prevalence of vegetable exhalations in the atmosphere. There is no free ventilation, and the forest and the lesser hills (where the malaria is the worst) are absolute wildernesses of rank vegetation, of so extravagantly rife an increase, that, in oriental phrase, you may almost see and hear it grow. Yet it is worthy of remark, that in this pesthouse, from which all mankind flee during eight months of every twelve, constantly reside and are bred some of the mightiest quadrupeds in the world. The royal tiger, the panther, the leopard, the elephant, the arno or wild buffalo, the rhinoceros, and stags of the noblest growth, abound; and what to our fancies is less singular, the same malarious regions nourish boa constrictors of the largest size, and other huge*

[6] Herbert, ut supra, xxxv.

[7] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837, p. 233 —Discovery of Fossil Bones East of Hardwar.

[8] Id. 1832, p. 335 —Hodgson, on the Mammalia of Nepaul.

* Bishop Heber[1] was informed that everything which had the breath of life instinctively deserts the woods of the Terrai from the beginning

[1] Journey through Upper Provinces, i. 454.

creatures of their kind." It is remarkable that tame quadrupeds, brought suddenly into the Terrai during the season of malaria, die as inevitably as human beings under similar circumstances; but those apparently indigenous are remarkably fine specimens of their respective kinds. It is otherwise, however, with the human species,[9] the natives, not less than strangers, being affected by the deplorable influence of the ayul* or malaria: they are a miserable[1] race, with tumid bellies, slender limbs, sallow complexions, heads disproportionately large, flat noses, and prominently large ears.

[9] Dollard, Medical Topography of Kalee Kumaon, 12. McClelland, Inquiries in Province of Kumaon, note 1 on map at the end.
[1] Heber, ut supra, 455.

With the exception of those low lands, and a few similar tracts of small extent stretching along the great rivers in the lower parts of their courses, Kumaon is a maze of mountains, some of which, if not the loftiest known, may aspire very nearly to that distinction. The elevation of the surface increases towards the north and north-eastern frontier;[2] the rivers rising respectively, in the Byanse, the Darma, the Juwahir or Juwar, the Niti and Mana passes, flowing south-westerly to pour their waters at various points into the great trunk of the Ganges. The north-eastern frontier is formed by the high ground which divides the drainage system of the Indus from that of the Ganges, throwing off from the north and north-eastern sides feeders to the Sutlej, and from the other the great feeders of the Ganges just mentioned. The elevation of this dividing range, or succession of heights, is in general very great; thus, the crest of the Niti Pass is 16,895[3] feet above the sea; that of Mana more than 20,000;[4] that of Byanse about 15,000.[5] This range, forming towards the south the boundary of the table-land of Tartary, is itself greatly overtopped by groups of gigantic mountains, situate generally thirty, forty, or fifty miles to the south and south-west of these passes, and attaining heights scarcely surpassed by any in the world.† Nanda Devi, one of them, rises to the elevation

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, xxxi. —Herbert, Report of the Mineralogical Survey of the Himalaya As. Res. xvii. 2—Traill, Statistical Report on Bhotia Mehals of Kumaon.
[3] Brande's Journ. ix. 1820, p. 68—Webb's Journey to Thibet.
[4] As. Res xvii. 2—Traill, Report on Bhotia Mehals.
[5] Brande's Journ. ix. 1820, p. 68—Webb's Journey to Thibet.

of April to October. This, however, is denied by Hodgson, as above seen.

* Called Owl by Heber;[1] Ayul by Hamilton.[2]

† Gerard (J. G.) indeed estimates the height of a range on the left bank of the Indus, in Rupshu, at about 25,000 feet;[3] his brother Alexander estimates it at 27,000;[4] but the data are too uncertain to be depended on. The height of Dhawalgiri, in Nepaul, is laid down, from trigonometrical measurement by Blake, at 28,015,[5] by Webb at 28,104[5] feet above the sea.

[1] Heber, ut supra, 455.
[2] Acc. of Nepaul, 65.
[3] As. Res. xviii. 274—Observations on the Spiti Valley.
[4] Account of Koonawur, 6.
[5] Brande's Journ. 1821, p. 242—Colebrooke (H.T.), on the Height of the White Mountains.

[6] As. Res. xiv. 324*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalaya. Id. Opus, xvii. 2—Traill, ut supra. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, xxiv. — Herbert, Mineralogical Report.
[7] Surveyor-general's Map.

of 25,749 feet[6] above the sea; and close to it are two others, having the respective elevations of 23,531[7] and 23,317 feet; two others, farther north-west, respectively measuring 23,441 and 23,236 feet; eleven others, either in Kumaon or a few miles beyond its frontier, have elevations respectively exceeding 22,000 feet; eight others have elevations exceeding 21,000 feet; and ten more reach respectively an elevation of above 18,000 feet: so that there are thirty-four summits rising to elevations exceeding 18,000 feet, in a tract not more than 140 miles in length and forty in breadth. These summits are not situate on one extended ridge, but form groups separated by very deep valleys, determining the course of the several great torrents or rivers, all discharging themselves ultimately by the trunk of the Ganges. These remote feeders of the Ganges are on the declivity of the southern buttress* of the table-land of Tartary, and north, or beyond the highest summits of the Himalaya Mountains, amongst which they make their way down valleys of rapid declivity and extraordinary depth. The more remote of these have their sources at an average elevation probably of about 13,000 feet.[8] Enumerated in a direction from east to west, the principal are, the Kalee, the Eastern Douli, the Goonka or Gorigunga, the Western Douli, the Vishnugunga. Of the valleys down which these streams flow, the deepest is that of the Aluknunda river, formed by the united streams of the Vishnugunga and Western Douli, and which, at the confluence, having an elevation of 4,743 feet above the sea, is bounded to the east by the Nandadevi group, rising, in a distance of little more than twenty miles, to the

[8] Royle, xix.

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, xx — Report on Mineralogical Survey of Himalaya.

* Herbert[1] makes the following remarks on this subject:—"A geologist of some eminence, and remarkable for the soundness of his views, says that writers have erroneously confounded the line of greatest elevation with a chain of water-heads. If we take a survey of the present tract, we shall everywhere see this opinion confirmed. The range above described [the southern buttress of Chinese Tartary] is that which separates the two river-systems of the Ganges and the Indus, the principal drains on the side of India, from the central plateau. But it is by no means the highest ground; for it is within these basins, and not on their common boundary, that are found disposed those elevated peaks, the real height of which has so long formed a subject of discussion, and from which, as considered the highest summits of the globe, this tract derives one of its principal sources of interest."

elevation of 25,749 feet; and on the west by the Badrinath group, rising, in a distance of about fifteen miles, to the height of 23,441 feet; thus forming an enormous depression of between thirty and forty miles in width, irregularly defined, with a very varied surface, and having its lowest part more than 20,000 feet below the culminating point on one side, and more than 18,000 below that on the other. Those remote feeders of the Ganges soon become swollen by numerous tributaries descending from the great Himalayan heights; and the rivers thus formed take their way through the mazes of the subordinate ranges overspreading the southern tract, and ultimately pass into the plain of Hindoostan by two great channels; that of the Kalee or Gogra on the east, and of the Aluknunda on the west. Inferior to these, and unconnected with them, are some less extensive and less important drainages of the southern and less elevated high lands. Of such, the principal are the Kosila, and west of this the Ramgunga; but ultimately all are discharged into the Bay of Bengal by the channel of the Ganges. An imaginary line, drawn in a north-westerly direction from a point on the south-eastern frontier, in about lat. 29° 50′, long. 80° 30′, to a point on the north-western frontier, in about lat. 30° 40′, long. 79°, would define the south-western limit of the culminating Himalaya; no summit to the south-west of that line attaining the point of perpetual congelation, and few exceeding 8,000 feet in height, though the whole region north and north-east of the Terrai and Bhawar is an extraordinary maze of ridges, summits, peaks, and crags, with a few narrow strips of cultivable ground along the banks of the rivers in the lower parts of their courses. Captain Herbert, who drew up a very elaborate report of the geology of the Himalayas, represents the formations to be principally gneiss. He says:[9] "In these mountains gneiss occupies the greater part of the surface, forming a band of twenty-four miles in breadth, and including within its boundaries all the elevated summits but one. Of these, all that have been approached sufficiently near to determine the point, are certainly gneiss, that is, if distinct, thin, and well-marked strata be any ground for deciding. Other evidence there can be none, as it is impossible by actual examination to ascertain what rock is at the summit. It rises, then,

[9] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, cxl.

most probably to the height of 25,749 feet (in Nandadevi), while the lowest point is only elevated 2,800. If we suppose the lower strata continuous across this tract, and allow for the inclination, we shall have eight miles for the extreme thickness of this formation, and about six for its mean value." The direction of this zone of gneiss is nearly from south-east to north-west, being thus parallel at once to the direction of the line of greatest elevation, and also to the general bearing or tendency of the mountain-land. The inclination of the formation is generally between 20° and 30°, rarely as high as 50°. The character of the rock is said to be highly crystalline, and to have the appearance of consisting almost always of the regular ingredients, united in the usual regular proportions. The occurrence of imbedded minerals is rare; and of these, only the most common have been observed; as quartz, garnet, and kyanite. Veins of granite* are numerous, par-

[1] Ut supra, clii.

* Captain Herbert[1] denies that granite exists in situ here. He says, "I have seen more of these mountains than any European; and the only granite within the above tract (beyond which we cannot, without great violence, apply the term Himalaya) that I have ever seen, consists of fragments in the beds of rivers. I have never had any doubts (and if I had, the occurrence of these fragments would remove them) but that there are occasionally veins, and perhaps larger patches of granite, as in other parts of these mountains; but I have never within this tract met with any rock in situ but gneiss, and its contained beds." This view is, however, at variance with that taken by other writers of reputation. Captain Hodgson, who, several years earlier, proceeded in company with Captain Herbert to explore the sources of the Bhagirathi, adverts[2] to the presence of granite rocks. On this, however, it may be observed, that the passages in which the existence of such rocks is referred to, may be regarded only as exhibiting the casual and hasty impressions of a traveller, whose object was not geological investigation, communicated without such minute examination as would be required to insure accuracy. But his testimony to the existence of granite does not stand alone. Captain Everest says, "From Gungotree to Dilaree (a distance of about twelve miles) the river runs through a gloomy chasm in the granite;"[3] and again, "We met with granite farther on all the way to Gungotree."[4] Still more decisive is the testimony of Dr. Falconer:—"The section about the formation of Gungotri, instead of being of gneiss, is all to the northward of Sookhee purely granite, and most palpably so, a binary compound of felspar and quartz, with crystals of tourmaline. It is the grand granitic axis of the Himalaya, and one of the greatest and most magnificent outbursts of granite in the world."[5] Dr. Royle adds to this passage from Dr. Falconer the following:—"He went across the direction of it for many miles up the Bhagi-

[2] As. Res. xiv. 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 80, 87, 88, 89, 94, 95, 96, 97, 109, 126.

[3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1835, p. 694—Journey from Mussooree to Gungotree.

[4] Id. 693.

[5] Royle, Bot. of Himalaya, xxxvi.

ticularly towards the central or higher parts. The range forming the north-eastern boundary, notwithstanding its great heights, is believed to be, in many places, of recent formation, containing a profusion of organic remains. This view is supported by Batten, in the following passage:[1]—"I found the ammonites lying about in hundreds on the top of a small ascent, just as the road wound through a kind of pass between two hillocks, before it descended to a ravine. The distance from the Niti Pass was about three miles, but at this point the continuation from that pass of the crags forming the first rise of the Himalayan Mountains, was not very distant. The rocks surrounding the fossils were a kind of mottled grey limestone, *i.e.* the white veins were more frequent than in ordinary limestone. The hills seemed all to be decomposed hereabouts; and from the glen of the Sianki river I observed that the limestone was in almost perpendicular strata, dipping to the north-east, where a dip was visible; but the strata seemed to be the effect of a convulsion, and not to be naturally formed. Indeed, the quartzose masses on the south side of the pass were all of a similar appearance; and some hills were composed entirely of white decomposed soil, as others on both sides were of a black soil. To my surprise, I found, on my return, that the whole ravine, down to the Sianki river, was equally full of ammonites, but that, being round, and uncovered from their matrix, the natives did not generally observe them so well as the broken ones higher up." It only remains to adduce the corroborative testimony of Captain Strachey, who, speaking of the mountains of Kumaon, says:[2] "It is after reaching the top of these strata, which is rarely done at a less elevation than 14,000 feet above the sea, that we at length enter again a region of fossiliferous rocks, which extends as far

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1838, p. 815—Visit to the Niti Pass.

[2] Quart. Journal of Geol. Soc. 1851, p. 302.

retty, beyond the temple at Gungotri, and saw no end of it. The granite escarpments shooting up into the highest, and the huge cairns of granitic blocks, many of them as large as a house, he describes as inconceivably grand." A very recent observer, Captain Strachey, says, "Along the lines on which the points of greatest elevation are found in this part of the range, we invariably see, for a breadth of several miles, veins of granite in great abundance penetrating the schists;" and he also states that granite veins partially pervade the slaty beds overlying the schists, and that one of the highest of the peaks, Kamet, appears to be composed solely of granite, though this is not otherwise the case.[6]

[6] Quart. Journal Geol. Soc. 1851, p. 301. Calcutta Review, xviii. 83.

as my examinations have been carried. And it is not a little wonderful to find at this immense elevation a regular succession of most of the more important formations, from the silurian to the tertiary periods." South of the Nandadevi group, the geological features of the country are thus described by Jameson:[3] "The geological structure of Kumaon province is highly interesting. At the foot of the hills we first meet with the saliferous system, consisting of red and green marl, sandstone, bituminous marl-slate, imbedded in the marl: enormous beds of gypsum or sulphate of lime occur, highly valuable in the arts, and which might be obtained here in any quantity; and a bituminous slate-clay, which abounds with alum or sulphate of alumina. This rock is of great importance, as from it a vast deal of the alum of commerce is procured. It is therefore well worthy the attention of government, as the alum-slate occurs in inexhaustible beds in Kumaon. The saliferous system rests upon a series of clay-slates, belonging to the transition series; the magnesian limestone, carboniferous and old red sandstone series, being entirely wanting. In several localities, but particularly in the neighbourhood of Bheemtal, greenstone is found bursting through and altering the Neptunean strata. From this locality on to about three miles of Almora, the Neptunean rocks consist of alternations of clay-slate and mica-slate, with enormous beds of quartz rock, all highly inclined, and dipping at angles varying from 25° to 70°, to the east of north. About three miles' distance from Almora, we meet with granite, which here forms mountains of considerable elevation. On passing the granite, we again meet with clay and mica slates, with imbedded quartz rock, which form the whole neighbourhood of Almora and Hawilbagh. Such is a rapid and general view of the geology of that province as far as Hawilbagh." McClelland,[4] who appears to have closely investigated the geology of Kumaon, could find there no formation unequivocally igneous, though Captain Everest[5] reports having seen such near Masuri, beyond the western frontier.

Kumaon produces gold, which is obtained by searching the sands of the Aluknunda,[6] and of which Captain Herbert[7] obtained particles from a matrix of granite near Kedarnath. The Goorkha government, during its sway, derived a small revenue from the gains of the gold-washers, but it has been

[3] Journ. Agricult. and Horticultural Soc. of India, No. xii. 1843, vol. ii. 325—Geology of Kumaon.

[4] Inquiries respecting Geology of Kumaon, 168.

[5] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1835, p. 691—Journey from Mussoorie to Gungotri.

[6] Moorcr. Travels in Hindoostan, Panj. Bokh. i. 7.

[7] As. Res. xviii. 236—On the Mines and Mineral Productions of the Himalaya.

remitted by the British, as too trifling for notice. Captain Herbert,[7] however, considers that by encouragement the pursuit might become more beneficial, as well to the rulers as to the labourers; he also has a favourable opinion of the lead-mines, which formerly, it is said, yielded more than the aggregate of the mines of every kind at present. Such views must, however, be received with great caution, as the value of the copper-mines, respecting which very glowing accounts had been given, has been brought to the test of experiment with very unsatisfactory results. Thus it had been asserted that one mine in Pokree yielded in a single year a return equal to 5,000*l.*;[8] but experiments conducted there, under able European management, for several years, afforded a return[9] of 780 rupees, against an expenditure of 8,164 rupees. The object was in consequence abandoned in 1841. The situation of these mines is almost inaccessible, and the vicinity affords no adequate supply of fuel for smelting. From these causes British copper is cheaper in Kumaon than that of native origin. Some arrangements were, however, made in 1852, in view to the working of some of these mines by persons of capital.[1] The principal mines are in the group of Pokree[2] above mentioned, in lat. 30° 20′, long. 79° 15′, and that of Dhunpur and Dhobri, in lat. 30° 14′, long. 79° 5′. The others are Gangoli, Sira, Khori, and Shor Gurarg. Iron is found, and the requisite processes for obtaining it performed, though on a very small scale, and in a very rude and inefficient manner, in almost every[3] part of the province. In 1850, specimens of plumbago were sent to this country, and subjected to examination, when it was ascertained that the mineral of this description could not be made serviceable as graphite. A specimen of the pure graphite of Cumberland was subsequently forwarded to Kumaon, as the standard of the mineral for which it would be desirable to search, its value being computed at 3,000*l.* per ton.[4]

The climate varies, according to the elevation, from the suffocating and deadly sultriness of the Terrai, to the perennial snow of the Himalaya. At Hawilbagh, having an elevation of 3,887 feet, the average height of the thermometer at two P.M. was, for January, 47°; February, 55°; March, 61°; April, 66°; May, 73°; June, 76°; July, 78°; August, 79°; September, 75°;

[7] Ut supra, 238.

[8] As. Res. xviii. 239—Herbert, ut supra. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 471—Glasfurd, on the Experiment Copper-mines in Kumaon.

[9] India Pub. Disp. 29 May, 1844.

[1] India Rev. Disp. 2 June, 1852.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1838, p. 935—Report on the Copper-mines of Kumaon.

[3] Traill, ut supra, Statistical Sketch of Kumaon, 158.

[4] India Pub. Disp. 12 June, 1850.

October, 69°; November, 60°; December, 52°. The temperature is subject to great variations. Some years pass without any snow: the natives consider that they have reason to expect a snowy season every third year.[5] When it falls, it never lies but on the mountain-tops and ridges, and not even there except they be very lofty, or densely covered with forests. On the Ghagar range, which rises on the southern frontier to an elevation of between 7,000 and 8,000 feet,[6] snow lies so late as the middle of May. There do not appear to have been any systematically accurate observations respecting the limit of perpetual congelation, except those recently taken by Lieutenant Richard Strachey, in that section of the Himalayas lying between the north-west frontier of Nepaul and the river Sutlej. From these it appears that the heights crowned with perpetual snow extend from the 77th to the 81st degree of east longitude, and are confined within a belt of thirty-five miles in breadth, between the 30th and 32nd degrees of north latitude. The results of this traveller's observations further show that the snow-limit,* which resists the effect of summer, recedes to a higher altitude on the northern or Tibetan slope of the mountains than on the southern or Indian side, having an elevation on the former of 18,500 feet, while on the latter it is permanently maintained at about 15,500 above the sea-level.[7] Consequent on the cessation of the periodical rains, from the close of summer to the beginning of February, the atmosphere is wonderfully transparent and brilliant, so that the seeming distance of objects is far less than the real, and small quadrupeds, it is said, such as goats and sheep, might, from their apparent size, be mistaken far off for oxen or buffaloes.[8] From the beginning of March, the distant peaks of the Himalaya become daily obscured by clouds about noon; and though this effect is frequently cleared away for a short time by transient falls of rain, it generally increases with the increasing heat of the season, until the haze becomes impenetrable to vision at the distance of a mile. This obscuration of atmosphere is not attributable solely to aqueous vapour, but appears to be the result also of dust, as the high westerly wind prevailing at the

[5] Traill, ut supra, 155.

[6] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[7] Strachey, on the Snow-line in the Himalayas.

[8] McClelland, ut supra, 200.

* In this definition of the snow-line, occasional variations, caused by the existence of glaciers and other phenomena, are excluded from consideration.

time is harsh and dry, and during the nights, which are calm and hazy, vegetables, and other objects exposed to the air, become covered with a light earthy matter. During the continuance of these phenomena, the heavenly bodies are obscured, no dews fall, evaporation is powerful, the skin of man and other animals is parched, and mortality is at its height amongst the population, until mitigated by the setting in of the periodical rains in the course of June. The malaria, which produces so frightful an effect in the Terrai, extends into the depressed rich valleys on the banks of rivers, in the lower parts of their courses. Thus the valley of the river Gaomati, deeply embosomed in mountains having an elevation of 3,800 feet above the sea, and not overrun with forests, becomes so very unhealthy as to be nearly forsaken and uninhabited.[9] Captain Herbert says: "In[9] the beds of the different rivers there are, as might be expected, various spots of a limited extent and of sufficient evenness of surface to be always objects of interest to the cultivator, though from their smallness scarcely entitled to the denomination of valleys. These spots generally occur in an advanced part of the rivers' course; and being therefore the lowest places in the mountains, are necessarily the hottest. In general they are fertile, yet are all considered more or less unhealthy, particularly at the breaking up of the rains; and when narrower than usual, so notoriously subject to the awal or jungle-fever as to be entirely neglected: instances occur in the bed of the Surjoo and Kalee; but where the width is rather greater, or the surrounding mountains not too lofty, they form the most populous, the most productive, and the most beautiful spots within the mountains." The character of the climate of Kumaon by Traill[1] is decidedly unfavourable, and he gives a very formidable list of diseases as resulting from its influence: fevers, quotidian, tertian, and quartan; contagious and typhus fevers, exhibiting the remarkably rapid and malignant features of the plague; small-pox, unusually destructive and uncontrollable; rheumatism, severe in character and common in its attacks; cutaneous diseases, universal; mortal or serious affections of the bowels, spleen, and lungs; dropsy, and stone. Goitre or bronchocele is so prevalent, that in some places one-half[2] of the population is afflicted by it. It frequently appears by attacking the base of the neck and the thyroid gland simul-

9 Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, xxxvii. —Herbert, Report on Mineralogical Survey of Himalaya.

1 Ut supra, 214.

2 McClelland, ut supra, 318.

taneously, forming an enormous tumour, primarily seated in the lymphatics, but ultimately forcing its way between the œsophagus and trachea (gullet and windpipe), distorting and at length obstructing those passages, so as to destroy life; previously to the termination of which, the lips become livid and the eyes bloodshot. Eventually the sufferer dies from strangulation, caused by the enormous mass, not unfrequently attaining a growth of two feet. It attacks at all ages after infancy, and seldom has a fatal close before the completion of six years from its commencement. The origin of the disease is obscure, some attributing it to the influence of the inclement mountain air on the exposed surface of the throat, others to the effects of carbonic[3] acid gas contained in water flowing from limestone. Where the constitution will bear the exhibition of iodine, it appears to be a specific remedy in the less-advanced stages of the disease.

McClelland, 325, 326.

Kumaon is subject to earthquakes. McClelland records eight[4] as having occurred from 1831 to 1835. The most severe mentioned in any account that may be relied on as authentic, is that of 1803, which demolished a great number of the temples[5] and other substantial buildings of the territory. According to Heber,[6] scarcely a year elapses without one or two slight shocks; and, as a measure of precaution, the residences of the British are seldom built more than one story high.

[4] Ut supra, 207.

[5] As. Res. xi. 495 —Raper, Survey of the Ganges.

[6] Journ. in India, i. 495.

Of forest-trees,* the most important are the deodar or Himalayan cedar, pines, and firs, of which there are eight varieties; oaks, of which there are six kinds; sal (Shorea robusta), rhododendrons, red and white, horse-chestnut, toon. Adverting to the tree last named, Traill[7] speaks of "an endless variety, some common to the plains, and others peculiar to the hills." Some of the firs and pines are above two feet in diameter, and rise to the height of sixty or seventy feet, free of branches, with a strong, clear grain, full of turpentine; and though somewhat more dense and heavy than those used in Europe, well suited for mizen-masts, topmasts, and lower yards of ships of 800 tons burthen. The difficult situation, however, of the forests must ever interfere with their produce

[7] Ut supra, 156.

* A detailed account of the Himalayan vegetation, applicable with little limitation to Kumaon, will be found in the notice on Bussahir.

being made extensively available. Yew-trees and pines attain great dimensions in the elevated Himalayan regions. Batten[8] saw some on the route to the Niti Pass having a girth of twenty-seven feet. The fruit-trees[9] comprise apple, pear, apricot, cherry, walnut, pomegranate, mulberry, peach, mango, guava, orange, lemon, citron, plantain. There are also grapes, raspberries, barberries, gooseberries, currants, strawberries, melons, and pumpkins. The churi or butter-tree, a production peculiar to the hills, bears a small edible fruit, from which a fixed oil, resembling butter, is obtained.

[8] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1838, p. 311 —Visit to the Niti Pass.
[9] Traill, ut supra, 157.

The zoology of Kumaon is copious and varied. Of monkeys, there are the hunuman or langur (Semnopithecus entellus), the bhunder[1] (Papio rhesus), and a small brown species, about the size of a cat, and called Simia maura by McClelland.[2] The common bat (Vespertilio murinus) abounds; elephants are numerous in the Terrai, and being now protected by the orders of government from wanton destruction, may be expected to increase so as to supply the commissariat. The tiger is a great scourge to the people of Kumaon. In the cooler season, it haunts the deep valleys and lower grounds, and in hot weather, or during the rainy season, ascends the hills, and prowls about the villages, which it occasionally enters, and carries off any living being which it may pounce upon. These animals every year destroy from 200 to 300 of the limited population of the province, sometimes causing extensive[3] tracts to be deserted. Government pays a pound sterling for every tiger's head brought in; but the number of these animals seems to suffer no decrease. Leopards are very numerous, and destructive to sheep, goats, and especially dogs, but do not molest human beings, except in self-defence. There are the ocelot, the lynx,[4] the mountain cat (Felis serval), the domestic cat, the wild dog (Canis buansu, or Canis primævus Hodgsoni[5]), the hyæna, the jackal (Canis aureus), the fox (Canis vulpes), the pine marten (Viverra martes), the common otter (Lutra vulgaris), the smaller otter (Lutra lutreola), the weasel. Bears are numerous and mischievous, devastating[6] the crops; but unless very closely pressed, showing no disposition to attack their pursuers. For the destruction of these devastating animals, rewards[7] are offered by government. In the snowy districts of the Himalayas, there is a large species, of variable[8]

[1] Traill, ut supra, 153.
[2] p. 216.
[3] McClelland, 221.
[4] Heber, Journ. in India, i. 501.
[5] As Res. xviii. 233.
[6] McClelland, ut supra, 226.
[7] India Jud. Disp. 12 Sept. 1849.
[8] As. Res. xvii.—Traill, ut supra, 15.

colour, tawny in summer and nearly white in winter. There are the porcupine (Hystrix cristata), the marmot, flying-squirrel[9] (Sciurus volans), common hare (Lepus timidus), and rabbit (Lepus cunicullus). Of beasts of chase, the wild swine (Sus scrofa), musk-deer, and various other kinds of deer, vaguely characterized by Troill[1] as "five species of deer; two, the jarao and sarao, large; and three, the thar or chamois, the ghurer, and khaker, small." It is difficult to ascertain with precision the character of some other beasts of chase, from the reports of those who have met with them on the northern frontier. Weller[2] describes the dimensions of one which he shot as—"height, from hoof to shoulders, two feet ten inches; length, from nose to insertion of tail, four feet one inch and a half; girth behind forelegs, three feet one inch and a half; colour light brown, and nearly white on belly, dark brown stripes down the front of the legs; hair something between hair and quills, like what I fancy the softer part of a porcupine's covering may be; weight about one and a half maund (120 lb.)" He calls this animal burral, a name given by some zoologists to the Ovis ammon, and by Hodgson Ovis nahoor.[3] The same explorer describes the neaudh as "like the burral, only much larger, with enormously thick horns and darkish-coloured hind-quarters." The bun-chour, or wild yak, haunts the same dreary wastes, and amidst their desolation is said to grow to such a size, that the horns and front part of the skull of a full-grown specimen are a good load[4] for a man. The cheang,* an equine quadruped frequenting the same region, though often approached and pursued, has hitherto by its cunning eluded the close examination required for a scientific description. The best account of the animal is probably that given by Weller:[5]—"I saw, what with great difficulty and the aid of my telescope, I made out to be a wild horse (cheang); probably 'wild ass' is the more correct term. This animal seemed about twelve hands high, short and compact, and more like a mule, particularly about the tail, which, with the mane and face, was black, the legs and belly white, and the sides and back reddish brown. When feeding, the animal

[9] Heber, i. 500.

[1] As. Res. xvi. 153.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1843, p. 94—Journey to the Bulcha and Oonta Dhoora Passes.

[3] Royle, Botany of Himalaya, lxxv.

[4] Weller, ib. 96.

[5] Ut supra, 99.

* The kiang of Moorcroft,[1] who thus (somewhat unscientifically) characterizes it:—"I had, however, a good view of the animal, and am inclined to pronounce him to be an ass, with some affinity to a mule."

[1] Travels in Himalaya, Panj. and Bokhara, i. 443; and ii. 81.

looked much like a small punchy native horse, but when alarmed, he drew the head up so erect, that he looked far more like a burral or neaudh, in which his colour assisted. The head was rather large, and the forehead broad. This animal proved the most cunning I had ever met, though they are said to be easily approached when in herds. He never stopped in a hollow, but always trotted briskly through to the next eminence, whence he could have a clear view of all around. There, if I ran or walked up quickly, he would remain till I came within 150 or 200 yards." The spotted axis (Cervus axis), a species of elk, frequents the higher and more difficult tracts of the mountains.

The birds are, the crowned eagle[6] (Falco coronatus), golden eagle (Falco chrysaëtos), common kite (Falco milvus), several kinds of hawk, not sufficiently described, great horned owl (Strix bubo), brown vulture (Vultur indicus), white vulture (Vultur percnopterus), shrike (Lanius neugeta), bulbul (Lanius jocosus), raven (Corvus corax), rook (Corvus frugilegus), red-billed jay (Corvus erythrorhynchos), nidipendulous oriole, golden oriole (O. gulbula), mania or grakle (Coracias indica), paroqueet (Psittacus guianensis), spotted woodpecker (Picus viridis), small grey woodpecker, common cuckoo (Cuculus canorus), wall-creeper (Cerithia muraria), humming-bird or trochilus, existing in great numbers and varieties, and of extreme beauty, kingfisher (Alcedo rudis), skylark (Alauda arvensis), lesser field-lark (Alauda minor), fieldfare (Turdus pilaris), blackbird (Turdus merula), a large kind of thrush, yellowhammer (Emberiza citrinella), greenfinch (Loxia chloris), common sparrow (Fringilla domestica), mountain sparrow (Fringilla montana), water-ouzels, various kinds of the wagtail, the titmouse, and the pigeon. The gallinaceous tribe is very extensive and varied, comprising five sorts of pheasants, none of species native to Europe, the jungle-fowl, or stock of our domestic fowl, peafowl, three sorts of partridges, quails, the woodcock (Scolopax rusticola), the snipe (Scolopax gallinago), the great snipe (Scolopax major), and the jack snipe (Scolopax gallinula). Aquatic fowl are rare, probably on account of the rapid descent of the streams from the mountains and the paucity of lakes. The most remarkable are the wild duck (Anas boschas) and the teal (Anas crecca). Of reptiles,

6 McClelland, ut supra, 243.

McClelland enumerates the rat boa (Boa murina), and grass-snake (Coluber gramineus); and Traill* the cobra de capello. There are various kinds of lizards, one resembling the guana of tropical America, scorpions, frogs, and toads. A small kind of leech[7] is very common and troublesome; it does not exceed an inch in length, has a smooth glossy skin of a brown colour, and in a state of rest is exceedingly minute, resembling a mere speck. During the rains it fastens firmly on either man or beast, and, in addition to pain and loss of blood, causes distressing itching and irritable ulcers, of tedious duration. In some instances it makes its way into the nostrils or mouth, and, fastening on the internal passages, causes very painful, and in some cases fatal effects. Though thus active and annoying when spontaneously attacking, they have invariably refused to draw blood when tried to be used for medicinal purposes. Alligators are common in the waters of the Terrai. There are tortoises and land-crabs. Fish is very scanty in the upper part of the rivers, probably on account of the excessive coldness of the water and the rapidity of the currents. Traill's[8] account is meagre and unsatisfactory. "The rivers and lakes in these hills offer very few varieties of fish, not probably exceeding seven or eight; among which are the trout and the eel." In the lower part of the course of the Aluknunda are great numbers of fish,† often attaining the length of four or five feet. Moorcroft[9] mentions that the same river at Srinagar

[7] Dollard, Medical Topography of Kali Kumaon, 17.

[8] Ut supra, 153.

[9] Journ. Himalaya, Punj. Bokh. i. 7.

* This writer gives a strange and somewhat wild account of an enormous[1] reptile. "A remarkable variety of snake is churao, a species of boa of immense size, found only in high mountains, and in the wildest solitudes. It is said to prey chiefly on deer and other wild animals, but occasionally seizes and swallows cattle which may have approached its cave. By the lower orders, more particularly the herdsmen, fabulous powers and features are ascribed to this animal: among other wonders, it is said to possess a long flowing mane of red hair, and to make use of a large pine-tree as a walking-stick, when descending the mountains. Of the real existence of the churao (stripped of these wonderful attributes), there can be no doubt, as it is occasionally killed by hunters." There is, however, no satisfactory evidence of the existence of those enormous and sluggish cold-blooded animals, except in the deep retreats of the marshes and forests of sultry tracts. Heber states,[2] with much probability, that the boa constrictor is common in the Terrai, and attains a great size there.

† Called by Raper,[1] Cyprinus denticulatus, and apparently the species styled Cyprohita by McClelland.[2]

[1] As. Res. xvi. 208.

[2] Ut supra, i. 535.

[1] As. Res. xi. 491 — Survey of the Ganges.

[2] Id. xix. 313 — Indian Cyprinidæ.

"produces a species of trout which differs from any variety known in Great Britain." McClelland,[1] however, considers this fish to have no affinity to the trout, and states that it lives on a green slimy lichen covering stones under water. The natives, taking advantage of its habit of lurking under stones, pursue the beds of the rivers, striking with sledge-hammers such loose stones they may suspect to conceal fish, and then with their hands drawing them out from the water, stunned, and in a state of insensibility.[2] McClelland enumerates as the most remarkable insects, the Goliah beetle (Scarabæus Goliathus), cockchaffer (Scarabæus melolonthas), golden beetle (Sc. auratus), variegated beetle (Sc. fullo), Byrrhus pylula, Byrrhus scropulariæ, Sylpha vespillo, Cassida virida, Cassida marginata, Coccinella septempunctata (seven-spotted ladybird), Chrysomela betulæ, Cerambyx gigas, Cer. coriarius, Cer. adilis, Cer. moschatus, Leptura aquatica, Lept. arcuata, Lept. hastata, Lept. arietis, Lampyris noctiluca (common glowworm), Cantharis bipustulata, Carabus bimaculatus, Tenebrio globosus, Forficula auricularis (common earwig), Mantis oratoria, Gryllus migratorius, Gr. domesticus (the house cricket), Gr. acrida (the grasshopper), Cicada spumaria, Cimex flavicollis, Cim. annulatus, Cim. lectularius (common bug), Aphis rosæ, Aphis salicis. Butterflies are numerous and beautiful. McClelland[3] states that his collection, made in a few weeks, "consists, perhaps, of upwards of fifty different varieties; and two-thirds of these exceed in beauty the most select species that have been found in England." "In short," he says, "if we were to enumerate all the varieties of this genus that are seen on every tree and flower in Kumaon, it would be only to transcribe the names of perhaps the whole of the most splendid species that have been transcribed by authors; and to this might be added several new kinds." In the moth tribe may be found nearly all the known species. The species of libellula are numerous, and of uncommon size and beauty. One of the spider tribe (Aranea diadema) covers every tree, shrub, and plant in autumn with its web, composed of silk of a superior lustre, elasticity, and strength, and of a bright yellow colour; and a considerable quantity[4] might annually be collected without expense. Termes bellicosus and Termes arborum are both very common. The former rear for their residences (called ants' nests) sym-

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1835, p. 39 —Description of the so-called Mountain-trout of Kumaon.

[2] Dollard, ut supra, 24.

[3] Enquiries on Kumaon, 235.

[4] McClelland, 242.

metrical structures four or five feet high, which may fancifully be compared to pigmy towers of Gothic architecture. Of bees there are, among other varieties, the Apis lapidaria and Apis terrestris, and Moorcroft[5] mentions one kind, called bhaonra, swarms of which caused serious consequences to him and his followers. "The camp soon exhibited a scene of general confusion, and men and beasts were flying in all directions. Some of the fugitives sought shelter in Raipur, but were followed by their unrelenting foes, and the whole town of Raipur was presently in commotion." The domestic bee is smaller than that of Europe, but otherwise not distinguishable from it. The hive is a log of wood, with a large longitudinal bore, and is built into the wall of the owner's dwelling, the inner end being closed by a board easily removed, and the outer having a small opening to allow the passage of the bees. When sufficient honey has been accumulated, the bees are frightened away by loud knocking on the log at the inside, and after they have flown, the outer passage is stopped, and the board which closed the inner opening removed, to admit of taking the honey, which, being cleared away, the outer passage is reopened, and the bees again let in to take possession.[6] The quantity of wax is small, the honey white, and finely flavoured, and its production might, under proper management, be made an important object of rural economy.

The domestic animals are kine, buffaloes, sheep, goats, horses, or rather ponies, and in the Bhotia Mahals, or villages north of the culminating range of the Himalaya, the sura gai or yak, imported from Tartary, and the hybrids[7] between that animal and kine. When the sire is a yak and the dam a cow, the hybrid is called jabbu; when the parentage is reversed, the produce is called garjo. The jabbu is found to be more valuable than the other hybrid, or than either of the pure stocks. They both breed freely together, and with the pure stock; but in the latter case, the offspring resumes the original nature of the breed. The beasts of burthen most in use in the elevated parts are sheep and goats. The common description of the former carry from ten to fifteen pounds; of the latter, from twelve to twenty-four; but the taller, stronger, and more active sheep bred in Tibet are equal to weights of forty pounds. The regular day's journey is about five miles, in consequence

5 Ut supra, i. 32.

6 Traill, supra, xvi. 154.

7 As. Res. xvii. 10 —Traill, Report on the Bhotia Mehals.

of the great time required by the creatures for pasture, which is their only provision. The ponies, vernacularly termed gunts, are clumsy, rough, and small, but sagacious, strong, active, and very surefooted. There are two varieties of the domestic dog—the Tibetan, which is large and strong, with a shaggy coat, very fierce, and well adapted to defend flocks against robbers and beasts of prey, and the shikari or hunting-dog, differing little from the paria of the plains: both are much subject to hydrophobia.[8] In elevated tracts much exposed to the ravages of wild beasts, the cattle are, during the night, secured in strong stone-built inclosures, so lofty, that even the active leopards cannot make their way over; and the doorways are made very low, to prevent those animals from bursting in. By an enumeration made in 1822, the number of horned cattle in the district of Kumaon was 241,314;[9] of which 51,195 were buffaloes. They are of small breed, and when not at pasture, are fed on coarse grass or branches of trees cut for the purpose. As the wheat harvest is collected merely by cutting off the ears, the stock is turned into the fields to eat down the stalks. At the close of the autumn, when the wheat crop has been sown, a large proportion of the population of the south and middle parts of Kumaon migrate with their cattle to the Bhawar, and return in the succeeding May, when the crop is ready for reaping.

[8] As. Res. xvii. 14—Traill.

[9] Id. xvi. 187—Traill, ut supra.

In the lower, warmer, and more fertile parts, there are annually two successive crops—the rubbee, or that sown in autumn and cut in spring, and the kurreef, or that sown in spring and cut in autumn. The rubbee consists principally of wheat, barley, oats, millet, peas, beans, vetch, tares, chickpeas, pigeon-peas, and lentils; tobacco, safflower, and succory; flax, and plants allied to mustard, and rape to serve as oilseeds; carrot, coriander, cumin,[1] and the esculent vegetables of Europe. The kurreef crop consists of rice, cotton, indigo, maize, Holcus sorghum or Indian millet, joar (Sorghum vulgare), koda (Paspalum scorbiculatum), various tropical legumes, cucumbers and gourds, sesamum for oil, the egg-plant, ginger, turmeric, and sweet potato. The sugarcane is cultivated to a limited extent. The cultivation of hemp is considerable, and the quality excellent. It is raised both for an intoxicating drug and for the fibre, which is either exported to the plain

[1] Royle, *Productive Resources of India*, 214.

or manufactured at home into cordage or coarse cloth. The common potato has of late years been introduced by Europeans, and is cultivated to considerable extent. The cultivation of the tea-shrub and preparation of the leaf have been introduced into Kumaon[2] by the orders of government. The shrubs have thriven well, and some samples of the tea have been by good judges declared very fine. Jameson[3] observes, "The experiment, as far as it has been tried, has fully realized the most sanguine expectations." On the authority of the Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta, the tea has been pronounced "a very good marketable article;" by experienced tea-brokers in London, "fine-flavoured and strong, and equal to the superior black tea sent as presents, and better for the most part than the China tea imported for mercantile purposes." Mr. Commissioner Lushington sent a small quantity of the tea across the British frontier to the authorities in Tibet, by whom it was declared to be of "superior quality; and many inquiries were made as to the locality of the plant." The green-tea-plant is also reported to thrive well. Indeed, the best hopes are entertained of establishing the tea-plant as an article of profitable cultivation; and the merit of this important accession to the resources of the country is attributable to the earnest and truly valuable efforts of Dr. Royle,[4] by whom the cultivation was first suggested. The object has been pursued with great zeal and judgment by Dr. Jameson, under whose care the plantations will probably be extended over a wide extent of country.

The manufacturing industry of Kumaon is very trifling. Blankets and some other coarse woollens are made in the northern part. There are also made in various places coarse cotton and hempen cloths, and articles in copper and iron, but very rudely. The state even of the more common handicraft arts, some years since (1828), appears to have been very primitive. The[5] potters generally moulded their stuff, few being acquainted with the use of the wheel. The turning-lathe, plane, and saw, were equally unknown, and planks were produced by cleaving the trunks of trees, and reducing the timber to the required thickness by the adze.

As several frequented routes from Hiundes or Chinese Tartary traverse Kumaon, the traffic carried on by its inhabi-

[2] India Rev. Disp. 21 June, 1848.

[3] Journ. of Agricult. and Horticult. Soc. of India, No. xii. 1843, vol. ii.—On Cultivation of Tea in Kumaon.

[4] Botany of the Himalaya, Productive Resources of India, 257-311.

[5] As. Res. xvi.—Traill, ut supra, 192.

tants is considerable. The most westerly route proceeds up the course of the Aluknunda and its tributary the Bishenganga, by Joshimath, Badrinath, and Mana. East of that, a route proceeds up the Douli river, by the village of Niti, and debouches by the Niti Pass. Then in succession eastwards, are the routes proceeding respectively by the course of the river Gorigunga, and through the Uta Dhura Pass; 2nd, up the course of the Eastern Douli, and through the Dharma Pass; 3rd, up the course of the Eastern Kalee, and debouching by the Byanse Pass. There are likewise some important routes from the plains, penetrating into the interior of the country, and terminating there without any continuation to Hiundes; such is that by Srinagur and up the course of the Mandakini to Kedarnath; the British military route to Lohughat and Petoragurh, and that to Almora and Hawilbagh. The Bhotias, or natives of the mahals or hamlets situate between the culminating ridge of the Himalaya and the frontier of Hiundes, have exclusively the right to traffic with it, the Chinese authorities allowing them the privilege, in consequence of paying tribute and allegiance as well to that state as to the British.[6] Thus, the Bhotias take from the traders of the south the merchandise destined to be transmitted from that quarter to Hiundes, and, receiving the produce of the great table-land, make their returns in it. The merchandise of the south consists of grain of various kinds, coarse sugar, sugarcandy, spices, dyes, broad-cloths, cottons, tobacco, hardware, pearls, coral, glass beads, glassware, cabinetware, wooden vessels, and timber. The returns from Hiundes, are goat's-wool for the manufacture of shawls, sheep's-wool, culinary salt, borax, gold-dust, coarse shawls, coarse silks, chauris or tails of yaks, gunts or Tartarian ponies, tanned leather, resembling the Russian, dried fruit, saffron, and some other drugs. The value of the imports from Hiundes has occasionally greatly exceeded[7] that of the exports; and the deficiency on the latter is represented to have been made up in specie, principally by new Furruckabad rupees, which, at the period to which this statement applies, had become the favourite currency of the table-land. It must, however, be borne in mind, that some considerable time has elapsed since these facts were reported. The commerce is stated to be rapidly on the increase, except

[6] As. Res xvii 25, 26—Traill, Statistical Report on Bhotia Mehals. Batten, Settlement of Gurhwal, 39.

[7] As. Res. xvii. 43—Traill.

in the article of borax, which was at one time so considerable, that in 1819 its value amounted to 30,000*l*., the quantity being about 20,000 maunds, or 1,600,000 lb. This supply was, however, found so much to exceed a remunerating demand, that a few years subsequently it decreased to 7,000 or 8,000 maunds, with a corresponding fall in the value, viz. from sixteen to eight rupees per maund. Besides this transit-trade, there is a direct one carried on with the plains, by dealers of the district of Kumaon, who are remarkable for intelligence and enterprise. One of this class, with an investment composed of Tartarian goods, acquired by his own capital, —iron, copper, wax, ginger, turmeric, and other hill roots, and drugs, sets out for the plains, often proceeding to Furruckabad or Lucknow, and bringing back cottons, broad-cloths, sugar, manufactures of Hindostan and of Britain, and other goods, which find ready market in the hills. The exports from the Terrai to the south are considerable, consisting principally of timber, ebony, bamboos, firewood, wooden vessels, charcoal, gum, gumlac, ghee or clarified butter, oil, grain, pulse, oil-seeds, sweet potatoes, red pepper, and grass for cordage.[8]

The greater part of the population is probably descended from a Hindoo stock migrating from the plains at a remote[9] period, and continually reinforced by pilgrims and other devotees, attracted by the veneration investing numerous shrines and localities in this district. Buchanan[1] affirms, that those early occupants were denominated in the old Hindoo writings Khasiyas;[2] from Khas, the primitive name of the mountain-tract between Nepaul and Cashmere. According to the authority just quoted, Bhim Sen, the son of King Pandu, of romantic renown, "is said to have penetrated into these parts, and was probably the first who introduced any sort of improvement." It is added, that "he still continues to be a favourite object with the rude tribes, not only on the mountains, but in their vicinity." Native tradition represents that, subsequently, an extensive emigration of Hindoos took place from Chitor to Kumaon; and Buchanan, attempting to identify that event with one related by Ferishta,[3] assigns it the date 1306.[4] The successive tumults, revolts, revolutions, and invasions of Hindostan, drove numerous fugitives to take refuge in the fastnesses of those mountains, where, by their greater political

[8] As. Res. xvi. 226.
[9] Id. 159.
[1] Account of Nepaul, 8, 9, 10.
[2] Id. ib.
[3] By Briggs, i. 362.
[4] Buchanan, ut supra, 12.

craft and their superior knowledge of arts and arms, they generally dispossessed the natives, and, under the name of Rajpoots, made themselves masters of the country,[5] where they established an intolerant, though by no means strict Brahminism. At present the population is mainly divided into Brahmins, the descendants of those of that caste among the Hindoo emigrants, Rajpoots, and Doms or outcasts. These last perform all the menial offices, and exercise the trades considered of inferior character; as that of the coppersmith, blacksmith, carpenter, mason, quarrier, miner, tailor, and musician. Buchanan[6] mentions another existing class of population, bearing the name Kaśiya, which appears to have reference to their mixed descent from the aborigines, so called, and the Brahmins or the Rajpoots. They observe the rules of Brahminism,[7] but are not allowed to wear the distinctive thread. Twenty or thirty families of savages, called Rawats or Rajis, and supposed to be of the unmixed aboriginal race, wander among the forests on the eastern frontier. They speak a peculiar language, and reject Brahminism. The Doms or outcasts are, for the most part, hereditary slaves, and have been so from time immemorial. In their physical type, they differ from the Hindoo race, as they have black woolly hair, and very black complexions. The Bhotias are another race, distinct in their Tartarian aspect, and their language, which is a dialect of the Tibetan.[8] The general language of the population of Hindoo descent is Hindee,[9] as derived from Sanscrit, without any mixture of Persian, but rude and irregular in its inflections. Brahminism is the generally acknowledged faith; but to it is superadded a variety of local superstitions. To every mountain-peak, cave, forest, fountain, and crag is assigned, in popular belief, its presiding spirit, to which frequent offerings and propitiatory rites are paid by the neighbouring inhabitants, in small temples erected on the spot. This form of superstition is on the increase, whilst regular Brahminism is declining. The distinction of caste is ostensibly observed, and its open infraction can be expiated only by heavy mulcts and penances. Under the sway of the Hindoo rajahs, grave offences against Brahminism were punished with death. Such were the wilful slaughter[1] of kine, or the infringement of the distinction of caste by a Dom, manifested by such acts

[5] Buchanan, 13.

[6] p. 20.

[7] As. Res. xvi. 160 —Traill.

[8] Id. xvii. 19, 23.

[9] Id. xvi. 164.

[1] Id. xvi. 171.

as knowingly making use of the tobacco apparatus (hukka), or any other utensil belonging to a Brahmin. The religious establishments are numerous; and the aggregate of their endowments is estimated at one-fifteenth[2] of the total arable lands of the province. The principal shrines and places of pilgrimage are Kedarnath,[3] Badrinath, Deoprayag, at the confluence of the Bhageerettee and Aluknunda; Rudraprayag, where the latter river receives the Mundagnee; Kurnaprayag, where it receives the Pindur; Nundaprayag, where it receives the Nandakini; and Vishnooprag, at the confluence with the Doulee. When a marriage is contemplated, the suitor invariably[3] pays to the nearest relative of the damsel a sum of money, the amount of which varies from twenty-five to a thousand rupees, which are disbursed in the expenses attending the ceremony and the commencement of housekeeping. Polygamy is practised, and priority of marriage establishes a right of precedence among the wives. The services of the suitor for a given number of years are sometimes accepted in liquidation of the price of the damsel, who is borne away by the servitor at the termination of the stipulated time of service. Polyandry has long been discontinued,[4] as well as the atrocious cruelty of burning widows with the corpses of their deceased husbands. All dead bodies are, however, still consumed by fire.[4] With the exception of the Bhotias and Doms, the population is generally characterized by the same cast of countenance, lank, and with prominent features. In the northern[5] pergunnahs the frame is shorter and stouter, and the complexion comparatively fair: in the southern, the stature is taller, the figure sparer, and the complexion sallow. The children of both sexes are generally pretty; but as adolescence approaches, the boys become coarse-looking and hard-featured, while the girls, condemned to toil and exposure to the weather, partly by the necessities of native society, partly by the selfish unkindness of the stronger sex, become early broken down and haggard, and as age advances, are remarkable for extreme ugliness. Women in easy circumstances, and allowed more indulgences, are represented[6] to be invariably fair, and sometimes handsome. According to Traill,[7] the dress of the peasantry is very primitive, consisting of a blanket thrown over the shoulders, fastened across the breast by a skewer of

[2] As. Res. xvi. 165.

[3] Id. 163.

[4] Id. ib. Traill.

[5] Id. 211

[6] Id. ib.

[7] Id. 212.

wood or metal, and girt round the waist by a kamarband of cotton or hemp. Beneath the blanket is a breech-cloth, kept up by means of a string round the waist. The head-dress is a thick woollen cap. The legs and arms are uncovered, except in very cold weather, when trousers of blanket-stuff are worn. Women wear a sort of bodice as well as the blanket, which they allow to hang down to the heels: to these is added a small scarf. Their noses and ears are distended with rings of metal, precious or otherwise, according to their means; and the silver bracelets and anklets which they generally[8] wear, contrast singularly with the poverty of their attire, which is frequently in tatters. Those in the neighbourhood of the plains assimilate their dress to that of the population there. Traill[9] thus sums up their character:—"Honest, sober, frugal, patient under fatigues and privations, hospitable, good-humoured, open, and usually sincere in their address, they are at the same time extremely indolent, fickle, easily led away by the counsel of others, hasty in pursuing the dictates of passion, even to their own immediate detriment, envious of each other, jealous of strangers, capable of equivocation and petty cunning, and lastly, grossly superstitious. To personal courage the lower order makes no pretensions. The high Rajpoot families, who are for the most part descended from western adventurers, are in no way deficient in the inherent spirit of their race. Conjugal affection has scarcely any existence in the hills: wives are universally considered and treated as part of the live stock; and little or no importance is attached to the breach of female chastity, excepting when the prejudices of caste may thereby be compromised. To their children, however, they evince strong affection." "Of the honesty of the hill people too much praise cannot be given. Property of every kind is left exposed in every way, without fear and without loss." It would not be easy to reconcile all the parts of this description; but it is gratifying to find the reputation of the people for some of the good qualities ascribed to them, supported by the testimony of Heber. That amiable prelate says:[1] "Of the inhabitants everbody seems to speak well. They are, indeed, dirty to a degree which I never saw among the Hindoos, and extremely averse to any improvement in their rude and inefficient agriculture; but they are honest, peaceable, and cheerful,

[8] Heber, Journal in India, i. 476.

[9] As. Res. xvi. 217.

[1] Journ. in India, i. 497.

and, in the species of labour to which they are accustomed, extremely diligent."

The present British district of Kumaon comprises the former raj or state of that name and a large portion of the neighbouring state of Gurhwal, reserved when, on the expulsion of the Goorkhas in 1815, the western part was restored to the hereditary rajah. The reserved territory of Gurhwal and Kumaon proper have been estimated to have each an area of about 5,000[2] square miles. A more recent estimate gives to Kumaon[3] proper (Gurhwal being excluded) an area of 6,962 square miles. This result was attained by a rough calculation from the parallels of latitude and longitude, and consequently the true superficial area exceeds the statement, the figures therein representing the area of the plain surface covered by the hills. The entire population[4] of Kumaon proper was returned at 166,755; of which number the commissioner[5] believed the Mahomedan non-agricultural portion to constitute not more than a hundred and fiftieth part. This return, made in 1848, was, however, avowedly based on very loose premises, being attained by adding ten per cent. to the amount of an estimate made in 1824, with reference only to the number of houses; and in the opinion of the commissioner the increase had been greater than he allowed for. Assuming the truth of the estimate, the number of inhabitants to each square mile is somewhat more than twenty-three. Of the area of that portion of Gurhwal which is united with Kumaon, no information exists, beyond the vague estimate formerly referred to. A census of the population was taken in 1840-41, which affords a total of 132,744;[6] but the senior assistant-commissioner, in 1848 (Captain H. Ramsay), believed it to be altogether illusory and untrustworthy. That officer had been assured that great misrepresentation and corruption had taken place in the preparation of the returns; that the numbers of the people in the villages had been greatly understated, and that some villages had been uncounted altogether. On attempting to verify the returns in regard to twelve villages in the immediate vicinity of his camp, Captain Ramsay found them in some instances to contain three times the number of inhabitants stated; and he observes, "I have no hesitation in saying that the number shown in the return for 1840-41 might be doubled, perhaps

[2] Batten, Settlement of Ghurwal, 37.
[3] Shakespear, Memoir on the Statistics of N.W. Prov. Calcutta, 1848, table, p. 178.
[4] Ibid.
[5] Id. 200.
[6] Ut supra, 201.

even trebled, and then it would not fully show the population of Gurhwal." It has been found very difficult, even in parts of Kumaon proper, to distinguish the land into cultivated, culturable, lakhiraj, and barren, with any degree of precision and intelligibility.[7] In the hills, the modes of measurement had reference not to the surface, but to the quantity of seed required to sow a given space, calculated in measures of capacity. These loose data Mr. Commissioner Traill, with much labour, reduced to a system corresponding with actual square measure. The result thus attained by calculation in regard to the highlands, being added to those of the returns of actual measurement in the lowlands, gives the following for the whole district, exclusive of Gurhwal:—

[7] Ut supra, 199.

		Acres.
Malgoozaree or assessed land	Cultivated	193,187
	Culturable	148,566
Menhae or unassessed land	Lakhiraj (or alienated)	17,443
	Barren	4,096,376
		4,455,572

On cultivation in the Gurhwal portion of this district the following statement contains all the information available:—

		Acres.
Malgoozaree[8] or assessed land	Cultivated	63,823
	Culturable	22,702

[8] Ibid.

The revenue statements are subjoined.

KUMAON PROPER.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Demand on account of land revenue for 1846-47	1,54,794	0	0
Rate per acre on total area	0	0	6
Rate per acre on total malgoozaree	0	7	3
Rate per acre on total cultivation	0	12	9
Gross collections of land revenue in 1845-46	1,54,618	0	0
Charges of full revenue establishments in collectors' and district offices	34,452	0	0
Per-centage of revenue charge on demand for 1846-47	22	4	1
Net stamp collections for 1845-46	6,835	0	0
Ditto abkaree ditto for 1845-46	1,450	0	0

GURHWAL.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Demand on account of land revenue for 1846-47	68,644	0	0
Rate per acre on total malgoózaree	0	12	4
Rate per acre on total cultivation ...	1	1	2
Gross collections of land revenue in 1845-46	68,538	0	0
Net abkaree collections for 1845-46	1,079	0	0

[9] ii. 84.

The Ayeen Akbery[9] assigns to Sircar Kumaon a revenue of 40,437,700 dams, which, according to the usual estimate of forty dams to the rupee, makes it amount to 10,10,942 rupees, or 101,094*l*. It also states that Kumaon furnished 3,000 cavalry and 50,000 infantry; so that the sircar was either much more extensive than the present British district, or the returns are exaggerated. According to Traill, under the Goorkha government the total revenue amounted to 2,68,977[1] Goorkha rupees.

[1] As. Res. xvi. 229.

[2] Ferishta, i. 457.

In the year 1379,[2] an army, sent by Feroz Toghluk, king of Delhi, overran Kumaon, and reduced 23,000 of the inhabitants to slavery. Timur, in the early part of the fifteenth century, made a transient incursion into the south of Kumaon,[3] and some authorities state that the descendants of certain of his troops located there may still be met with in the Bhotiah district Dharma.[4] According to Buchanan,[5] the family of the last rajah of Kumaon was descended from an adventurer, a native of Jhansi, a village on the left bank of the Ganges, opposite Allahabad, who, about 350 years ago, succeeded in seizing on the sovereignty of the country. Prinsep[6] states that "neither Akbar, nor any of his descendants on the throne of Delhi, made any attempt to add the tract of hills to the Mogul empire;" but Buchanan relates that Akbar sent into Kumaon an invading army,[7] which besieged Almora, but was defeated by the rajah Rudra, who, pursuing his success, advanced into the plain, and made himself master of a considerable tract along the base of the mountains. This was subsequently granted to him in jaghire, by Akbar, who treated him with great favour, and, among other privileges, empowered him to strike money. It is difficult to ascertain the precise date of the conquest of Kumaon by the Goorkhas. The following statement is perhaps the most explicit that exists on the point.

[3] Petis De la Croix, iii. 135.

[4] As. Res. xvii. 19.

[5] Nepaul, 292.

[6] Hist. Transacts. in India, i. 62.

[7] Id. 293.

"So[8] far back as the year 1791, after reducing Kumaon and its dependencies, the Gurchalis made an attempt to subdue the country of Gurwal." In the course of the war which, in 1814, broke out between the Goorkhas and the East-India Company, a British force, under Colonel Nicholls, penetrated into Kumaon, in the beginning of April, 1815, and, after a series of skilful manœuvres and fierce skirmishes, invested the town of Almora, which, being surrendered[9] by the Goorkha commander, his troops, under a convention, evacuated the whole district of Kumaon, and marched home across the river Kalee. Several competitors set up hereditary claims to the liberated raj, but the government put an end to disputes by constituting it an integral part of the British dominions, under the title of the province or district of Kumaon, having embodied with the raj of that name the reserved portion of Gurhwal, or that part east of the river Alaknunda and Mandakini.

[8] As. Res xi. 499 —Raper, Survey of the Ganges.

[9] Prinsep, Trans. in India, i. 157.

KUMARARA.—A town in the British district of Pooralia, presidency of Bengal, 46 miles W. by S. of Midnapoor. Lat. 22° 17′, long. 86° 41′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUMAULPOOR.—A town in the province of Guzerat, or the dominions of the Guicowar, situate 80 miles W. from Baroda, and 77 miles E. by N. from Rajkote. Lat. 22° 28′, long. 72°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUMBACHEN, a river of Nepal, rising on the south-western face of the great peak of the Himalayas, known by the name of Kangchang, in lat. 27° 40′, long. 87° 55′. It flows along the north-western side of a spur of the above-named peak for thirty miles, to lat. 27° 27′, long. 87° 32′, the point of its junction with the Tambur river.

KUMBOOA, in Sinde, a village on the route from Shikarpoor to Larkhana, and eight miles S.W. of the former place. It is situate nine miles from the right bank of the Indus, and in that scantily-cultivatad tract where the fertile alluvial soil adjoining the river degenerates into the *Pat* or desert of Shikarpoor. Lat. 27° 54′, long. 68° 34′.

E.I C. Ms. Doc.

KUMBUR.—A town of Sinde, in the British district of Shikarpoor, presidency of Bombay, 54 miles S.W. by W. of Shikarpoor. Lat. 27° 33′, long. 67° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUMEREE, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces; a village on the

E.I C. Ms. Doc.

route up the course of the river Sarju, from Almorah fort to the Unta Dhura Pass. It is situate on the right bank of the Sarju, 35 miles N.W. of Almorah fort. Lat. 30° 2′, long. 79° 58′.

KUMHARPANEE.—A town of the Deccan, in the territory of Nagpoor or Berar, situate 40 miles N. from Nagpoor, and 77 miles E. from Baitool. Lat. 21° 43′, long. 79° 9′.

KUMLA RIVER.—The name given to the Gogaree in the upper part of its course.—See GOGAREE.

[1] Vigne, Kashmir, i. 111.

KUMLA GURH, or THE FOOL'S FORTRESS,[1] in the north-east of the Punjab, and near the left or south bank of the Beas, a range of forts, constructed partly out of the natural rock, and partly of masonry. They are built on several sandstone peaks, which extend, north and south, a distance of about three miles. The principal stronghold among them is an isolated rock, with precipitous sides, rising about 150 feet above the other peaks, about 1,500 feet above the Beas, and having an elevation of 3,000 feet above the sea. This range of forts is situated on the summit of a mountain about eight miles long and five broad, surrounded by deep ravines, with precipitous sides, eighty, 100, or 150 feet high. These strongholds belong to the ruler of Mundi. Sansar Chand, the powerful rajah of Tira, and once the rival of Runjeet Singh, attacked them in vain; and they were considered by the people of the country to be impregnable, until[2] taken by the Sikhs under Ventura. Kumla Gurh is in lat. 31° 48′, long. 76° 43′.

[2] Vigne, i. 130.

KUMLANOOL.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 62 miles S. by W. from Hyderabad, and 50 miles N.N.E. from Kurnool. Lat. 16° 29′, long. 78° 22′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUMMERGUNJE,[1] in the British district of Bhagulpoor, presidency of Bengal, a small town on the route from Bhagulpoor to Moongheer, 20 miles W. of former, 15 S.E. of latter. It is a place of no importance, the population not exceeding 600.[2] Lat. 25° 13′, long. 86° 40′.

[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 37.

KUMMUMMETT,[1] in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town[2] on the left bank of the Moonyair river, a considerable tributary of the Kistna. It is the principal place of an extensive zemindary or nominal raj held under the Nizam,

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1838, p. 901 —Notice on Ancient Inscriptions; and 1841, pp. 725, 727, 728, 732, 733,

but with so much latitude, that it may be regarded rather in the light of a tributary state. The district is also often called the raj of Paloon Shah,[3] from a considerable town with fort which it contains. Distance from the city of Hyderabad, E., 110 miles. Lat. 17° 15′, long. 80° 13′.

735—Walker, Notes on the Nizam's Territory.
[3] As. Res. vii. 149 —Blunt, Narrat. of a Route from Chunargurh to Yertnagoodum.

KUMMUR, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated seventeen miles from the right bank of the Indus, 87 miles S.S.W. of the town of Peshawur. Lat. 32° 53′, long. 71° 3′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUMORA DUMORA, in the jaghire of Rampoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, two villages adjoining each other on the route from Bareilly to the city of Rampoor, and six miles S.E. of the latter. They are situate on a rising ground, in a country of great beauty and fertility, carefully cultivated, and in due season forming an expanse of the finest corn crops, interspersed with groves of mangoes and other trees. Lat. 28° 41′, long. 79° 11′. Garden, Tables of Routes, 85. Davidson, Travels in India, i. 23.

KUMPIL, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Futtehgurh to Buddaon, 26 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 27° 37′, long. 79° 21′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUMPIN.—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, 28 miles N.W. of Bellary. Lat. 15° 25′, long. 76° 40′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUMROO.—See MOHNE.

KUMUR, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Indus, 84 miles S. by W. of the town of Peshawur. Lat. 32° 50′, long. 71° 20′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUMURDAH.—A town in the British district of Balasore, presidency of Bengal, 86 miles S.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 21° 45′, long. 87° 25′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUNADEEA.—A town in the native state of Indore, or territory of Holkar, situate 80 miles W. from Bhopal, and 110 miles W.N.W. from Hoosungabad. Lat. 23° 21′, long. 76° 10′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUNAPOOR, in the British province of Sagur and Nurbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Baitool to Omraoutee, 40 miles S. of the former. Lat. 21° 17′, long. 78°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUNCHABAREE.—A town in the British district of E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

Purneah, presidency of Bengal, 65 miles N.E. by E. of Purneah. Lat. 26° 23′, long. 88° 21′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 110.

KUNCHUNPOOR, or CHANDPOOR,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Calpee, and 29[2] miles N.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country partially cultivated. Lat. 26° 24′, long. 80° 6′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUNCHUNPOOR, in the British district of Sohagpoor, territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Sohagpoor to Nagpoor, 30 miles S. of the former. Lat. 22° 53′, long. 81° 26′.

Skinner, Excursions in India, i. 274. As. Res. xiii. 181 — Fraser, Journ. to Source of Jumna.

KUNDA, in native Gurhwal, a village on the left bank of the Jumna, nearly opposite the confluence of its tributary the Budiar. It is situate on a mountain, rising from the base of which is a spring of fine water, from a source choked with lilies. This is by the superstitious Hindoos supposed to be the Ganges, which, at the prayer of an ascetic, made its way beneath a vast mountain intervening between this spot and Gangotri, and thus saved the devotee from the laborious journey which he daily took to bathe in the sacred stream. The name in Sanscrit signifies "drinking-cup," and, according to Hindu mythology, the Ganges takes its course through the Kunda* or drinking-cup of Brahma. The village is in lat. 30° 49′, long. 78° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUNDAHAR,† in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town 135 miles north-west of the city of Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 52′, long. 77° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUNDAL.—A town in the British district of Bulloah, presidency of Bengal, 40 miles N.E. of Bulloah. Lat. 23° 11′, long. 91° 27′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUNDALA.—A town in the British district of Poonah, presidency of Bombay, 37 miles E.S.E. of Bombay. Lat. 18° 48′, long. 73° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUNDAVELLEE.—A town in the British district of

[1] As. Res. xiv. 455 — Wilford, on the Ancient Geography of India.

* Wilford[1] seems to have confounded the issue of the Ganges at Gangotri with the spring of Kunda, the subject of the present notice.

† Gandhari of Tassin.

Rajahmundry, presidency of Madras, 20 miles S. of Rajahmundry. Lat. 16° 42′, long. 81° 50′.

KUNDERY.—A town in the native state of Sirgoojah, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, situate 41 miles N.E. from Sirgoojah, and 71 miles W. from Lohadugga. Lat. 23° 28′, long. 83° 40′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUNDIAPURRA.—A tract inhabited by one of the independent hill tribes of Orissa. Its centre is in lat. 20° 17′, long. 85° 17′.

KUNDIE.—A town of the Deccan, in the territory of Nagpoor or Berar, situate 152 miles E. by N. from Nagpoor, and 86 miles S.S.E. from Ramgurh. Lat. 21° 39′, long. 81° 26′.

KUNDROWNI.—A town of Bundelcund, in the native state of Jhansee, situate three miles from the right bank of the Mohwur river, and 22 miles W. by N. from Jhansee. Lat. 25° 32′, long. 78° 20′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUNEENUH.—A village in the jaghire of Jujhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 28° 18′, long. 76° 22′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUNERAH, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and 21 miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country well wooded and highly cultivated. Lat. 27° 23′, long. 78° 15′. Garden, Tables of Routes, 4.

KUNGRA,[1] in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small lake half a mile[2] in length and 200 yards wide, with high banks, and water free from weeds. It appears to have been a deep part of the channel of a river, the current of which has now taken a different course. This part of the country is yearly extensively flooded by the periodical rains, and, as the waters subside, vast quantities of fish find their way to Kungra, and are pursued thither by many crocodiles. The natives believe it to be unfathomable, and that it was excavated by some god; but Buchanan found the depth of the spot which he sounded to be sixty-two feet. Lat. 26° 35′, long. 83° 22′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 373.

KUNGULL.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of one of

the branches of the Kistnah, and 58 miles S.E. by E. from Hyderabad. Lat. 16° 56′, long. 79° 18′.

KUNGURH.—A town of Bundelcund, in the native state of Punnah, situate 27 miles E. from Punnah, and 47 miles N.W. by W. from Rewah. Lat. 24° 45′, long. 80° 41′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUNHER.—A river rising in the presidency of Bengal, on the southern frontier of the British district of Sirgooja, towards the state of Odeipoor, and about lat. 23° 15′, long. 83° 38′. It has a direction generally northerly, but slightly inclined to west, and falls into the river Son on the south or right side, in lat. 24° 29′, long. 83° 10′, after a total length of course of about 130 miles, forming for the greater part of the distance the boundary between Palamow and the district of Sirgooja.

Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 11. Transacts. of Roy. As. Soc. i. 345—Colebrooke, Remarks on River Setlej.

KUNIJAN, in Bussahir, a halting-place on the southern ascent to the Shatul Pass. It is situate close to the river Undreti, and is generally buried in snow; yet, in the midst of summer, some patches are freed from it, and become covered with a profusion of beautiful flowers. Elevation above the sea 13,400 feet. Lat. 31° 22′, long. 78°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Wood, Oxus, 12.

[2] Burnes, Pers.

[3] Wood, 23.

KUNJUR, or KINJORE, in Sinde, a lake, or, as it is vernacularly called, a *dund*[1]—an extensive and permanent piece of stagnant water, left by the Indus after it has retired to the channel to which it is confined in the season when it is lowest.[2] The dund of Kinjore is about three miles westward of the channel, and is a beautiful expanse of water. It is one of three, which extend north and south about twenty miles,[3] and swarm with fine fish, caught with much skill and in great abundance by the fishing population on the banks, and forming their principal subsistence. Lat. 24° 55′, long. 68° 8′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 281.

[2] India Pol. Disp. 31 July, 1850.

KUNJPOORA,[1] in Sirhind, a town close to the south-eastern frontier, in the space insulated between the canal of Feroz Shah and the Jumna, from the right bank of which it is distant two miles. It is the principal place of a small district, the annual revenues of which, estimated at 5,000*l.* sterling, are divided between two sirdars, in the proportion of two-thirds to one and a third to the other; but these chiefs have no independent authority.[2] At the battle of Kurnal, fought in 1739, between the army of Nadir Shah, of Persia, and that of Muhammad Shah, of Delhi, a division of 20,000 Persian

matchlockmen and musketeers, concealed among the houses and orchards of Kunjpoora, fell on the flank of the enemy during the height of the engagement, and routed[3] them with dreadful carnage. Kunjpoora is in lat. 29° 43′, long. 77° 8′.

[3] Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, ii. 32.

KUNKAS.—A river rising on the south-western slope of the Garrow Hills, in lat. 25° 23′, long. 89° 58′, and, flowing in a south-easterly direction for 130 miles, through the British district of Mymunsing, falls into the Barak river in lat. 24° 16′, long. 90° 56′.

KUNKEEPOOR, in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Mynpooree, and 15 miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country is low, level, and but partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 21′, long. 78° 55′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 50.

KUNKHUL,[1] in the British district of Saharunpoor, a large town on the route from Saharunpoor to Hurdwar, and three miles S.W. of the latter place. It is situate on the right bank of the Ganges, in a delightful country,[2] and embosomed in trees, crowded with monkeys, regarded by the Hindoos with superstitious favour, and hence so tame, that they intrude into the dwelling-houses and shops, and snatch away any provisions within reach. The town consists principally of a main street, running parallel to the river, and consisting of houses substantially built of brick and mortar, plastered over, and painted in fresco with grotesque[3] and ill-executed groups of men and animals. Those fantastic residences belong to rich Hindoos, from all parts of Hindoostan, it being considered a mark of wealth, as well as of piety, to have a house at this town, which, as well as Hurdwar, is a place of pilgrimage; and in consequence, the holy stream of the Ganges is rendered accessible by numerous ghats, or stairs of cut stone. There are also numerous long, low serais, built of brick, for the accommodation of pilgrims, who lodge there in irregular crowds, interspersed with their cattle, brought to be blessed at the sacred stream. The streets, filthy in the extreme, are so deep with black mud, that it is difficult to make way through them. Kunkhul was a secondary station[4] in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas. Elevation above the sea 1,032 feet. The head of the Ganges Canal is

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] Skinner, Excursions in India, i. 125.

[3] Davidson, Travels in Upper India, i. 77.

[4] As. Res. xv. 333*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalayas.

situate a little to the north of the town. Lat. 29° 55', long. 78° 12'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUNKUNWAREE.—A town in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, 44 miles N.E. of Belgaum. Lat. 16° 21', long. 74° 58'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUNNAUGOODY.—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 58 miles E. of Madura. Lat. 9° 56', long. 79° 1'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUNNEIJRA.—A town in the native state of Cutch, situate 10 miles N. from Bhooj, and four miles S. of the Great Western Runn. Lat. 23° 21', long. 69° 46'.

KUNNIGHERRY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 140 miles E. from Hyderabad, and 57 miles N.W. from Ellore. Lat. 17° 21', long. 80° 39'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUNNIGHERRY.—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 37 miles W. by S. of Ongole. Lat. 15° 25', long. 79° 33'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Survey Map of Lawrence and Wroughton.
[3] Rennell, Mem. of Map of Hindoostan, 54.
[4] Thorn, Mem of War in India, 79.
[5] Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 137.
[6] Tennant, Indian Recreations, ii. 369.

KUNNOJ, or KUNNOUJ,[1]* the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Furruckabad, a decayed town situate on the Kalee Nuddee,† a river which falls into the Ganges about three[2] miles below. The Ganges, represented to have formerly[3] touched the town, now flows two[4] miles east of it. The eastern part of the present[5] site is situate on a gentle eminence, the western in the plain. At present it is little more than an expanse of ruins, as described by an eye-witness:[6]—"For many miles before you

[1] ii. 47.
[2] In v. col. 1290.
[3] Mem. of Map Hindoostan, 54.
[4] Genealogies of the Hindus, Introd. 28.
[5] Hist. of India, i. 608.
[6] Wilson, Sanscrit Dict. 187.
[7] Benares Illustrated, 9.
[8] Preface to Hist. of Gujarat, 60.
[9] Trans. Roy. As. i. 147, 148.
[1] Travels, i. 187.

* Kinoje of the Ayeen Akbery;[1] Kunowj, or Canowj, of Briggs's Index; Kannauj, or Kinnauj, of Shakespear;[2] Canoje of Rennell;[3] Kanoje of Hamilton[4] (Francis); Kanoj of Buchanan; Canouj of Elphinstone.[5] "Originally,[6] Kanyakubja, or Kinnoge, an ancient city of great note in the north of Hindostan, known to classical geography as Canogyza: the name also applies to its dependencies, or the surrounding district. Its derivation is said to be from Kanya, a girl, and Kubja, round-shouldered or crooked. The etymology refers to a legend relating to the one hundred daughters of Kusanabha, the king of this city, who were all rendered crooked by Bayu, for non-compliance with his licentious desires." The Conoyyza of Prinsep;[7] Kanauj of Bird;[8] Canawajja[9] of Tod.

† This circumstance appears to have led Lord Valentia into an erroneous statement,[1] that a canal had been cut to convey the water of the Ganges to the town.

enter the present town, you travel through jungles interspersed with small fields of tobacco, that consist of brickdust and mortar. To remove all doubt that the rubbish consists of the remains of a town, walls and broken gateways here and there raise their heads, in defiance of time. The greatest part of the standing buildings are ruinous, uninhabited, rent, and tottering to decay. The few poor people now in the place accommodate themselves under mud huts buttressed up against the old walls. Not a great many buildings are entire; whole mountains of unshapely ruins meet your eye in every direction, upon a space of ground much larger than the site of London." The principal street is described by Tieffenthaler as half a mile long, straight, of moderate breadth, with some brick-built houses; the whole length of the present town being above a mile, the breadth half that measure. The ruinous fort, situate on a sandhill[7] of slight elevation, rather steep on the west side, but on the others low and easily accessible, has a brick rampart, but is little worthy of notice, and appears, it is said, of no great antiquity.[8] The buildings at present (or lately) most remarkable, are two handsome Mahomedan mausoleums. Some portions of this vast scene of ruins, in themselves not very striking, but highly interesting from their historical associations, are represented finely by Daniell.[9] Though now thus fallen, Kunnoj was formerly one of the chief of Indian cities,[1] as it was also probably one of the most ancient; Elphinstone[2] intimating, that in this respect it ranked next to Ayodha or Oude, which he considers the most early[3] in Hindostan. It is not, however, mentioned[4] in the celebrated ancient poem of the Mahabharat, the era of which is by Elphinstone conjectured[5] to be about 1400 B.C. Hamilton[6] (Francis), however, considers the town to have existed before the first introduction of Brahminism from the west. So remote is its antiquity, that some relics of its language have baffled the multifarious acquirements, acuteness, and perseverance of Mr. Prinsep[7] in his attempts to decipher them; "the characters in which their legends are graven, being wholly unknown." In its palmy state, according to a learned writer[8] of easy belief, "the circumvallation covered a space of more than thirty miles," and its sovereign led forth an "army which in numbers might compete with the most potent which, in ancient or modern times,

7 Tieffenthaler, i. 138.

8 Lord Valentia, Travels, i. 188.

9 Oriental Scenery, Lond. 1801, View vii. Landscape Views, Lond. 1807, View xii.

1 Elphinstone, Hist. India, i. 553. Ayeen Akbery, ii. 47.

2 Elphinstone, i. 397.

3 Id. i. 396.

4 Id. i. 398.

5 Id. i. 273.

6 Genealogies of the Hindus, Introd. 28.

7 Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 28 —Prinsep, on Greek Coins of the Cabinet of Asiatic Society.

8 Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 7.

was ever sent into the field. Eighty thousand men in armour, 30,000 horse covered with quilted mail, 300,000 infantry, and of bowmen and battle-axes 200,000, besides a cloud of elephants bearing warriors." Even Ferishta, an author of more sober cast of mind, states[9] that Kunnoj "contained 30,000 shops for the sale of paun [betel-leaf], and 60,000 families of public dancers and singers." The era of this prosperous condition he states to be in the reign of Khoosrow Purvees, king of Persia, about the year 590, shortly after which period, North-western India is represented as divided into the following states:—1. Kunnoj; 2. Meerut; 3. Mahavun; 4. Lahore. Long afterwards, and a century before the invasion by Mahmood of Ghizny, Kunnoj continued to be the chief[1] city of India. Mahmood took it in 1018, but, appeased[2] by the ready submission of the rajah, left it* uninjured, after a stay of a few days. More decisive was the attack of Shahabuddin Mohammed, sovereign of Ghoor, who, in 1194, defeated,[3] near Etawa, Jye-Chund Ray, king[4] of Kunnoj, and overthrew that monarchy. The remaining history of the place records only a succession of disasters. In 1340, Mohammed Toghluk, the frantic tyrant of Delhi, "made[5] an excursion towards Kunnoj, and put to death the inhabitants of that city and the neighbourhood for many miles round." It was in the early part of the sixteenth century the subject of fierce contention[6] between Baber and his Patan foes, but ultimately fell into the hands of the former, who here, in 1528, bridged the Ganges, and crossed it at the head of his army invading Oude. Here, in 1540, Humayon, son and successor of Baber, received a decisive defeat[7] from Sher Shah, his Afghan rival, and was in consequence compelled to fly from Hindostan. At present, this once celebrated place contains only 16,000[8] inhabitants, living in great indigence. Distant S.E. from Futtehgurh 30 miles, N.W. from Cawnpore 52. Elevation† above the sea 494 feet. Lat. 27° 3′, long. 79° 59′.

[9] i. p. lxxx.

[1] Ebn Haukal, 9, as quoted by Elphinstone, Hist. of India, i. 554.
[2] Ferishta, i. 57. Elphinstone, Hist. of India, i. 554. Bird, Preface to Hist. of Gujarat, 34.
[3] Ferishta, i. 178. Elphinstone, i. 611. Bird, 81.
[4] Transacts. of Roy. As. Soc. i. 206 – Hamilton, on Inscriptions in South Bihar.
[5] Ferishta, i. 423.
[6] Price, Chronological Retrospect, iii. 684. Baber, Mem. 335, 340, 371, 375, 379, 380.
[7] Ferishta, ii. 87. Elphinstone, ii. 136-139.
[8] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 105.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUNNOUTA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor,

* Bohlen erroneously states[1] that the town was destroyed by Mahmud.

[1] Das alte Indien, i. 21.

† The elevation of Futtehgurh is estimated at about 520[1] feet above the sea; Kunnoj is thirty-five miles lower down the Ganges than that station and allowing a fall of nine inches in a mile, its elevation = 520 – 26 = 494.[2]

[1] As. Res. xv. Append.
[2] Prinsep (James). Meteor. Journ.

situate 11 miles E.S.E. from Jeypoor, and 89 miles E.N.E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 26° 50′, long. 76° 3′.

KUNNOWHEE,[1] in the British district of Allyghur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Delhi, and 13[2] miles N.W. of the former. Here is a jhil or shallow lake. The road in this part of the route is in many places heavy, and confined between ridges of drifted sand; the country open, with a sandy soil, partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 2′, long. 78° 2′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 44.

KUNNUR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 51 miles W.N.W. from Jaulnah, and 53 miles S.E. by E. from Malligaum. Lat. 20° 10′, long. 75° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUNOWEE,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the route from Hansee to Loodiana, and 56 miles S. of the latter town. It is situate in a level, fertile, well-cultivated country. The road in this part of the route is in general good, though liable to become miry during heavy rains. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,056 miles.[2] Lat. 30° 11′, long. 75° 56′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 142, 172, 196.

KUNPOOR, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Etawah, and 31 miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, with a sandy soil, rather well cultivated. Lat. 27° 28′, long. 78° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUNRAJA.[1]—A town on the S.W. frontier of Bengal, in the recently lapsed[2] state of Odeipoor, 12 miles N.E. from Odeipoor, and 96 miles N.N.W. from Sumbulpoor. Lat. 22° 47′, long. 83° 31′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] India Pol. Disp. 7 Dec. 1853.

KUNSA,[1] in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude, a town six miles N.E. of the left bank of the Ganges, 30 S.W. of Lucknow. Butter estimates[2] the population at 7,000, including fifty Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 22′, long. 80° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Topography of Oudh, 128.

KUNTHOOA,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the right bank of the Ganges, 865[2] miles by way of the river from Calcutta, 34 miles S.E. by land from the town of Futtehpore. Lat. 25° 47′, long. 81° 25′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 162.

KUNTIL,[1] in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Mirzapoor to Allahabad, three miles W. by N. of the former. This place is the residence of the rajah of the same name. He is considered the head of the Rajpoot tribe of Guhurwars, a numerous and powerful clan, and possessed of great local influence and consideration.[2] Lat. 25° 7′, long. 82° 35′.

[2] India Rev. Disp. 13 March, 1850.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUNTOOL.—A town of Orissa, in the Cuttack mehal of Autgurh, situate 16 miles W.N.W. from Cuttack, and 88 miles N.N.E. from Ganjam. Lat. 20° 32′, long. 85° 41′.

[1] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 80.

KUNU,[1] in Bussahir, a village of Koonawur, near the right bank of the river Tidung, here in summer furiously rapid, and sweeping along, suspended in its current, a great deal of fine white sand. The noise of large stones hurried along by the torrent is incessant, and, mingled with the roar of the water, produces a sublime effect. The stream is here crossed by a sanga or rude wooden bridge, fifteen feet long. Elevation above the sea 11,727[2] feet. Lat. 31° 28′, long. 78° 39′.

[2] Gerard, Koonawur, Table iv. at end of vol.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUNWARA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, situate 81 miles S. from Jeypoor, and 86 miles S.E. by E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 25° 46′, long. 75° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUNWYE LARKANI.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, situate 124 miles N.E. from Jodhpoor, and 68 miles N. from Ajmeer. Lat. 27° 27′, long. 74° 39′.

KUNY KAIRY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate six miles from the left bank of the Beemah river, and 99 miles S.W. by W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 16° 36′, long. 77° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUPASDEE, in the British territory of Sagur and Nurbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Hoosungabad to Boorhaunpoor, 46 miles S.W. by S. of the former. Lat. 22° 11′, long. 77° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUPELA SUNGUM.—A town in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, 105 miles E. by N. of Belgaum. Lat. 16° 11′, long. 76° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUPPASUN.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor, 45 miles N.E. by E. from Oodeypoor, and 43 miles N.W. from Neemuch. Lat. 24° 53′, long. 74° 25′.

KUPPELVOY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad,

or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of the Moonyair river, and 87 miles E. by N. from Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 30′, long. 79° 50′.

KUPPILI.—A town in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras, 49 miles N.E. of Vizagapatam. Lat. 18° 10′, long. 83° 53′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUPPURWUNJ, in the British district of Kaira, presidency of Bombay, a town situate on a tributary of the river Saburmuttee. It is fortified, and has some trade and a few manufactures. Population about 13,000.[1] Distance from the city of Ahmedabad, E., 30 miles; Kaira, N.E., 32. Lat. 23° 2′, long. 73° 9′.

[1] Bombay Rev. Consult. 8 April, 1846.

KUPSA,[1] in the British district Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the town of Banda to Calpee, 11 miles[2] N.W. of the former. It has a bazar, and is well supplied with water. Lat. 25° 34′, long. 80° 17′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 71.

KUPURWAR,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the left bank of the Raptee, four miles above its confluence with the Ghogra. According to Buchanan, it contains 100[2] houses; an amount which would assign it a population of about 600 persons. Distant S.E. from Goruckpore cantonment 32 miles. Lat. 26° 15′, long. 83° 43′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Survey of Eastern India, ii. 361.

KURAI, in the British territory of Sagur and Nurbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Saugur to Nusseerabad, 31 miles W.N.W. of the former. Lat. 24° 1′, long. 78° 22′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURAKUT, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a town on the route from Ghazeepore cantonment to that of Jounpore, 40 miles N.W. of the former, 18 S.E. of the latter. Lat. 25° 36′, long. 83°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURALEE,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from the cantonment of Allahabad to Banda, and 31 miles[2] W. of the former. It has a bazar, and water and supplies are abundant. The road in this part of the route is good; the soil rather sandy, but in general well cultivated,[3] and in some places wooded. Lat. 25° 27′, long. 81° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 28.
[3] Archer, Tours in India, ii. 98.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KURAMBALORE.—A town in the British district of Trichinopoly, presidency of Madras, 31 miles N. by E. of Trichinopoly. Lat. 11° 15′, long. 78° 51′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KURAOO.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 68 miles W.N.W. from Jodhpoor, and 74 miles E. by S. from Jessulmeer. Lat. 26° 39′, long. 72° 6′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KURARA.—A town of Bundelcund, in the native state of Jhansee, situate on the right bank of the Mohwur river, and 28 miles W. from Jhansee. Lat. 25° 28′, long. 78° 13′.

KURATTEEA, or CURATTEEA.—An offset of the Attree river, quitting the parent stream in lat. 26° 4′, long. 88° 41′. Flowing in a south-easterly direction for eighty miles, it forms the boundary between the British districts Rungpore and Dinajepore. Thenceforward, traversing for 105 miles the districts of Bogra and Pubna, it falls into the Konaie river, in lat. 23° 58′, long. 89° 45′, a few miles before the junction of that river with the Ganges.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KURAYA, in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town on the Nun, a small feeder of the river Sindh, on the route from Gwalior fort to Narwar, 24 miles S. of the former, 18 N. of the latter. Lat. 25° 54′, long. 78°.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 48. KURCHOLEE, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allygurh to Moradabad, and 44 miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is bad; the country level, low, and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 30′, long. 78° 33′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KURCUMBAD.—A town of the Deccan, in the territory of Nagpoor or Berar, situate 13 miles E. of the left bank of the Husdah river, and 101 miles N.W. from Sumbulpoor. Lat. 22° 21′, long. 82° 48′.

KURDA.—See KURDLAH.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KURDAWAD.—A town in the native state of Indore, or territory of Holkar, situate 144 miles E. from Ahmedabad, and 101 miles S. from Neemuch. Lat. 23°, long. 74° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KURDEE.—A town in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, 57 miles N.E. of Bombay. Lat. 19° 36′, long. 73° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. KURDEH, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the

route from Goruckpoor to Khatmandoo, 45 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 27° 6′, long. 83° 55′.

KURDLAH.[1]—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, situate 61 miles S.E. by E. of Ahmednuggur. In 1795 an engagement took place between the Mahrattas and the Nizam, near this place, to which the latter retreated, and being completely hemmed in by the enemy, was constrained to accede to an ignominious treaty.[2] Lat. 18° 40′, long. 75° 34′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Treaties with Native Powers, 194.

KURGOON,[1] in the territory of Indore, or possessions of Holkar's family, a decayed town in the tract of Nimaur, of the southern part of which it was the capital.[2] "It is surrounded by a wall, commenced with stone, and carelessly finished with mud;" and has a small citadel, the residence of the amaldar, or officer of the district. It was nearly destroyed during the Mahratta wars, in the early part of the present century, the number of houses being reduced[3] from 5,000* to 800, scattered amongst heaps of ruins. The sirkar or district of which it is the principal place, yields to the family of Holkar an annual revenue of 50,000 rupees; but previously to the devastating wars, the amount was 150,500. Distant S. from Indore 60 miles, S. from Mow 49. Lat. 21° 50′, long. 75° 45′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Oriental Mag. iii. 241.

[3] Id. ib.

KURHUL, in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Etawah to Mynpooree, 17 miles S. by W. of the latter. Lat. 27°, long. 79°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURHUS, in the British district of Paneeput, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Delhi to Kurnal, and 31 miles S.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 29° 16′, long. 77° 4′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 143.

KURIETA,[1] in the British district of Agra, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Mynpooree, and 30 miles[2] E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country cultivated. Lat. 27° 7′, long. 78° 31′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 15.

KURINGA, in British district Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 25 miles E. of the town of Banda, 72 W. of Allahabad. Lat. 25° 30′, long. 80° 46′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* According to Malcolm,[1] however, but 1,791 inhabited houses.

[1] Index to Map of Malwa, 214.

E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Garden, Tables of Routes, 47.

KURKOWDA, or GHURGOUDUH, in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village with a small bazar on the route from Allygurh to the town of Meerut, and 11 miles S. of the latter. Water is plentiful, and supplies may be procured from the neighbouring villages. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 50′, long. 77° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURKUMB.—A town in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, 41 miles W.N.W. of Sholapoor. Lat. 17° 51′, long. 75° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURKUNNEE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 110 miles E.N.E. from Jodhpoor, and 20 miles S. by W. from Ajmeer. Lat. 26° 45′, long. 74° 48′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURMODA.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 52 miles W. by S. of Ellichpoor. Lat. 21° 6′, long. 76° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURMPOOR, in Sinde, a village on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and three miles N. of the former place. It is situate half a mile from the right bank of a considerable offset of the Indus, and near the south-eastern edge of a large *dund*, or piece of stagnant water. The surrounding country is low, level, and fertile. The road in this part of the route is in general good. Lat. 26° 25′, long. 67° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURMULLA.—A town in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, 69 miles N.W. of Sholapoor. Lat. 18° 25′, long. 75° 15′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURNAL,[1] * in the British district of Paniput, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the city of Delhi to Loodiana, and 78 miles N. of the former, situate on the right or western bank of the Delhi Canal,[2] about fifteen miles above the divergence of the canal of Feroz Shah, and surrounded by a ruinous wall. Jacquemont describes it as "in the interior an infamous sink, a heap of every sort of uncleanliness; amongst heaps of dung, brick-rubbish, and carcases of beasts, are winding paths, scarcely passable for horses, and having here and there a few miserable huts. I have seen nothing so bad in India, and it is fair to

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 106 — Colvin, on Canals in Delhi Territory.

[1] Memoir of Map of India.

* The Carnawl[1] of Rennell.

mention, that amongst the natives its filth is proverbial." It has, however, a handsome mosque, overtopping the wall. North of the town, and adjoining it, is a cantonment[3] of British troops. The force[4] here in 1849 was the 2nd regiment of native infantry. In autumn, the troops sometimes suffer from the insalubrity[5] of the climate at that season. The population of the town is returned at 15,029 inhabitants.[6] Here, in 1739, Nadir Shah, at the head of an army, the strength of which is variously estimated, by some at 160,000,[7] by others at 70,000 men, encountered and routed* the forces of Muhammad Shah, the Timurian monarch of Delhi. Kurnal is distant 965 miles[8] N.W. from Calcutta. Lat. 29° 41′, long. 77° 3′.

[3] Mundy, Sketches, i. 105.
[4] Distribution Returns of Bengal Army, April, 1849.
[5] Delhi Gazette, 1843, p 565.
[6] Statistics of N.W. Prov.
[7] Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 591.
[8] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172.

KURNALLI RIVER rises in Thibet, in lat. 30° 43′, long. 80° 47′, and flows for seventy-five miles in a south-east direction, to the town of Angharah, on the border of Nepal, ten miles beyond which it first turns south-west for seventy miles, and subsequently south-east for forty miles, to its junction with the Bhyrvee, on the borders of Oude, through which kingdom it flows for thirty miles in a south-westerly direction, to its junction with the Gogra, in lat. 28° 17′, long. 81° 5′.

KURNOLEE, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 17 miles from the left bank of the Indus, 118 miles S. of the town of Peshawur. Lat. 32° 18′, long. 71° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Respecting this battle, some curious particulars, that have apparently evaded the researches of Elphinstone, are given by Tieffenthaler,[1] who may be regarded almost as an eye-witness. Sadat Khan, the viceroy of Oude, and his nephew Sher Jung, commenced the attack on the Persian army, and maintained it for six hours, with such spirit and vigour, that about 5,000 horsemen fell on each side. At this juncture, those two chiefs having come together to consult on the best manner of pressing the attack, the two elephants on which they were seated, commenced fighting with such fury, that they could not be parted. That of Sadat Khan having taken to flight, was pursued by the other, and both, in their ungovernable career, rushed into the Persian camp, where the two commanders were, by the order of Nadir, taken prisoners unhurt. Khani Dowrán, the commander-in-chief of the forces of Muhammad, now advanced at the head of the main body of the army, which, being taken in flank by a division of 20,000 Persian matchlock-men and musketeers, covertly posted amongst the houses and orchards of the neighbouring town of Kunjpoora, was routed with great slaughter, their leader himself being mortally wounded.

[1] Beschreibung von Hindustan, ii. 49.

KURNOOL.—A British district in the presidency of Madras, bounded on the north by the rivers Toongabudra and Kistnah, separating it from the Nizam's dominions; on the east and south by the British district of Cuddapah; and on the west by that of Bellary. It extends from lat. 14° 55′ to 16° 15′, and from long. 77° 47′ to 79° 15′; is 110 miles in length from north-east to south-west, and eighty miles in breadth, and contains an area of 2,643 square miles, with a population of 273,190.[1] The tract is not included within what are termed "the Regulation districts," power being reserved by legislative enactment[2] of modifying, to any extent that may be deemed requisite, the introduction of the ordinary modes of revenue and judicial administration.[3] For the preservation of peace and order, a body of irregular cavalry was raised, upon the acquisition of the province by the British. The corps maintains a high degree of efficiency, and its formation has conferred additional benefits upon the community, by affording employment, which was much wanted by persons of all classes[4] in the country. Kurnool was visited by a tremendous storm in 1851, which occasioned vast injury to works of irrigation, and great destruction of human life.[5] The revenue in 1843 was returned at nine lacs of rupees, or 90,000*l.*[6]

Towards the close of the year 1838, while the British were planning the expedition for the restoration of Shah Shoojah to the throne of Cabool, information reached them that military preparations[7] upon an extensive scale had been carried on for some time by the nawaub of Kurnool. An investigation followed, the result of which left little doubt that the nawaub was one of the originators of a wide-spread Mussulman conspiracy for the subversion of British rule in India; its development merely awaiting a fitting opportunity, which it was anticipated events in the north-west would afford. Recourse to arms became necessary. "No difficulty[8] was experienced in obtaining possession of the capital; but the nawaub, with some hundred of his followers, withdrew from the place. Lieut.-Col. Dyce, of the 34th Madras light infantry, marched with a force against them, and, after a sharp encounter, succeeded in securing the person of the nawaub, as well as several other prisoners, and much property." An immense quantity

[1] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

[2] Act of Govt. of India, x. of 1843.

[3] Madras Pol. Disp. 31 July, 1844.

[4] Madras Judicial Disp. 17 July, 1850.

[5] Madras Revenue Disp. 1 July, 1852.

[6] Madras Pol. Disp. 22 Feb. 1843.

[7] India Pol. Disp. 16 June, 1841.

[8] Thornton, Hist. of India, vi. 324.

of warlike stores was found in the town, the greater part having been deposited under the shelter of the Zenana. No satisfactory explanation could be given for the accumulation of so vast a quantity of the *matériel* of war, or for the systematic disguise and concealment under which it had taken place; and as the obvious conclusion was, that the nawaub's proceedings were connected with plans for the subversion of the paramount power, it was justly thought that the chief had been guilty of a breach of allegiance, and his territory was annexed to the British dominions. The nawaub retired to Trichinopoly, where it was remarkable that he frequently attended the service of the Missionaries' church. Upon the last occasion of such attendance, he was mortally stabbed by one of his Mahometan followers.[9] His eldest son, Uluf Khan, received from the British government a stipend of 10,000 rupees per annum, which lapsed upon his demise in 1848.[1]

[9] Thornton, Hist. of India, vi. 325.
[1] Madras Pol. Disp. 18 July, 1849.

KURNOOL.[1]—A town in the British district of Kurnool, presidency of Madras, 90 miles N.E. by E. of Bellary. The population has been computed at 20,000.[2] Lat. 15° 50′, long. 78° 5′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] India Jud. Disp. 31 Jan. 1844.

KUROD, in the British district of Surat, presidency of Bombay, a town on the left or south bank of the river Taptee, 25 miles E. of Surat. Lat. 21° 9′, long. 73° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Transacts. of Med. and Phys. Society.

KURONDE.—See CALAHANDY.

KURORA,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allahabad to Futtehpoor, and 30[2] miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is heavy, the country cultivated. Lat. 25° 36′, long. 81° 31′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 29.

KUROULEE,[1] in the British district of Agra, a town on the route from the city of Agra to Jeypore, and 15[2] miles W. of the former. It is a small place, situate[3] on a low gravelly hill, and surrounded by a ruinous rampart with towers. Around are scattered a few poor gardens. It is mentioned by Tieffenthaler[4] under the name of Khorouli. The road in this part of the route is good; the country fertile and well cultivated: the water is bad, being impregnated with nitre.[5] Lat. 27° 8′, long. 77° 51′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 211.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 1.
[3] Heber, Journ. in India, i. 595.
[4] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 119.
[5] Hodges, Travels in India, 127.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUROUNTHUH, a village in the British district of Rohtuk, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 28° 48′, long. 76° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURR.—A town in the British province of Tenasserim, presidency of Bengal, 110 miles N.N.W. of Tenasserim. Lat. 13° 37′, long. 98° 31′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURRA.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 29 miles E.S.E. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 18° 54′, long. 75° 9′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Horsburgh, Ind. Dir. i. 492.

[2] Hart, Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 134.

[3] Carless, Survey of the Indus, 7. Wood, on the Indus, in Burnes, Pers. Narr. 366.

[4] Pott. Belooch. 332. Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, ii. 219.

[5] Postans, Obs. on the Com. of the Indus, 8.

[6] Pottinger, 343. Horsburgh, i. 492.

[7] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 470.

KURRACHEE[1] is a seaport of Sinde, near the north-western extremity of the coast of that country. It is situate near the base of the southern extremity of the Pubb or Brahooic Mountains, on a level space[2] intervening between them and the sea, and is the only seaport in Sinde for vessels drawing more than ten feet of water.[3] The port is protected from the sea and bad weather by Munorah, a bluff rocky headland, projecting south-eastward from the mainland, and leaving a space of about two miles between the extreme point and the coast to the east. In the harbour and within the entrance are some rocky islets,[4] which are seen from sea over the low isthmus connecting the point of Munorah with the coast to the west. There is a good roadstead outside Munorah, except during May,[5] June, July, and part of August, when the south-west monsoon blows with such violence as to render anchoring there impracticable. At the entrance of the harbour is a bar, having one fathom and a quarter of water when the tide is out, and two and a half or three fathoms at high water spring tides; it consequently cannot be safely crossed by ships the draught of which exceeds sixteen feet.[6] About a mile inside the bar there is an extensive bank, dry at low water; and between this and the western shore is the channel up the harbour. The general depths in the fair track along that side of the bay are from two to four fathoms at low water. The harbour[7] is spacious, extending about five miles northward from Munorah Point, and about the same distance from the town, on the eastern shore, to the extreme western point; but a small part only of this expanse admits large ships.* Experiments, however, have

* Writers of reputation and of general accuracy have given much more favourable statements of the depth of water, and the capability of the

been authorized, with the view of ascertaining the practicability of removing the bar at the entrance, and otherwise deepening the harbour.[8] The first voyage from England direct to the port of Kurrachee was made in 1852, by the ship "Duke of Argyle," of 800 tons. The point of Munorah terminating to the eastward the promontory, which landlocks the harbour on the south, is rocky, and about 150 feet high. On it a fort[9] was built in 1797, which has been said to be so placed that the fire of ships could have no effect on it, because their guns would require to be so greatly elevated, to avoid striking the brow of the hill, that most of the shot must pass over and fall into the sea at the opposite side; while at the same time the vessel must approach the headland so close, that musketry, protected by the rocks, could clear the decks. This opinion, however, was disproved, and that of Lord,[1] that the eleven guns on the fort, owing to their partial depression, could produce no effect on shipping, corroborated, by what occurred in the beginning of 1839,[2] when the fire of the "Wellesley," 74 guns, in an hour dismantled the fort, which was forthwith occupied by the British troops.

[8] Bombay Marine Disp. 15 Dec. 1852.

[9] Leech, Rep. on Sind. Army, 78.

[1] As quoted by Leech, 78.

[2] Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg. 5, 24. Kennedy, i. 152.

The town is three miles from the landing-place when the tide is out; but it has been rendered easy of access by the formation of a mole and road, constructed at a cost of upwards of 30,000*l*.[3] Before the occupation by the British troops, the fortifications were very mean and irregular, being composed chiefly of mud and straw, and in many parts[4] so dilapidated that a horseman might ride to the top of them. In a few places they were found in good repair, and partially faced with masonry. The town, with its extensive suburbs, was ascertained, by census in 1813, to contain 13,000 persons.[5] Burnes,[6] in 1830, estimated the population at 15,000, about one-half of them Hindoos, who here carry on an extensive commerce. In 1850, the population amounted to 16,773 persons, and was regarded as on the increase. In 1853, the town contained 13,769 inhabitants, and the suburbs 8,458; making a total of 22,227.[7] An English school has been opened in the town by

[3] Bombay Public Disp. 5 March, 1851.

[4] Pottinger, 343.

[5] Id. 344.

[6] Bokh. iii. 227.

[7] Friend of India, 1853, p. 360.

harbour for receiving ships of large tonnage, than those contained in the text; but the latter have been collected with care from the best sources. It has been officially reported that accommodation exists for the reception within the harbour, at the same time, of twenty ships of 800 tons.

the government, and a church is in course of erection. For the purpose of effecting general improvements, a conservancy committee has been formed, and a project has been started to connect this town by means of a railway with that of Jerruck, on the Indus, a distance of about seventy miles. The native exports[8] are camels, saltpetre, salt, rice, and other grain, ghee or clarified butter, hides, tallow, oil, oil-seeds, fish, bark for tanning, alkalies, indigo, cotton. The transit exports from the adjoining countries are assafœtida and various other drugs, madder and other dyes, alum, wool, silk, Kashmir shawls, dried fruits, lapis lazuli, gems of various kinds, the precious metals, and horses. The imports are metals, hardware, cottons and silks, twist and yarn.[9]

Kurrachee is a position of very great importance, whether regarded in a commercial, a political, or a military point of view.[1] It has been laid down, that a force stationed here, with detachments at Sehwan and Bukkur, might hold Sinde in complete subjection. Kurrachee is the only safe port of Sinde. In a commercial point of view, it may be defined the gate of Central Asia, and is likely to become to India what Liverpool is to England. It has a good route[2] westward to Sonmeeanee, and consequently ready access to Beloochistan. To the east there is a route to Tatta, along the seacoast, as far as Garrah creek, then along the course of the Garrah stream,[3] and from the small town of that name directly to Tattah. There is another route from Kurrachee, directly through the hilly country to Tattah. Another route conducts to Kotree,[4] on the Indus, opposite Hyderabad; another, westward of these, through the Lukkee hills, to Sehwan;* another, still farther west, through the same hills, to Shikarpoor.[5]

Burnes and Carless state that there is an inland navigation, by means of cross channels, from Kurrachee[6] to the Indus; but there is little doubt that this is an error, as Kennedy,[7] who went down the creek in a boat, found that it debouched into the sea nine miles east of the mouth of the harbour of Kurrachee; and in this he is borne out by the manuscript map of the quartermaster-general. The ground, however, between the creek and the port is quite level, so that a canal could,

8 Pott. 344. Burnes, Rep. on the Com. of Sinde, 21.

9 Friend of India, 1853, pp. 117, 630.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

2 Hart, in Jour. As. Soc. 1840, 134. Masson, Kalat, 8. Leech, 95.

3 Kennedy, ii. 214. Outram, 5. Pottinger, 346.

4 De la Hoste, in Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 914.

5 Leech, Report on Sind Army, 85.

6 Burnes, on the Navigation of the Indus, 4. Carless, Official Report on the Indus, 6.

7 ii. 216.

* The distance from the gardens south of Sehwan to Kurrachee, by the direct route, is one hundred and forty-six miles one furlong.

without much difficulty, be made, connecting the two waters. The Garrah creek is navigable as far as Garrah village, about forty miles from the sea, and the land intervening between this last place and the Indus, abreast of Tatta, is level, low, of a soft nature, and only twenty-five miles across; so that the great river might, with little labour and a moderate outlay, be thus rendered accessible from the sea for large vessels. The climate of Kurrachee is cool in proportion to its latitude, and, under British auspices, the town must speedily become a most important place. Lat. 24° 51′, long. 67° 2′.

KURRADIKUL.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 57 miles W. of Raichoor. Lat. 16° 9′, long. 76° 33′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURRAH,[1] or KARHA, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, on the route from Allahabad to Cawnpore, and 40[2] miles N.W. of the former. It extends about a mile along the bank, on the more elevated part of which is an old fort, now a heap of ruins,[3]* and was so in the time † of Tieffenthaler,[4] a century ago. This last author mentions that it had a number of ruined houses, from which, and from the multitude of tombs crowded around it, some conjecture may be formed of its former populousness. Its celebrity and importance, in the opinion of the native population, resulted from the vicinity of the tomb of a famous reputed Mussulman saint, named Kamal Shek, who lies buried at the contiguous town of Kamalpur. The ruin of Kurrah commenced when Akbar, towards the close of the sixteenth century, removed the civil establishment

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Lumsden, Journ. from India to Britain, 16.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 29.
[3] Lord Valentia, Travels, i. 208.
[4] Beschreibung von Hindustan, . 166.

* Hamilton states,[1] that "the banks of the Ganges here are unusually high and bold, and the site of the ancient city is a tissue of ravines." Lord Valentia, who navigated the river in this part, intimates[2] the contrary. "The Ganges is muddy and discoloured; the spits of sand that stretch out alternately from each side, make the navigation very circuitous and difficult." "The river, on approaching Allahabad, becomes so shallow that in no part can you pass down without being pushed across the sands." Heber,[3] who describes minutely the environs of Kurrah, makes no mention of ravines, and Tieffenthaler states that the ground is level.

[1] Gazetteer, i. 464, v. Currah.
[2] Ut supra, 209.
[3] Journ. in India, i. 344, 345.

† Hamilton[1] states: "The fort stands on the highest part of the bank, and has been a noble piece of masonry. A gateway and part of the walls, built of enormous blocks of solid freestone, are still in existence."

[1] Ut supra.

[5] Ayeen Akbery, ii. 34. Tennant, Indian Recreations, ii. 355. [6] Tennant, ut supra, ii. 356. [7] Mem. 315. [8] Id. 405. [9] Garden, 162.

to Allahabad,[5] and was completed by Asof ud Daulah, the nawaub of Oude, who destroyed[6] the finest buildings for the sake of the materials, which he used in raising edifices at Lucknow. The surrounding country, however, could not have been very highly cultivated or peopled three centuries ago, as Baber[7] mentions, that at that time it abounded in wild elephants, and the people of thirty or forty villages were mainly occupied in their capture. The town itself, at the same time, had a fort,[8] the residence of an important Mussulman chief. Distant N.W. from Calcutta by land 535[9] miles. Lat. 25° 41′, long. 81° 28′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURRAR.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 31 miles S.S.E. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 17′, long. 74° 16′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. [2] Transacts of Phys. and Med. Soc. of Bom. i. 51 —Gibson, Sketch of Guzerat.

KURREE,[1] in Guzerat, or territory of the Guicowar, presidency of Bombay, a town[2] in a picturesque site in a finely-wooded country. Here is a palace, formerly the residence of Mulhar Row, Guicowar. Population 25,000, many of whom are excellent artisans. Distance from the city of Ahmedabad, N.W., 25 miles; Baroda, N.W., 85; Surat, N., 155; Bombay, N., 310. Lat. 23° 18′, long. 72° 19′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. [2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 176.

KURRUCKPOOR,[1] in the district of Sandi, kingdom of Oude, a town on the western frontier, towards the British district of Furruckabad, on the route from Futtehgurh cantonment to that of Setapoor, eight[2] miles N.E. of the former, 74 W. of the latter. It is situate on the left bank of the Ramgunga (Western), here crossed by ferry. There is a bazar here, and supplies are abundant. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, level, and cultivated. Lat. 27° 27′, long. 79° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURRUK, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated 23 miles from the right bank of the Indus, 84 miles S.W. by S. of the town of Peshawur. Lat. 32° 57′, long. 71°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURRUMBILA.—A town of Orissa, in the native state of Mohurbunge, situate 60 miles W. by S. from Midnapoor, and 60 miles N.W. by N. from Balasore. Lat. 22° 12′, long. 86° 30′.

KURRUMFOOLEE.—A river of Eastern India, rising in lat. 23° 8′, long. 93° 5′, on the western slope of the Youmadoung range, to the north of the Blue Mountain, and, flowing

in a south-westerly direction for 130 miles, falls into the Bay of Bengal a few miles below the town of Chittagong, in lat. 22° 20′, long. 91° 56′.

KURRUNG.—A town of Assam, in the British district of Nowgong, presidency of Bengal, 15 miles N.N.E. of Nowgong. Lat. 26° 33′, long. 92° 56′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURSANEH,[1] in the British district of Mynpooree, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a small town on the route from Allygurh cantonment to that of Futtehgurh, and 44[2] miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is very heavy, and bad for carriages; the country has an undulated surface, with a sandy soil, scantily cultivated. Lat. 27° 44′, long. 78° 46′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 46.

KURSAVA.—See KHUSAWARA.

KURSOD.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or territory of Scindia's family, situate 28 miles W. from Oojein, and 90 miles S.S.E. from Neemuch. Lat. 23° 12′, long. 75° 22′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURTUL,[1] in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Banda to Adjygurh, 12[2] miles N. of the latter. Water is obtained from wells, but is rather scarce: supplies are abundant. Lat. 25° 2′, long. 80° 24′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 396 —Adam, Geology of Bundelcund.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 71.

KURTUR.—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 95 miles N. of Madras. Lat. 14° 27′, long. 80° 13′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURUCKDEA. — A town in the British district of Ramgur, presidency of Bengal, 60 miles N.E. by E. of Hazareebagh. Lat. 24° 27′, long. 86° 11′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURUHEEA,[1] in the British district of Ghazeepore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Chunar to Dinapoor, 61[2] miles N.E. of the former, 185 S.W. of the latter. Supplies may be had in abundance. The road in this part of the route is good, the country cultivated. Lat. 25° 26′, long. 83° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 126.

KURUJGEE.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 24 miles N. of Beejapoor. Lat. 17° 9′, long. 75° 39′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURULPETTA.—A town of the Deccan, in the territory of Nagpoor or Berar, situate 205 miles S.E. from Nagpoor, and 25 miles N.W. from Jugdulapoor. Lat. 19° 30′, long. 81° 43′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURUMBEE.—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpoor, presidency of Bengal, 58 miles W.S.W. of Lohadugga. Lat. 23° 10′, long. 83° 55′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Eastern India, i. 400.

KURUMNASA.[1] *—A river rising in the British district of Shahabad, presidency of Bengal, and in lat. 24° 34′, long. 83° 46′, near[2] the "village Sarodag, close by the southern side of the table-land (of South Shahabad), among some stones, above a rice-field. The Kurumnasa issues from a little fountain called Sarmanchuya, and immediately forms a fine rapid streamlet, which, notwithstanding its horrible impurity, is as clear as crystal." The source is about eighteen miles west of the celebrated fort of Rohtas. Its direction is north-west for about fifty miles, and in this part of its course it has a rapid stream, which flows even in the driest weather, and expands into numerous pools, abounding in fish. In lat. 24° 51′, long. 83° 15′, it turns nearly due north, in which direction it flows twenty-six miles, forming, in the first instance, the boundary between the British districts Shahabad and Mirzapoor, and then traversing the latter district. In this part of its course it is precipitated a depth of 100 feet down a vast rock, called

[1] Wilson, Sanscrit Dict. pp. 197, 198. Shakespear, col. 1340.
[2] Wilson, 463. Shakespear, col. 1744.
[3] As. Res. vi. 533 —Wilford, on Mount Caucasus.
[4] Memoirs, 408.
[5] ii. 30.
[6] Hist. Lit. and Relig. of Hindoos, i. 278.
[7] Rennell. Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, ii. 449 Heber, Journ. in India, i. 65, 66, 258. Prinsep, Steam Navigation in British India, 92.
[8] Survey of Eastern India, i. 399.
[9] As. Res. xiv. 398 —Wilford, on the Ancient Geography of India.

* Karmmanasa; from Karmma, "devotional[1] action," and Nasa, "destruction."[2] According to the Brahmins, "by[3] the contact alone of its baneful waters, pilgrims suppose that they lose the fruit and efficacy of all their religious austerities and pilgrimages; and they always cross it with the utmost caution." Wilford styles it the Carmanasa. It is the Kermnas of the translators of Baber, according to whom,[4] "the army encamped on the banks of the Kermnas. The Hindoos rigorously avoid this river. The pious Hindoos did not pass it, but embarked in a boat, and crossed by the Ganges, so as to avoid it." It is the Kerumnassa of the Ayeen Akbery, where it is stated,[5] "its water is greatly discommended:" the Kurmunusha of Ward,[6] Caramnassa[7] generally of the British writers. The legendary ground of the abhorrence in which it is held by the Brahmins, is variously reported. According to Buchanan,[8] "a certain rajah, Trisangku or Satyabrata, was a monstrous sinner, having murdered a Brahman and married a stepmother. A good-natured saint took compassion on this sinner, and removed all his impurity, by collecting water from all the sacred streams in the world, and washing him in this powerful bath, which was made on the place from whence the Karmanasa (deprived of virtue) has ever since flowed." According to another[9] account, Trisangku, relying on his religious austerities and spells, attempted to ascend to heaven, but was opposed by the gods, who suspended him halfway, with his head downwards. From his mouth issues a bloody and baneful saliva, which infects the water of the Karamnasa with the baneful qualities attributed to them.

Chhanpathar, and in the rainy season forms a noble cascade,[3] but in the dry season the stream in many sandy places disappears, the channel containing at intervals numerous stagnant pools. In lat. 25° 8′, long. 83° 22′, it takes a north-easterly direction, first intersecting Benares for ten miles, then forming for twenty miles the boundary between that district and Shahabad; and finally, dividing for forty miles the last-named district from that of Ghazeepoor, it falls into the Ganges, on the right side, in lat. 25° 28′, long. 83° 58′, having altogether a course of about 146 miles. About twenty-seven miles above its mouth, and in lat. 25° 19′, long. 83° 44′, it is joined on the right side by the Durgawati, the latter having rather the larger volume[4] of water. Where traversed, about a mile or two above its mouth, by the route from Chunar to Dinapoor, it is 100[5] yards wide, with very deep water and steep banks, and is usually crossed by troops by means of a bridge of boats. At Nowbulpoor, in lat. 25° 13′, long. 83° 32′, and fifty-five miles from its mouth, it is traversed by the great north-western route from Calcutta to Delhi, the passage being made by a fine bridge of stone masonry, which has replaced[6] one 320 feet in length, constructed of ropes, on the suspension principle. The present structure consists[7] of three equal arches, each fifty-three feet in span; piers, thirty by thirteen; roadway, twenty-five feet wide and perfectly horizontal. The cost of 10,000*l.*[8] must be regarded as very low; but advantage was taken of an excellent foundation laid in a previous attempt to build a bridge at the same place. This river is subject to violent rain-floods, and has been known[9] to rise twenty-six feet in one night in June, when scarcely any rain had fallen in the plain extending along the Ganges. According to a statement in a late publication,[1] it is navigable during the periodical rains.

[3] Buchanan, 400.

[4] Id. i. 401.

[5] Garden, Tables of Routes, 126.

[6] Jacquemont, Voyages, iii. 327. Heber, Journ. in India, i. 65.

[7] Calcutta Gleanings in Science, iii. 299.

[8] Id. 300.

[9] Prinsep, Steam Navigation in British India, 92.

[1] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 370.

KURUNBAS, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 72 miles S.E. of Delhi. Lat. 28° 16′, long. 78° 23′. — E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURUNRUMMA.—A town in the British district of Ramgur, presidency of Bengal, situate 38 miles N.N.E. of Hazareebagh. Lat. 24° 30′, long. 85° 40′. — E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURUPAM.—A town in the British district of Ganjam, — E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

presidency of Madras, situate 107 miles W.S.W. of Ganjam. Lat. 18° 52′, long. 83° 37′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURVULLA.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 137 miles E.S.E. from Ahmednuggur, and 105 miles S.E. by S. from Jaulnah. Lat. 18° 31′, long. 76° 44′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURWA, in the British district of Ajmeer, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Nusseerabad to Beawr, 20 miles W.S.W. of the former. Lat. 26° 14′, long. 74° 32′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 32.

KURWAKHERA,[1] in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to Calpee, and 10[2] miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country level and cultivated. Lat. 26° 42′, long. 79° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KURYAH.—A town in the native state of Nepal, 46 miles S. from Khatmandoo, and 43 miles E.N.E. from Bettiah. Lat. 27° 3′, long. 85° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, iii. 52.

KUSBA,[1] in the British district of Purnea, presidency of Bengal, a town situate five miles N.E. of the town of Purnea. It contains 1,500[2] houses, a number which, according to the usually received average of inmates, would assign it a population of about 7,500 persons. Lat. 25° 49′, long. 87° 32′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUSBAH SUCHENDEE, in the British district of Cawnpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Cawnpoor to Jaloun, 10 miles W.S.W. of the former. Lat. 26° 27′, long. 80° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUSBEH BOLA, in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Dinapoor to Ghazeepoor, 11 miles E. by N. of the latter. Lat. 25° 34′, long. 83° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUSBUH SECUNDRA, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Mirzapoor to Lucknow, 49 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 25° 35′, long. 82° 4′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 150.
[3] Survey of Eastern India, ii. 357.

KUSEEA,[1] in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from Dinapoor to Goruckpoor, 110[2] miles N.W. of the former. Buchanan,[3] describing its condition forty years

ago, states that it contained 100 huts, of which a few were covered with tiles. Within a mile of the town is a conical mound, constructed of bricks, and known among the people by the name of Devisthan,—"place of the goddess;" and near it the ruin of a solid temple, built of brick. The inhabitants have no tradition as to when, by whom, or from what motives, they were raised. At present water and supplies are abundant here. Lat. 26° 41′, long. 83° 56′.

KUSHBIR, in Bussahir, a village, with a small fort, in the district of Koonawur. It is situate on a declivity, sloping gradually eastward to the right bank of the Sutluj, and surrounded by vineyards.[1] Elevation above the sea 9,284 feet.[2] Lat. 31° 33′, long. 78° 19′.

[1] Journn. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 384—Gerard, Journ. to Shipke.
[2] Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. 128.

KUSHEY SONDA, in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, a town situate in the British district of Ramgurh, on the route from Ramgurh to Rewah, 21 miles N. of the former. Lat. 23° 7′, long. 81° 1′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUSHYN,[1] in Bussahir, a fort near the right bank of a considerable feeder of the river Pabur. It is of considerable size, with houses neatly built, and well covered with slate, in a site of little beauty, the view from it being confined by surrounding mountains of repulsive aspect. Close to the town are iron-mines, containing specular ore, embedded in mica-slate. This is smelted and rendered malleable at the village; but the produce is not considered abundant. Elevation above the sea 6,875 feet.[2] Lat. 31° 11′, long. 77° 42′.

[1] Mundy, Sketches in India, i. 304.
[2] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, i. 213.

KUSMIR.—A town in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, six miles N.N.E. of Dinapoor. Lat. 25° 40′, long. 85° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUSMORE.—A town in the British district of Shikarpoor, province of Sinde, presidency of Bombay, 71 miles E.N.E. of Shikarpoor. Lat. 28° 22′, long. 69° 41′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUSOWLEAH,[1] in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Futtehgurh, and 42 miles[2] N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is heavy and bad for carriages; the country flat, cultivated in some parts, in others covered with bush-jungle. Lat. 27° 31′, long. 79° 4′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 46.

KUSRAON, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

Punjab, a town situated 26 miles from the left bank of the Indus, 58 miles S.E. by E. of the town of Peshawur. Lat. 33° 27′, long. 72° 29′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUSSAREE,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Allahabad to Lucknow, and 10[2] miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is bad; the country fertile, and studded with small villages. Lat. 25° 33′, long. 81° 50′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 37.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Mundy, Sketches in India, i. 334.

KUSSAUN, in Sirhind, a village on the route from Kythul to Jheend, and 28 miles N. of the latter place. It is situate amidst bush-jungle, so thick, that a small force can scarcely find room for encampment. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,003 miles. Lat. 29° 39′, long. 76° 29′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUSSEAH,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allahabad to Futtehpoor, and 29[2] miles N.W. of the former. Heber[3] describes it as a large ruinous village, near a grove of neem* trees. Supplies and water are abundant; the road is heavy, and in the dry season dusty. Garden describes the surrounding country as well cultivated, but Heber states it to be much wilder, worse cultivated, and worse peopled than any which he had seen in India. Lat. 25° 36′, long. 81° 32′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 29.
[3] Journ. in India, i. 340.

Hough, 360.

KUSSOOR, in the Punjab, a large town nine miles from the right or western bank of the Ghara. It is a place of great antiquity, is inclosed by a wall, and has several divisions, each surrounded by a separate wall strengthened with bastions. According to tradition, there were formerly twelve of these divisions, corresponding to the number of the twelve sons of the founder, who assigned one to each. There are several mosques and palaces. The surrounding country abounds in gardens and other well-cultivated spots. The inhabitants are all Mahometans. Hough observes, that at this place "an army might make a good stand, as not only are there heights,

* Melia[1] Azaddirakht, called Azaddirakt, "free tree;" from Azad, "free," and Dirakht, "tree;" "so called,[2] from Majnum, an Eastern lover much celebrated in romance, having preserved one of those trees from the hatchet of a gardener, because it resembled the beautiful shape of his mistress Layla."

[1] Royle. Botany of Himalaya, 140.
[2] Richardson, in v. 66.

but each division of the town might be turned into a fortified position." Lat. 31° 9′, long. 74° 27′.

KUSSOWLEE, a British sanatory station in Baghat, is situate on the route from Pinjor to Simla, nearly due north of the former place, and distant from it about fourteen miles by a circuitous route. This recently-established station is thus described by a correspondent of the Delhi Gazette :[1]—"Kussowlee itself is a hill of about five miles in circuit, considerably detached from the chain of which it forms a part. Its height is about 7,000 feet, the upper part is an undulating table-land; and the whole hill does not show any abrupt peak. From the plains the ascent is very sudden, that face of the hill presenting a forbidding aspect, intersected by perpendicular ravines, and showing the strata of clay-slate at an angle of 30° or 40°. The road from Pinjor is chiefly cut along this steep hill-side. The northern face of the hill is much less abruptly defined, and runs into the ranges that slope to the river Gumber." In a direct line, it is about 20 miles S.W. of Simla, and nearly on a level with it. The soil overlying the rock is light and porous, except in places where decaying vegetation has accumulated a black mould. The timber consists principally of firs, mixed with which are a few oaks and rhododendrons. The absence of underwood, and the porosity of the soil, quickly absorbing rain, render the air dry and healthful. The principal disadvantage is the want of water. The natural springs are at a distance below the station, and the non-retentive nature of the surface precludes the construction of tanks, while from the rocky character of the substratum, it is impracticable to obtain a supply by sinking wells. Hence, during spring and the early part of summer, water must be brought on mules and bullocks from springs a mile and a quarter distant, and 848[2] feet below the level of the parade-ground. There is no cultivation except in the valleys, where irrigation is practicable; and in such localities the slopes are formed into terraces, supporting successive slips of soil bearing very fine crops of rice and other grain, ginger, turmeric, potatoes, onions, and other vegetables. The writer already quoted describes the scenery as fine:—"West and south, the view of the plain is boundless, and after the rains, the Sutlej winds along in great majesty, its course being clearly traceable from Roopur to

[1] Delhi Gazette, 1843, p. 150.

[2] Bengal Military Disp. 14 Jan. 1846.

Loodianah; while on the other side the Jumna can be seen. Standing on the summit of the hill, looking down the steep declivity of nearly 6,000 feet, there is one vast map spread before you, which, in the different lights of morning and evening, shows a magic variety of tints and shades. The sun is just now dipping into the Sutlej, where it runs due west; turn gradually to the right, and you will have a view of the plains of the Punjab, until you reach the lowest spurs of the mountain-range, just where the river issues from the hills. Then comes a group of beautiful varied hills, the highest of which is Soorujghur, above Belaspoor. Behind these the white peaks begin to appear, and, looking north, you have the whole snowy rampart rising in uninterrupted majesty; for the hills on a level with Simla, or even Whartoo, form but undulations in the foreground of this magnificent panorama. Turn further round, and to the north-east you have another group of nearer hills, the most conspicuous of which is Baghat, and behind them the snow appearing at intervals till you reach the east. In that quarter you have lost the snow, but there is a beautiful sea of undulating hills, with here and there glimpses of the plains, until, looking south, you come again to an unlimited horizon. In all this landscape, there is but one thing wanting, the one deficiency which prevents our hills from being absolutely lovely, and that is, the absence of water. No lake, no stream,* enlivens the view; and this makes all the rest like a beautiful face with the eyes shut." A church has been erected here for the accommodation of the Christian community.[3] In 1845, Kussowlee was visited by cholera, which greatly increased the ordinary rate of mortality; but its general salubrity appears well established.[4] Kussowlee is distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,069 miles. Lat. 30° 54′, long. 77° 3′.

[3] India Eccles. Disp. 4 Sept. 1850.

[4] Bengal Military Disp. 30 May, 1849.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUTCHEGUD.—A town situate on the north-west point of the peninsula of Kattywar, territory of Guzerat, 10 miles S. from the Gulf of Cutch, and 118 W. of Rajkote. Lat. 22° 20′, long. 69° 1′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUTCHNAR SURYE.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or possessions of the family of Scindia, situate 83 miles W.N.W. from Saugur, and 83 miles S. by W. from Bhopal. Lat. 24° 24′, long. 77° 39′.

* Yet the Sutlej and Jumna are mentioned above.

KUTCHOUDA.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Amjherah, situate 10 miles S. from Amjherah, and 126 miles E. from Baroda. Lat. 22° 24′, long. 75° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUTCHWA,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Ganges, and distant N.W. from Calcutta by the river route 756[2] miles, S.E. from the city of Allahabad 52 by the same. Lat. 25° 12′, long. 82° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 161.

KUTHOTEEA, in the territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, a town in the British district of Ramgurh, situate on the route from Ramgurh to Jubbulpoor, 18 miles W.N.W. of the former. Lat. 22° 53′, long. 80° 46′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUTI.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate six miles S.E. from the left bank of the Bhotiya Coosy river, and 63 miles E.N.E. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 28° 8′, long. 86° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUTKA UMROAHA,[1] in the British district of Benares, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to the city of Benares, 55[2] miles E. of the former, 19 W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is excellent; the country level, wooded, and cultivated. Lat. 25° 16′, long. 82° 45′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 30.

KUTLUNGEE, in the British territory of Sagur and Nurbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Nagpoor to Ramgurh, 62 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 21° 47′, long. 79° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUTOLA, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route, *viâ* Nagor, from Jessulmeer to Nusserabad, and 142 miles N.W. of the latter. It is supplied with good water from two wells 200 feet deep, and not more than three or four feet in diameter. The inhabitants of ten or twelve neighbouring villages send here for water, having no wells of their own. The road in this part of the route is sandy and heavy, passing among sandhills and thin jungle. Lat. 27°, long. 73° 16′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 301.

KUTOLLEE,[1] in the territory of Kotah, in Rajpootana, a town on the left bank of the river Parbutty, and held by a feudatory[2] of the rajah of Kotah. The residence of the feudatory is a lofty edifice, in a handsome Hindoo style of architecture, situate on the bank of the river. Distant direct N.E. of Kotah 50 miles, S.W. of Gwalior 110. Lat. 25° 39′, long. 76° 35′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Broughton, Letters from a Mahratta Camp, 37.

KUTPURI,[1] in the British district of Etawah, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Agra to that of Etawah, and 18[2] miles N.W. of the latter. Water is plentiful in this part of the route, and the road is generally good, though in some places rather sandy. The country is cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. 26° 58′, long. 78° 53′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 7.

KUTRA,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a pass on one of the routes from the city of Allahabad to Rewa, and 63 miles[2] S.E. of the former. The surface of the country rises from the valley of the Ganges about Mirzapoor, to the elevated tracts of Bundelcund and Boghelcund, lying to the south-west. The ascent takes place in successive plateaus, becoming continually more elevated towards the west, and bounded on the side of the more depressed tracts by ranges of hills of no great relative elevation. The plateau[3] nearest the Ganges is bounded towards it by a ridge traversed by the Tara Pass, and to the south and south-west it is bounded by a ridge which forms the face of the plateau that rises over it, and is traversed by the Kutra Pass. The north-east side of the Kutra range, towards Tara Pass, is rather steep, yet overstrewn with rubbish of disintegrated rock, amidst which grows a stunted forest of trees allied to pines, besides the pipal (Ficus religiosa) and coranthus. The village of Kutra is situate at the north-east side of the pass, on the left bank of the Seoti, a small river tributary to the Bilund. Into the Seoti are discharged several small streams, which tumble in lofty cascades down the face of the overhanging ridge. At that of Bilohi, twelve miles west of the Kutra Pass, the fall is 398 feet,[4] and the escarpment nearly perpendicular. Franklin considers part of the ridge rising above the village to be saliferous; and adds, that salt is manufactured on the banks of the Tons. According to Jacquemont,[5] however, the water of the wells is not salt. The road through the pass is excellent, being carefully laid down from Mirzapoor. Water is abundant, being obtained from the Seoti; but supplies must be collected from the adjacent country. Elevation of summit[6] of ridge above the sea 1,219 feet; of the village, 520 feet.[7] Lat. 24° 51′, long. 82° 11′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 34.
[3] Jacquemont, Voyages, i. 375.
[4] As. Res. xviii. 25 — Franklin, on the Geology of Bundelkhand.
[5] Ut supra, i. 379.
[6] Geological Section appended to Franklin, ut supra.
[7] Franklin, ut supra, 42.

KUTRA.—See MEERANPOOR KUTRA.

KUTSUHEE.—A town in the British district of Balasore, presidency of Bengal, 99 miles S.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 21° 39′, long. 87° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUTTAJEE, a small river of Sinde, rises in the hilly tract between Kurrachee and Sehwan, and in lat. 25° 7′, long. 67° 28′. After a course of twenty miles in a north-westerly direction, it falls into the river Goorban. Though so inconsiderable in point of size, it is in this arid country important, for affording a constant supply of good water, as even when it has ceased to run, the pools in its bed contain considerable quantities.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUTTAJEE MUKAM, in Sinde, a halting-place on the route from Sehwan to Kurrachee, and 31 miles N.E. of the latter town. It is situate near the confluence of the Kuttajee and Goorban rivers, and has a constant supply of water from these streams. The road in this part of the route is in general good, though occasionally stony. Lat. 25° 6′, long. 67° 34′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUTTANO, in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village 30 miles N.W. of the town of Mynpooree. Lat. 27° 24′, long. 78° 37′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUTTEEGEEREE.—A town in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, 76 miles E. by N. of Belgaum. Lat. 16° 4′, long. 75° 41′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUTTOSUN.—See Myhee Caunta.

KUTTOWLI,[1] in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Banda to the town of Futtehpoor, and 11 miles[2] S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country level, well cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. 25° 52′, long. 80° 44′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 29.

KUTTREE.—A town in the British district of Bhagulpoor, presidency of Bengal, 20 miles N.E. by E. of Bhagulpoor. Lat. 25° 20′, long. 87° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUTTUNGEE,[1] in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Saugor cantonment to Jubbulpoor, 89 miles[2] S.E. of former, 22 N.W. of latter. It has a bazar, and is well supplied with water. Here is a considerable quantity of iron, manufactured, principally into gun-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 212.

barrels, which are much esteemed[3] and largely exported. Lat. 23° 27′, long. 79° 50′.

[3] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842.

KUTTUNGTOLLA.—A town of the Deccan, in the territory of Nagpoor or Berar, situate 70 miles N.E. by E. from Nagpoor, and 101 miles S. from Jubbulpoor. Lat. 21° 41′, long. 80° 4′.

KUTTUNGY.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor or Berar, situate on the right bank of one of the branches of the Wein Gunga, and 88 miles E.N.E. from Nagpoor. Lat. 21° 43′, long. 80° 21′.

KUTUBPOOR,* in the British district of Allyghur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route, by Khasganj, from Bareilly to Allyghur cantonment, and 20 miles[1] S.E. of the latter, 52 N.E. of Agra. The road in this part of the route is good in some parts, in others heavy; the country is open and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 51′, long. 78° 25′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 43.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUTUBUGGA.—A town in the British district of Sumbulpoor, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, situate 19 miles N.E. by N. of Sumbulpoor. Lat. 21° 41′, long. 84° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KUTULGARH,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a fort, formerly garrisoned by the Goorkha troops, situate on the route, by Ramesur, from the cantonment of Petoragurh to that of Champawut, four miles N. of the latter. Webb, who surveyed it at the close of A.D. 1815, thus describes it:—"The shape of Kutulgurh fort is irregular, and fitted, as it were, to the top of the hill on which it stands. The work is oblong; its greatest length from north to south may be about fifty yards, and the breadth half that quantity: each extremity is completed by a species of star fort: the line connecting these has, at short distances, salient angles, which flank each other with tolerable exactness. The wall is of considerable solidity, and is composed of rough stones without cement; it is looped and pierced all round, and is nine feet high on the outside. The whole work is surrounded, about fifteen feet beyond the wall, by a stockade, the stakes of which are about ten feet above the earth. The whole appears to be in good and defensible order.

* Lords-town; from Kutb, "lord" (also applied as a proper name), and Pur, "town."

The ascent to the fort is most easy from the eastern side, but is, even here, very steep; and the latter part, by a zig-zag path, is within long musket-shot" of a detached stockade outside the fort. Close to this stockade is a small Hindoo temple. Water must be obtained from a source covered by a fire of musketry from the stockade, distant 400 feet. Lat. 29° 24′, long. 80° 5′.

KUTUMBO,[1] in the raj or protected Rajpoot state of Ulwar, a small town on the eastern frontier, towards Bhurtpore. It was bombarded[2] and laid in ruins October 29th, 1803, by the Mahratta army, which had escaped from the Deccan, and was flying before the British under General Lake. On the 31st the British general reached the smoking ruins of Kutumbo, but found that the enemy had deserted it that morning; and pursuit being continued, the fugitive host was next morning overtaken, and totally defeated at Laswari. Kutumbo is 60 miles W. of Agra, 95 miles S. of Delhi. Lat. 27° 19′, long. 77° 8′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 211.

KUVOY, in the British district of Malabar, under the presidency of Madras, a town on an extensive estuary of a river flowing from the Western Ghauts. The surrounding country is a sandy plain of no great fertility, but suited for the culture of inferior rice and cocoanut-trees. The town is stated to have only about sixty or seventy houses. The inhabitants are Moplahs or Mussulmans. Here the English had a factory in 1750; and about that time the French built a fort on the south side of the river. This fort, and another of native construction, are now in ruins. Distance N.W. from Cananore 18 miles, S.E. from Mangalore 58. Lat. 12° 6′, long. 75° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Buchanan, Narr. Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 564.

KUWA, in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the left bank of the river Jumna, 17 miles S. of the town of Futtehpore. Lat. 25° 42′, long. 80° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KYAL PYEN.—A town of Burmah, situate 53 miles from the left bank of the Irawady, and 96 miles N.E. by N. from Ava. Lat. 23° 3′, long. 96° 50′.

KYÀN NAYAT MYO.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irawady river, 96 miles N. from Ava. Lat. 23° 15′, long. 96°.

KYAR, or KYE RIVER, one of the mouths of the Indus, leading into the Pittyanee. Lat. 24° 34′, long. 67° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Moorcroft, Punj. Bokh. i.

[2] Sketches in India, i. 204.

[3] Journ. Beng. Eng. i. 231.

KYARDA,[1] in Sirmor, a village in the Doon or valley of the same name, and on the route from Dehra to Nahun, being 21 miles S.E. of the latter place. It is a small place, described by Mundy[2] as "romantically situated in a dell, completely encompassed by woody heights, on the summit of the nearest of which are the ruins of what appears to have been a petty Goorkah fortress." It is mentioned by Forster[3] under the name of Karidah, and described as a hamlet of a few houses, and is at present so insignificant, that travellers cannot obtain provisions without giving previous notice. The adjacent forests are so dense as to be scarcely penetrable, and abound in tigers, leopards, hyænas, bears, and wild elephants, which last render travelling at night dangerous. Kyarda was a principal station in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. The lands comprised in the Kyarda Doon were granted to the rajah of Sirmoor by the British government in 1833, subject to certain conditions; among which were the impartial administration of justice, the abolition of transit-duties, and the construction and repair of roads.[4] Elevation of the village above the sea 1,844[5] feet. Lat. 30° 28′, long. 77° 36′.

[4] De Cruz, Pol. Rel. 140, 141.
[5] As. Res. xiv. 331*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

KYBYOUN.—A town of Burmah, situate on the right bank of the Irawady river, and 60 miles N. from Ava. Lat. 22° 42′, long. 95° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KYL.—A town in the north-east quarter of the Punjaub, situate in the British district of Spiti, situate 107 miles E. by N. of Kangra. Lat. 32° 17′, long. 78° 3′.

KYLASCOTTAH.—A town in the hill zemindarry of Jeypoor, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, situate 79 miles E. by N. from Jeypoor, and 100 miles W. by S. from Ganjam. Lat. 19° 14′, long. 83° 36′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 126.

KYLEE,[1] in the British district of Benares, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Chunar to Dinapore, situate 21[2] miles N.E. of the former, 125 S.W. of the latter. Supplies and water are abundant, and the surrounding country highly cultivated; but the road in this part of the route is bad. Lat. 25° 20′, long. 83° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KYMPROO, a village in Arracan, situate on the right bank

of the Lemroo river, near the confluence of one of the feeders of that river. Lat. 20° 35′, long. 93° 33′.

KYNETA,[1] in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Etawa, and 42 miles[2] N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. 27° 8′, long. 78° 31′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 7.

KYOKOO.—A town of Burmah, situate 20 miles W. from the right bank of the Irawady river, and 145 miles S.W. from Ava. Lat. 20° 24′, long. 94° 23′.

KYOONTHUL.—See KEYONTHUL.

KYOUKDWAIN.—A town in the British province of Tenasserim, presidency of Bengal, 142 miles N. by W. of Tenasserim. Lat. 14° 7′, long. 98° 38′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KYOUKKYAH.—A town of Burmah, situate on the right bank of the Irawady, and 173 miles N. by E. from Ava. Lat. 24° 20′, long. 96° 30′.

KYOUKNEMO, in the island of Ramree, in Arracan, a village situate on a large creek, by which it has access to the sea. It was at one time much infested by dacoits, but through the exertions of the magistrates, it has now become a thriving place.[1]

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1835, p. 84.

KYOUK PHYOO, the capital town, and principal military station of the island of Ramree, province of Arracan, is situated on its north-western extremity. It derives its designation from Kheouk, signifying white, and Pheo, a stone, on account of the number of beautiful white pebbles which cover the beach in its vicinity.[1] It stands upon the extremity of a sandy plain, which is bounded on the south-west by a range of sandstone hills, varying in height from 500 to 2,000 feet. On the east it is bounded by a small creek, which confers upon it superior facility of water communication with Calcutta, Chittagong, &c. It is a healthy spot, and its salubrity is probably in a great measure owing to the protection it receives from the range of sandhills on the south-west, forming an admirable barrier against the monsoon, which generally approaches with great fury from that quarter. In connection with that of nature, the powerful hand of art has been at work for the last few years, and a great improvement has been

[1] Pemberton, Report on Eastern Frontier, 91. Wilson, Burmese War, Append. p. xxxv.

effected by removing all the dense jungle[2] in the vicinity of the town, which generated much dampness, and consequent disease. A judicious system of drainage has also been carried out.

The principal object of notice in this place is its harbour, which is said to be one of the finest in the world. Its entrance is so deep and wide as to allow of the safe ingress of the largest-sized ships at any season of the year. The following is a description of it by Dr. Spry, who visited the island in 1841: —"The general appearance of the harbour, and scenery surrounding it, created a most favourable impression. The first object which attracted my attention was the Saddle Island. As the ship sails along, new and striking peculiarities claim the observer's attention; and some of the earliest of these are the cantonment bungalows of the officers, which stud the beach at irregular intervals for a distance of three miles, as far as Sandy Point, where stands a two twelve-pound battery, with an appropriate flagstaff, under the designation of Fort Dalhousie. The harbour is extremely picturesque, and in its conformation and capabilities very similar to the one at Trincomalee. Like the latter, it is divided into what may be termed an outer and an inner harbour; the outer one being more of a roadstead than the inner, which is sheltered by the point of land on which the flagstaff stands, and is safe for ships in all weathers. The harbour and roadstead, with the contiguous extensive deep bay, known as Fletcher Haye's Straits, which stretches away amidst a series of many beautifully-grouped islands between the eastern side of Ramree and the main, constitute an anchorage that I am assured would afford safe shelter for the shipping of the whole world."[3] It is profusely productive of fish, and from its waters salt is manufactured, principally by solar evaporation.[4] The bazar is well arranged, and clean: the cantonments are situate close to the shore, which has a north or north-western aspect. To the east lies a small creek, which separates them from the alluvial ground lying at the base of the Nagotoung and Sonkgoung hills. Their position commands the town of Aeng, and in case of any attack, they would furnish a most valuable depôt for any advance upon the pass of the same name. Lat. 19° 24′, long. 93° 34′.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, pp. 140, 141.

[3] Spry, Three Weeks' Sail in Search of Health, in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 138.

[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 144. Pemberton, 92.

KYOUKTEGADEYOUNG, a village in Arracan, situate on the left bank of the Coladyne river, a few miles S. of Ferguson's route. Lat. 20° 50′, long. 93° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KYOUNGTHA, a pass in the British district of Pegue, on the route over the Youmadoung Mountains, connecting the seacoast of the Bay of Bengal with the interior of Pegue. The crest of the pass is 20 miles N.N.W. of Bassein, in lat. 17° 2′, long. 94° 45′.

KYRABAD,[1] in Rajpootana, a town of Kotah, situate on the route from Neemuch to the city of Kotah, 78 miles N.E. of former, 44[2] S.W. of latter. It has a bazar, and water is abundant. The number of houses is estimated at 400, which amount would assign it a population of about 2,000. Lat. 24° 37′, long. 76°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 286.

KYRAGURH.—A town of the Deccan, in the territory of Nagpoor or Berar, situate 114 miles E. by N. from Nagpoor, and 102 miles S. from Ramgurh. Lat. 21° 20′, long. 80° 53′.

KYRANUH[1], in the British district of Muzuffurnugur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Muzuffurnugur to Paneeput, 30 miles W. by S. of the former. It has a population of 11,470 inhabitants.[2] Lat. 29° 23′, long. 77° 16′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 51.

KYRE.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Khyendwen river, and 118 miles N.W. from Ava. Lat. 23° 2′, long. 94° 45′.

KYREE DERA, in Sinde, a village on the route from Larkhana to Bagh, and 15 miles N. of the former place. There is a good supply of water from wells and pools about the village. The road in this part of the route lies through thin jungle, and presents little difficulty. Lat. 27° 44′, long. 68° 7′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KYREE GURREE, or KEYRA GHURREE, in Sinde, a town on the route from Larkhana to Bagh, and 44 miles N. of the former place. It is situate on the south-eastern border of the *Pat*, or desert of Shikarpoor, is surrounded with a wall, and is supplied with water from wells. The road in this part of the route is level and good. Lat. 28° 6′, long. 67° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

KYRIM, in Eastern India, one of the Cossya hill states, bounded north-east and south by the British territory of Jynteah, and west by the other Cossya states: it extends from

lat. 25° 10′—25° 58′, and from long. 91° 48′—92° 11′; is 58 miles in length from north to south, and thirteen in breadth.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] Mundy, Sketches in India, i 332. India Pol. Disp. 25 Oct. 1843. Id. 19 April, 1848.

KYTHUL,[1] in Sirhind, a town the principal place of the territory of Kythul. It is situate in a level, fertile country, and is irregularly, but substantially, built of excellent brick.[2] The palace is a lofty building of a striking appearance, rising above a fine grove of trees, overhanging a spacious sheet of water. There are in the town kilns, producing great quantities of sal ammoniac. The last rajah of the country died in 1843, and, leaving no issue, his possessions lapsed to the paramount power in India. At the period of the escheat, in 1843, the territory comprised 516 villages, and was estimated to yield a surplus revenue of 44,000*l*.[3] Kythul is distant N.W. of Calcutta 1,004 miles.[4] Lat. 29° 49′, long. 76° 28′.

[3] De Cruz, Pol. Relations, 136.
[4] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172, 218.

KYUAI-THE-TSAKHAN.—A town of Burmah, situate 33 miles E. of the left bank of the Irawady, and 126 miles N. by E. from Ava. Lat. 23° 39′, long. 96° 32′.

KYUNGYAM.—A town in the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate 190 miles E. by S. from Sirinagur, and 159 miles N.E. from Kangra. Lat. 33° 39′, long. 78° 11′.

L.

LABADOR.—One of the islands situated at the mouth of the Megna river. Its length from north to south is 11 miles, and its breadth five; the centre being in lat. 22° 22′, long. 90° 48′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 86.

LABEIRA, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Pillibeet, and 13 miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is, during the rains, laid under water, in consequence of the overflow of the river Bhagool, which is then dammed up for the purposes of irrigation. The country is level, open, and fertile. Lat. 28° 28′, long. 79° 35′.

LABRUNG, in Bussahir, a village of the district of Koonawur, is situate near the right bank of the Zong, a feeder of the Sutluj, and divided by it from the town of Kanum.[1] Gerard describes it as of considerable size; Hutton,[2] as "a small and filthy-looking place, built on the edge of a shelving hill." Here is a small fort, belonging to the rajah of Bussahir. It is square, about forty feet high, and surrounded by a loopholed wall of stones without cement. Elevation above the sea 9,296[3] feet. Lat. 31° 40′, long. 78° 29′.

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 382 —Gerard, Journ. to Shipke. Jacquemont, iv. 257.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 929 —Trip through Kunawur.
[3] Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii No. 117, at end of vol. Id. Map.

LACARACOONDA.—A town in the British district of Beerboom, presidency of Bengal, situate 111 miles N.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 48′, long. 87° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LACCADIVE ISLANDS.—A cluster off the Malabar coast of India. They extend from lat. 1° 50′ to 12° 20′, and from long. 72° 20′ to 74° 25′, and contain a population of 6,800. The greater portion of these islands are under the uncontrolled management of the Beebee of Cannanore, subject to the payment of an annual tribute to the British government of 1,000*l*. A proposal has been recently made to the Beebee to transfer them altogether to the British, in consideration of a pecuniary equivalent.[1]

[1] Madras Revenue Disp. 2 Oct. 1850. Id. 26 Oct. 1853.

LACHOONG.—A town in the native state of Sikhim, situate on the right bank of the Teesta river, and 52 miles N.E. by N. from Darjeeling. Lat. 27° 40′, long. 88° 47′.

LACKREEGONG,[1] * in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town, with bazar, on the route, by Rajapur ferry, from the cantonment of Allahabad to Banda, and 16 miles[2] W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is bad, the country level and well cultivated.[3] Lat. 25° 25′, long. 81° 46′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 28.
[3] Archer, Tours in India, ii. 89.

LADAKH, or MIDDLE TIBET.—A very elevated and rugged country north of the Punjab, and included within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the present ruler of Cashmere. Excluding the British districts of Spiti and Lahoul, Ladakh is distributed into five subdivisions, named Nabra, Ladakh, Zanskar, Rukchu, and Purik-Sura-Dras. It is bounded on the north by the unexplored region south of Chinese Turkistan, and the Chinese territory of Khoten; on the north-east by the Chinese territory of Khoten, and Chan-than and Rodokh,

* Timber-town; from Lakri, "timber," and Ganw, "town."

districts of Great Tibet; on the south by the Chinese territory and Spiti; on the south-west by Lahoul, Chamba, and Kishtewar, and on the west by Cashmere and Bultistan.[1] Moorcroft reports as to its extent as follows:—"The precise extent of Ladakh can scarcely be stated without an actual survey; but our different excursions, and the information we collected, enabled us to form an estimate, which is probably not far wide of the truth. From north to south, or from the foot of the Karakoram Mountains to the fort of Trankar, in Spiti, the distance is rather more than 200 miles; and from east to west, or from La Ganskiel Pass to that of Zoje La, it cannot be less than 250. The outline, however, is irregular, being contracted on the north-west and south-west, and the whole area may not much exceed 30,000 square miles."[2] The information obtained by Vigne and Cunningham justifies us in placing the northern boundary a little farther north, and stating the position of Ladakh as being between lat. 32° 20′—35°, long. 75° 30′—79° 30′; and in stating the area at 26,036 square miles.[3] The most important feature in the physical aspect of Ladakh is the great valley of the Indus, which traverses the country through its whole length, from south-east to north-west, and divides the great northern range, called variously Kouenlun, Mooz Taugh, or Karakorum, from the stupendous mountains of Rupshu, Spiti, and Zanskar. Into this main valley others of less dimensions open, being drained by the rivers which discharge themselves into the Indus. Of these, the principal are the Shy Yok on the north, the Zanskar on the south. There is a general though very irregular slope of the country from the south-east, lying about the upper course of the Indus, to the north-west, where that great river crosses the frontier into Bultistan. The whole of Ladakh is included within the drainage system of the Indus, with the exception of a small tract at the south-western extremity, sloping down to a tributary of the Sutlej, and the small basins drained into the respective lakes of Chamorreril and Pangking. The most elevated mountains rise to heights little inferior to those of any summits on the face of the globe. In the south of Zanskar are the vast peaks Mer and Ser, considered by Hügel[4] the highest summits from the Sutlej to the Indus, and represented to have an elevation of 20,000 feet. The moun-

[1] Elph. Account of Caubul, 510. Ritter, Erdkunde von Asien. iii. 616. Gerard, Koonawar, 152. Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 259. Baber, Mem. Introd. xxvii. F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, iv. 140. Wilford, on Mount Caucasus, As. Res. vi 459. Zimmerman, Karte inner Asiens. Burnes, Bokh. ii 221.

[2] Moorcr. i. 258, 259.

[3] Cunningham, Ladak, 25.

[4] Kaschmir, i. 194; ii. 166.

tains of Karakorum or Mooz Taugh, on the north side of the valley of the Indus, were believed by the natives to be of much less height than those just mentioned. Vigne learned from native report, that, at the pass into Yarkund, they are without snow for the greater part of the year, and he concluded their height to be somewhat under 15,000 feet;[5] but the accuracy of the information is questioned by Cunningham, whose doubts upon the point seem justified by the fact that, subsequently to Vigne's visit, the Yarkund Pass was ascertained to have an elevation of 18,660 feet above the sea.[6] "To the eastward, Captain H. Strachey found several of the passes on one of its ramifications to the northward of Ruthog to be between 18,000 and 19,000 feet in height. To the westward, the same general loftiness may be inferred, from the known heights of some peaks in the neighbouring ranges of Hindu Kush and Pamer. The average height of the peaks may be estimated at 21,000 feet."[7] Moorcroft[8] states the confluence of the Zanskar river and the Indus, near the western frontier, to be nearly 12,000 feet above the sea; and we may safely conclude that the elevation of no part of Ladakh is less than 10,000, that of few parts less than 15,000, and that several summits exceed 21,000 feet. At the eastern extremity, is the very elevated and dreary plain, or table-land through which the upper part of the Indus holds its course, and which, terminated to the east by the colossal Kylas, stretches to the north-east into the unexplored regions of Chinese Tartary. These plains consist generally of sand or gravel, the disintegrated relics of the granite, quartz, slate, sandstone, and limestone of the mountains.[9] Occasionally low round hills may be observed, all as bleak and barren as the plain, and apparently incapable of sustaining animal life. "Yet such, and even loftier situations," observes Gerard,[1] "are the pasturing regions of innumerable flocks, where it is difficult for the eye to detect any nutritious vestige." In such tracts only do the shawl-goats attain perfection. "The deserts of Tibet are their natural soil, where they feed upon a prickly stubble or heathy-like grass, scarce visible to the eye; yet myriads of these beautiful animals chequered the almost barren slopes of the mountains to which they seem destined."[2]

The great mountain-ranges of Ladakh in general are of primary formation—granite, quartz, slate, and gneiss.[3] In

[5] Kashmir, ii. 364.

[6] Cunningham, ut supra, 48.

[7] Id. ib.

[8] i. 417.

[9] Moorcr. i. 266, 439.

[1] As. Res. xviii. 253.

[2] Gerard, ut supra, 246.

[3] Moorcr. i. 266, 439.

[4] Kashmir, ii. 358.

one place, Vigne[4] mentions the occurrence of trap. The geology of the south-eastern part presents the singular phenomena of enormously lofty mountains of recent formations, such as stratified and conglomerate limestone, siliceo-calcareous rock, consisting in a great measure of shells, fossilized bones, and other animal exuviæ.[5] In some places mountains, consisting almost entirely of fossilized animal exuviæ, have a height of 17,000 feet, and overtop the ranges of primary formation.[6] From his own observation, and the reports of the natives, Gerard concludes that "the mountain-ridges and the plains of the interior, from the skirts of Ladakh, and even the limit of Turkestan, to the table-land of the Brahmaputra at Teshu Lumpu, abound with fossil relics, the living prototypes of which have disappeared from the earth." Notwithstanding that large portions of the mountains of Ladakh are composed of formations usually metalliferous, the mineral deposits, as far as hitherto explored, are singularly poor. Gold has been found in the sands of the river Shy Yok, but its collection is discouraged by the authorities, apparently from combined motives of policy and superstition. Some lama predicted, that unless the pursuit were discontinued, the grain harvest would fail; and there is also a belief that gold lying in the soil belongs to local deities, who would inevitably inflict dreadful misfortunes on such as should sacrilegiously seize it.[7] Lead, copper, and iron ores have been discovered; but these are too bulky and heavy for transport through so difficult a country; and as fuel is excessively scarce, they will probably continue for ever valueless, unless coal should be brought to light in quantities sufficient for their extensive reduction. Sulphur may be obtained in many places, and soda is abundant. Borax,[8] which is here an article of commerce, does not appear to be a native product, but to be procured, by means of barter, from Chinese Tartary or Great Tibet.

[5] Gerard, Obs. on the Valley of Spiti, As. Res. 264, 277.

[6] Id. ib.

[7] Moorcr. i. 314.

[8] As. Jour. N.S., Sept.-Dec. 1835, p. 178—Golaum Hyder Khan, Acc. of Moorcroft's Journey.

The climate is characterized by cold and excessive aridity. The snow-line, or lowest limit at which snow is perpetual, is so unusually high in Spiti and Rupshu, at the south-eastern extremity of Ladakh, as to show the utter futility of attempting to theorize respecting the so-called isothermal lines, in the present scanty and imperfect state of our information as to the data from which they should be determined. Gerard observes,

respecting Spiti, in lat. 32°,—"The marginal limit of the snow, which upon the sides of Chimborazo occurs at 15,700 feet, is scarcely permanent in Thibet at 19,000, and upon the southward aspect has no well-defined boundary at 21,000 feet;" and one summit, 22,000 feet high, was seen by him to be free of snow on the last day in August.[9] This absence of snow probably results in part from the very small quantity of moisture kept suspended in the highly rarefied atmosphere, in part from the intense heat of the direct rays of the sun, the latter cause being in some degree dependent on the former. "Wherever we go," observes Gerard, "we find the sun's rays oppressive." In one instance, in the beginning of September, at an elevation of 15,500 feet, a thermometer, resting upon the rocks, marked 158°; in another, at 14,500 feet, the instrument, placed on sand, marked 130°; and in a small tent, at an elevation of 13,000, it indicated 110°. These phenomena Gerard attributes to the rarefaction and tenuity of the atmosphere, from elevation, and the absence of moisture; circumstances which allow of such immediate radiation of heat, that at the same moment there will be a difference of more than 100 degrees between places only a few hundred yards asunder, occasioned by the one receiving and the other being excluded from the direct rays of the sun. He justly adds, "These facts, and their effects upon the constitution of men, animals, and vegetation, are not properly understood in Europe, or, if known, are explained upon theoretical assumptions which have no grounds of existence in nature."[1] At Rupshu, at the elevation of 16,000 feet, it freezes every night even at midsummer; but the heat of the day so far countervails the cold of night, that the Lake Chamoreril, fifty miles in circumference, is free from ice during the summer months.[2] At Le, considerably lower, having an elevation of about 10,000 feet,[3] frost, with snow and sleet, commences early in September, and continues until May, and the thermometer, from the middle of December to February, ranges from 10° to 20°;[4] even in June, the rivulets are often, at night, coated with ice. Notwithstanding this general low temperature, as the heat of the sun's rays, during the day, in the summer months, is very great, and scarcely ever intercepted by a cloud, Tartarian oats, and other crops requiring a high temperature but during only a short period, succeed here,

[9] As. Res. xviii. 254, 256—Obs. on Spiti.

[1] Id. xviii 251.

[2] Moorcr. ii. 51.

[3] Vigne, ii. 341.

[4] Moorcr. i. 267. As. Jour. N.S., 1835 Sept.-Dec. p. 179.

though they have been found to fail when tried on the mountains of Europe having a much higher mean temperature.[5] Moorcroft found the thermometer, when exposed to the sun's rays at midday in July, to range from 134° to 144°.

[5] Gerard, As. Res. xviii. 251.

The atmosphere is in general dry in all parts of the country, nearly all the moisture which the soil receives being from snow. Moorcroft,[6] who lived in the country above a year, says, "During our stay, rain fell but on ten days, and then in very small quantities, between the end of April and the middle of September, and this, we were informed, much exceeded the average fall." In the very elevated tracts, the parching effects of the attenuated and dry air are represented as greater than in the most sultry wastes of the torrid zone. Gerard[7] states, "The dryness was quite withering; everything flexible is converted into a coriaceous hardness." Butchers' meat is dried up and preserved from putrefaction at a temperature of 66° or 68°. Things do not rot, they merely fall into dust in a long course of ages; the argillaceous roofs of the houses are actually baked by the sun's rays till they become like tile; timber is nearly indestructible, insomuch that in ruined buildings it remains unchanged for centuries, while the walls crumble away.[8] The vegetation, consisting of a short spiky grass, or of furze and other thorns, a few inches high, is never green, having at all seasons a brown and scorched appearance. This is the only food of the indigenous sheep, remarkable for size, the quality of the flesh and wool, and for strength, activity, and endurance; in consequence of which they are the principal and almost the only beasts of burthen in many parts of Tibet.[9] From the influence of food and climate, the goat, the yak, the deer, the dog, and even the horse, acquire, under the ordinary hair, a wonderfully fine and downy wool, which they lose when removed to more luxuriant pastures, and climates of greater moisture and warmth.[1] Men appear to be alone proof against this influence, "being denied all beard, while their black bushy heads seem to be insensible to thermal changes."[2] This is the more remarkable, as the lamas never wear any head-dress.

[6] i. 269.

[7] As. Res. xviii. 260.

[8] Gerard ut supra, 256.

[9] Id. 247.

[1] Id. 245-247.

[2] Id. 245.

The rivers of Ladakh are the Indus, or Sin-Kha-bab, and its feeders, the Shy Yok on the right side, on the left the Zanskar river, and lower down the river of Dras. This last receives a

considerable feeder called the Pushkyum.[3] There are two small systems of drainage,—one in the south-east, into Lake Chamoreril,[4] the other in the north-east, into Lake Pangkung. Both these are considerable pieces of water: the former about fifty miles in circuit, and brackish, the latter about twice that size, and extremely salt.[5] Thog-ji Chenmo is a small lake a few miles north-west of Chamoreril.[6] These lakes and streams are mentioned under their names in the alphabetical arrangement. The rivers receive numerous torrents, generally during summer, subject to regular diurnal increase, from the heat of the sun in the daytime thawing the snow on the neighbouring mountains. From this cause, a stream, quite inconsiderable in the morning, becomes often towards evening rapid, deep, and powerful.

3 Moorcr. i. 264.

4 Id. ii. 51. As. Res. xviii. — Gerard, 259.

5 Moorcr. i. 434.

6 Id. ii. 47.

The scantiness of vegetation necessarily restricts the range of animal life. The carnivorous quadrupeds are bears, leopards, lynxes, ounces, wolves, foxes, and various musteline quadrupeds.[7] The natives informed Moorcroft[8] that the mountains are infested with a sort of tiger. This is probably the panther, not uncommon in Cashmere. According to Vigne, there are yaks in a state of nature in the more secluded wilds, where also roams the kiang, an equine quadruped, respecting the zoological character of which Moorcroft[9] leaves us more in the dark than might be expected from his professional pursuits. He says, "It is perhaps more of an ass than a horse; but its ears are shorter: and it is certainly not the gurkhor, or wild ass of Sindh." These animals are speckled, fawn colour and white; they are wonderfully active and fleet, and utterly untamable.[1]* Though placed under physical circumstances so widely different, they seem to have much resemblance to

7 Gholaum Hyder Khan, 177.

8 i. 312.

9 i. 312.

1 As. Res. xviii. 247.

* Our information respecting wild equine quadrupeds is very uncertain and confused, probably in some measure because hybrids may have been mistaken by travellers for unadulterated varieties. In a note on Hodgson's "Mammals of Tibet," and signed "Cur. As. Soc.," in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 286, an opinion is set forth, that the kiang is essentially a mountain animal, and distinct from the wild ass, so often met with in the waste plains of Asia. Abbott,[1] whose party chased and killed a wild ass in Khaurism, gives a description of it very different from that of the kiang of Gerard and Moorcroft. It was sluggish and slow, and instead of escaping by its speed, stood at bay, and attacked the pursuers with its teeth and hoofs. He observes, "the quarry just killed was a veritable donkey."

1 Heraut and Khiva, i. 227.

the quagga which frequents the burning wastes of Southern Africa. There are also various quadrupeds vaguely described: wild goats, wild deer, ibexes, and wild sheep; and besides these, marmots, and a few murine quadrupeds. Birds are not numerous. Ravens are large, fierce, and powerful. The large chakor is a bird resembling a partridge, but of the size of a guinea-hen. There are sparrows, linnets, redbreasts, and larks. Waterfowl abound in the lakes. The rivers teem with fish, which the superstition of the natives does not allow them to molest. The domestic quadrupeds are horses, yaks, cows, asses, sheep, goats, and dogs. The *zho* is a hybrid between the male yak and the cow, and is very valuable both for draught and burthen. Though prolific, its progeny degenerates. The dogs of Ladakh resemble the Newfoundland breed, are of a dark colour, large, fierce, and sagacious. The Purik sheep is domesticated in every cottage, where it like a dog watches the meals of the family for fragments of food. It is very diminutive, not being larger than a common lamb of six months old, but has a bulky carcase in proportion to its height. The flesh is excellent, and the wool, which is clipped twice a year, is very fine. The ewe produces twice a year. Moorcroft[2] considers that it would be a valuable addition to the cottage economy of Britain, where three could be more easily maintained than one cur dog.

[2] Jour. Roy. As. Soc. 1824, p. 51—Moorcroft, on the Purik Sheep.

Ladakh has little timber; willows and poplars are planted about every village, but there do not appear to be any trees of wild growth. The *sarsink*, which appears to be identical with the *sanjit* of Cashmere, the *elæagnus*[3] of botanical classification, is a tree, attaining a height of forty feet and a diameter of a foot, with leaves like those of the myrtle, minute flowers of exquisite fragrance, and fruit the size of an olive, of a cream-colour, passing into yellow or orange from exposure to the sun, and containing a stone enveloped in a mealy pulp, palatable and wholesome. This pulp, when fermented, yields by distillation a spirituous liquor, generally preferred to brandy.[4] There are ten varieties of apricot, some of very fine flavour, others unpalatable, except when dried in the sun; in which state they continue unchanged for years, and are considered an acceptable article of diet. Apple-trees abound, and

[3] Royle, Botany of Himalaya, 39.

[4] Moorcr. I. 299.

bear large quantities of fine fruit. A prickly bush grows wild in a great many places, and bears a profusion of small acid berries. The rhubarb of medicine grows in vast profusion, and of the finest quality. Dr. Royle mentions it in the following terms:[5]—"Mr. Moorcroft sent some rhubarb, which, for compactness of texture, colour, and properties, was as fine as any I have ever seen." Its botanical character has not been strictly determined, though mentioned by writers under the name of *Rheum Moorcroftianum*. Dr. Royle distinguishes it from both *R. Emodi* and *R. spiciforme*. However luxuriant the vegetation of the plant, the root is always found partially decayed, without the medicinal qualities of the sound part being from this cause in any respect impaired.[6] The western part of Ladakh produces an umbelliferous plant, called by the natives prangos (*Prangos pabularia*), and considered by Moorcroft superior for fodder to almost any other used for the purpose in any part of the world. The root is perennial, the leaves two feet long, and the stem five or six feet high. The whole of these are cut, dried, and used as fodder, which, though heating, is highly nutritious and strengthening. It grows on the barrenest and bleakest ground, and yields the enormous quantity of nine tons of fodder to the acre.[7] The Longma, or sand-grass of Ladakh, rises from six to twelve inches above the ground, and forming an intricate network of stalks and fibres above and below the sandy surface, thus protects itself from being blown away by the violent winds which prevail. It has a long root, which strikes downward so deep, that its lower extremity cannot be reached by digging. The leaf is stiff and harsh, with sharp edges, and though not relished by cattle as long as other food is procurable, proves highly invigorating when they are compelled by necessity to resort to it. This appears to be the principal food of the yak, the shawl-goat, and other quadrupeds indigenous in the wilds of Tibet.[8] Lucerne is extensively cultivated for fodder. The people of Ladakh are industrious and skilful agriculturists, forming the sloping surfaces into terraces, irrigated by means of water-channels conducted from the higher ground. The kinds of grain cultivated are wheat, barley, and buckwheat; and Moorcroft mentions that some of the crops were superior to any

[5] Botany of Himalaya, 315.

[6] Moorcr. i. 305.

[7] Id. i. 288, 292. Royle, 230. As. Jour. June, 1825, p. 798—Lindley, on the Prangos Hay Plant.

[8] Moorcr. i. 295.

that he had before beheld. Caraway, mustard, linseed, and tobacco are cultivated to a slight extent. The esculent vegetables are carrots, turnips, onions, cabbages, radishes.

The manufactures of Ladakh are few, rude, unimportant, and adapted for home consumption. The principal are woollen cloths, which are made thick, soft, and strong, and, from the cheapness of labour and of the material, are of very low price.[9] Commerce is principally in transit, as Ladakh, from its situation, is the great thoroughfare for commercial intercourse between Chinese Tartary and Great Tibet on the one hand, and the Punjab on the other. The most important article of trade is shawl-wool, a small portion of which is produced in the country, but much more imported from Chanthan, and forwarded to Cashmere. The other imports from Tibet, or from Chinese Tartary, are musk, borax, drugs, salt, tea, sugar, gold, silver, silks, velvets, camlets, furs, felts.[1] Russian goods, such as broadcloth, leather, hardware, and drugs, find their way through the same channel. The more valuable of these imports are destined to the Punjab. The imports from Cashmere and the Punjab are shawls, chintzes, and other cottons, copper and tin utensils, shields, dye-stuffs, spices, drugs, pearls, butter, honey, and grain. It is obvious that very little of these can be intended for consumption in Ladakh, as, there being no manufacturing industry, little but wool can be given in return. Moorcroft supposes the collection of gold, if allowed by the government, would form a very great source of national wealth. The beds of the rivers, he states, "abound with gold, in oblong grains and laminæ, detached from their matrix, and bruised, broken, and flattened in their journey down their stony channels."[2]

[9] Moorcr. i. 323.

[1] Id. i. 356. Vigne, ii. 344.

[2] Jour. Roy. As. Soc. i. 52.

The population is of that variety of the human race called the Mongolian by Blumenbach and his followers, and are classed under the general denomination Tibetan. The amount is estimated by Moorcroft[3] at between 150,000 and 180,000 persons; but a decrease appears to have taken place since Moorcroft's time, and the present amount of inhabitants is presumed to be 125,000.[4] They have the usual features of the Mongolians, but improved by intermixture with the Cashmerian; the women especially, according to Gholaum Hyder,[5] are pretty and fair, with rosy cheeks. In moral character they

[3] Punj Bokh. i. 320.

[4] Cunningham, ut supra, 288.

[5] Ut supra, 176.

are mild, good-humoured, peaceable, and honest, but timid, indolent, excessively dirty, addicted to intoxication[6] and sexual immorality.[7] Gholaum Hyder[7] observes :—"They are the most peaceable race of beings in the world, very quiet, honest, and hospitable." In consequence of this disposition, crimes of violence are scarcely known. Polyandry is common among the lower orders, and, according to the last-quoted authority, under peculiarly disgusting circumstances. "In a family of two or more brothers who are poor, only one of them marries, and the wife is common to all, and no jealousies or quarrels ensue."[8] Primogeniture here has such high privileges, that on the marriage of the eldest son, the property of the parents passes to him, and they become dependent on him for maintenance, while the younger brothers are little better than servants. The men wear close dresses of woollen cloth, and large mantles, which, for the rich, are made of European broad-cloth, for the poor of sheepskin, with the wool inwards. The dress of the grand lama or priest is yellow, that of other lamas of superior rank red; and as these dignitaries wear broad-brimmed hats, they closely resemble cardinals in costume.[9] The dress of the women consists of a jacket and petticoat of enormous dimensions, and a sheepskin mantle. When rich, they are loaded with a variety of fantastic ornaments and uncouth jewellery. "A Ladakhi female, in full costume," observes Moorcroft, "would cause no small sensation amongst the fashionable dames of a European capital."[1]

6 Moorcr. i. 321.

7 Gholaum Hyder, 178.

8 Id. ib. Moorcr. i 321.

9 Vigne, ii. 356.

1 Moorcr. i. 328.

The diet of the Ladakhis in easy circumstances consists of the flesh of yaks, sheep, or goats, with vegetables, rice, and wheaten bread; that of the poorer classes, of barley, porridge, vegetables, and a very small quantity of bread. Tea is taken three times a day by such as can afford it. It is prepared by boiling the leaf with soda, then straining off the liquor, and mixing it well with butter and salt. They also drink *chang*, a weak fermented beverage, made from barley. They are fond of dancing, singing, horse-racing, and the *polo* or *chaugan*, a sort of game which may not inaptly be described as cricket played on horseback.

The language is Tibetan, according to Klaproth,[2] the primitive dialect of the aboriginal people inhabiting the vast mountain-region between Hindostan and Tartary. It is very rough,

2 Asia Polyglotta, 343.

and abounds in harsh combinations of consonants, unutterable even by those accustomed to the most rugged tongues of northern Europe. It has many roots in common with Chinese, and not a few with the language of the Samoeides, Ostiaks, and other tribes of Arctic Asia. Some consider that it has an affinity with the dialects of Turkestan and Cashmere.* Adelung[3] knew little of this language, though he gives the names of perhaps a dozen who have treated of it. Whatever may be the value of Tibetan literature, it has been cultivated by native scholars to considerable extent and with much industry. Csoma Körösi† mentions one compilation in 136 printed volumes, consisting of treatises "*de omni scientia, et in quavis arte*,"—theology, logic, grammar, rhetoric, prosody, astronomy, astrology, ethics, medicine, mechanics. The religion is Lamaism, a form of Buddhism,[4] resembling apparently in its moral and spiritual tenets those entertained by the early ascetics and by the Quietists of later date.‡ In the existence of monastic establishments for both sexes, the acknowledgment of a supreme infallible head of the whole religious community, and the adoption of pageantry in public worship, some seeming resemblance has been traced to the characteristics of the Romish church.§

[3] Mithridates, i. 69-71.

[4] Jour. As. Soc. Beng. 1834, p. 654 —Csoma Körösi, Pref. to his Dict.

Moorcroft[5] describes Lamaism as "a strange mixture of metaphysics, mysticism, morality, juggling, and idolatry." The

[5] ii. 340.

* "The language of Tibet has much in common with the dialects of Turkestan and Cashmir. It abounds with nasals like the latter, whilst in articulation and accent it resembles Turkish."[1] This position may be considered to have received the sanction of Professor Wilson, the translator and annotator of Izzet Ullah.

[1] Oriental Mag. 1825, March, 111 —Izzet Ullah, Travels beyond the Himalaya.

† This Transylvanian left his country in search of knowledge, and without funds traversed Persia, Turkestan, and Afghanistan, and made his way to Calcutta.[1] He subsequently explored Great Tibet, and gave the results of his researches into its literature and philology in a Tibetan grammar and dictionary, 2 vols. 4to, published in Calcutta. He, however, has abstained from tracing the affinity between this language and others.[2] He also gave publicity in various other forms to a vast mass of information on Tibetan literature and religion. Csoma Körösi died of fever at Darjeeling, in Nepal, in 1842,[3] apparently a victim to his zeal for knowledge.

[1] Jour. Roy. As. Soc. 1834, p. 128.

[2] Jour As. Soc. 1834, p. 653.

[3] Il 1842, p. 303

‡ An extraordinary proof of this will be found in the summary of the spirit of Lamaism given by Csoma Körösi.[1]

[1] Jour. As Soc. 1838, p. 117

§ This view is supported by Wiseman, as quoted in Vigne, vol. ii. 251—256.

transmigration of souls is received as a prominent tenet. The Deity is worshipped in the character of a trinity, but adoration is paid to a great number of inferior beings, represented by a variety of curious idols. The general character of Lamaism appears to be more gentle than that of many other superstitions, and under its influence the terrific Moguls and other Tartars have become a comparatively mild and peaceable race. In Tibet, all set aside for the service of religion profess celibacy, whether they be *lamas*, who may be considered the secular clergy, *gelums* or monks, or *anis* or nuns. The number of these persons bears an enormous proportion to the bulk of the community, perhaps because, in such a climate, the demand for food and raiment countervails in a great many individuals the other animal desires. Moorcroft[6] states that nearly two-thirds of the productive lands are appropriated to the support of the priesthood. Such a state of society may be supposed to operate as a powerful preventive check to the rapid increase of population in the narrow and barren territory of Ladakh.

[6] Trans. Roy. As. Soc. 1824, p. 52.

Previously to the conquest of this country by the Sikhs, the government was a simple despotism, which, during Moorcroft's residence, was administered by the khalum or prime minister of the rajah, who was himself but a mere pageant: at all times the sovereign was liable to be deposed by the intrigues of the influential lamas, and his place supplied by the next in hereditary succession.[7] The revenue was not paid in money, the people being bound to support the rajah and his officers, not only by furnishing provisions, and all other things requisite for subsistence, but serving as domestic as well as agricultural labourers. They were likewise bound to take the field in case of collision with neighbouring states. Gholaum Hyder[8] says, the "troops are mostly horsemen, armed with a few matchlocks, bows and arrows, and swords, and may amount in all to 2,000 men; the infantry may be about 1,200 men, armed with matchlocks, bows and arrows, and swords." They are incredibly cowardly, and so ill armed that, according to Moorcroft,[9] on occasion of a war with their neighbours of Bultistan, the infantry had but one matchlock for ten men, and one sword for six. It is not therefore surprising that Ladakh made no resistance to the troops of Gulab Singh, the present ruler of Cashmere, who took possession of it in 1835,[1] and still retains his acquisition.

[7] Moorcr. i. 332.

[8] As. Jour. 1835, Sept. Dec. 177.

[9] i. 336.

[1] F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, iv. 140.

LADNO.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 126 miles N.E. from Jodhpoor, and 81 miles N. by W. from Ajmeer. Lat. 27° 38′, long. 74° 28′.

LADWA, in Sirhind, a small territory formerly the jaghire of a Sikh chieftain, who, in consequence of the non-performance of his feudatory obligations during the Lahore war, was deprived of his possessions, which were annexed[1] to the British dominions. Ladwa, the principal place, is situate 22 miles N. from Kurnool, in lat. 29° 59′, long. 77° 6′.

[1] India Pol. Disp. 28 March, 1849.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LAENADOWN, in the British district of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Nagpoor to Jubbulpoor, 45 miles S.S.W. of the latter. Lat. 22° 34′, long. 79° 44′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LAGWAN.—A town in the British district of Bhagulpore, presidency of Bengal, 58 miles S.W. of Rajmahal. Lat. 24° 22′, long. 87° 14′.

LAHAR,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or the possessions of the Scindia family, a town six miles E. of the right or E. bank of the river Sindh. In A.D. 1780, Captain Popham, in command[2] of 2,400 infantry, a small body of cavalry, and a detail of European artillery, with a howitzer and a few field-pieces, besieged this fort, which was found to be much stronger than had been fallaciously represented by the rana of Gohud, who was anxious to have it captured from the Mahrattas. It was imperfectly breached, and as the light field-pieces could produce no farther effect on the defences, the British commander determined to make a desperate attempt at storming. By extraordinary efforts, a lodgment was made in the place. "Dreadful[3] slaughter ensued on both sides. The enemy defended themselves with desperation, and it was not until the garrison, which had consisted of 500 men, was reduced to their killadar and a mere handful of his dependants, that quarter was demanded. The British lost 125 men." It appears to have been ceded[4] to Scindia by the second article of the treaty of Mustafapoor, on the 22nd November, 1805. Lahar is 50 miles W. of Calpee, the same distance E. of Gwalior fort, 85 S.E. of Agra. Lat. 26° 12′, long. 78° 59′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, ii. 188. Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, ii. 419.

[3] Thornton, ut supra, ii. 188.

[4] Treaties with Native Powers, 547.

LAHENEE,[1] in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieutenant-governorship of Agra, a town on the right bank of the Ganges, 917[2] miles from Calcutta by the river, 107 miles above

[1] E.I.C. Ms Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 162.

Allahabad, N.W. from the town of Futtehpoor by land 15 miles. Lat. 26° 8', long. 80° 41'.

LAHORE, a large city in the Punjab, is situate about a mile east of the Ravee river. It is surrounded by a brick wall, formerly twenty-five feet high, but which has recently been lowered by the British government.[1] Runjeet Singh ran a good trench around the wall, beyond this constructed a line of works round the entire circumference, mounted them with heavy artillery, and gave orders for clearing away such ruins and other objects as might yield shelter to assailants. The circuit of this line of fortifications exceeds seven miles.[2] The fort or citadel occupies the north-west angle of the city, and contains extensive magazines and manufactories of warlike stores. There are several large and handsome mosques. The Padshah mosque, said to have been built by Aurungzebe,* is a massive, lofty structure of red sandstone, of great size, and ornamented with spacious cupolas. It was converted into a barrack by Runjeet Singh. The Vizier Khan mosque is also a fine edifice, ornamented with lofty minarets, and covered with varnished tiles, inscribed with Arabic sentences, which are popularly supposed to comprise the entire of the Koran. These splendid structures have been desecrated by the Sikhs, who killed swine in them, and converted their courts into stables.[3] The Sonara mosque is another splendid building. There are besides many handsome mosques and Hindoo temples. One of the greatest ornaments in the neighbourhood is the tomb of the Mogul emperor Jehangir.[4] It is very extensive and beautiful, of a quadrangular figure, with a minaret at each corner, rising to the height of seventy feet.[5] The principal material is red sandstone, but there is a profusion of ornaments executed in marble, arranged in elegant mosaics, representing flowers and texts of the Koran in Arabic and Persian.[6] These texts consist of a hundred repetitions of the name of God in different modes of expression. This beautiful monument is about three miles west of Lahore. It is separated from the town by the river Ravee, which has lately swept away part of the wall inclosing the tomb, and threatens speedily to engulf the structure itself.[7] Runjeet Singh gave it as a residence to a French officer of the name of M. Amise, who caused it to be

1 India Mil. Disp. 31 March, 1852.

2 Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. i. 104.

3 Hugel, iii. 220.

4 Moorcr. i. 109.

5 Von Hugel, iii. 161.

6 Burnes, iii. 169.

7 Masson, i. 412.

* It is attributed to Jehangir by Hügel (Kaschmir, iii. 211).

cleared out and put in repair, but died shortly afterwards. His fate was considered by the Mahometans as retributive of his impiety in desecrating the sacred pile, which has since been closed up. Another of these huge ornamental tombs is styled that of Anarkalli, a youth, according to tradition, a favourite of one of the emperors, who, instigated by jealousy, having seen him smile at a lady of the imperial zenana, caused him to be put to death, by being built up in a brick cell, and this splendid mausoleum to be raised over him. Unfortunately, the tone of Mahometan morals is not such as to render the story incredible. Three miles north-east of Lahore is the garden of Shah Jehan,[8] the Shalimar, or "House of Joy." It is about half a mile long,* with three successive terraces, rising one above the other, and contains 450 fountains, which throw up water, subsequently received into marble tanks. Runjeet Singh[9] barbarously defaced this superb monument of oriental magnificence, by removing a large portion of the marble embellishments to his new capital, Amritsir.

8 Burnes, iii. 160.
9 Masson, i. 415.

The streets of Lahore, which are very narrow, contain numbers of lofty but gloomy houses, inclosed within extensive dead walls. The bazars, though numerous, and stocked with profusion of costly wares, are in general contracted and mean. There is an abundant supply of water from wells in the town.[1] The vicinity is fertile and well cultivated, being covered with the most luxuriant gardens and orchards. The great extent and size of the ruins scattered over the adjacent country bear evidence of the former greatness of the city. Von Hügel[2] describes the scene as a huge mass of serais, palaces, and ruins, which must be seen, to form any notion of their multitude and extent. The population is still considerable, the streets being crowded in an extraordinary degree;[3] yet in this respect, as well as in regard to trade, Lahore, according to Burnes, is greatly excelled by Amritsir,[4] which has recently grown up into a successful rival; for though Runjeet Singh resided much at Lahore,† where he delighted to show his state,

1 Burnes, iii. 160. Masson, i. 411.
2 iii. 256.
3 Moorcr. i. 105.
4 iii. 172.

* Hügel assigns much greater dimensions:—"Der ganze Garten der 1½ Meile lang und ¼ breit seyn mag." (iii. 258.)

† Our limits do not allow us to give even a brief abstract of Von Hügel's description of Runjeet Singh's magnificence. This (iii. 206—384) will well repay perusal.

Amritsir was both the spiritual and commercial capital of his dominions. The statement of Burnes, however, as to the comparative amount of the population of the two cities, has been disputed, and the superiority claimed for Lahore, which, even in its decay, is a great city. Von Hügel[5] says, that it stretches in a semicircular form four or five miles along the branch of the Ravee, and yet that, if we judge from the ruins, it is not one-tenth part the size that it once was. It is very difficult to make even any safe guess at its population; but from its extent and the multitudes which throng it, the number can scarcely be less than from 100,000 to 120,000. This indeed is a great declension from the amount in the time when it was the residence of the Mogul emperors,[6] and was nine miles in length; the population then, probably, was eight or ten times the present number.

[5] iii. 259.

[6] Rennell, 69.

Lahore partakes to some extent of the advantages of education, and even forms a centre for their diffusion. It is the seat of an establishment which is at once a vernacular school and a college for the study of Hindoo and Mahomedan learning and European knowledge, through vernacular media. A portion of the funds of the institution is contributed by the British government, but it is chiefly supported by subscriptions from Bhopaul[7] and four other native states, the chiefs and people of which regard its maintenance as inseparably connected with British protection and supremacy; so that, in the language of Major Cunningham, "it is a kind of fashion to contribute to the school." In 1849, the number of pupils was 541.

[7] India Pol. Disp. 31 July, 1850.

Lahore appears to have fallen into the hands of Mahmood of Ghiznee in 1009,[8] on his advance to destroy Naugracut; and in 1152 it became the capital of the Gaznevide dynasty. In 1186 it was captured from the last Gaznevide by Sahub-ud-dein, the Gourian monarch. In 1523 it was taken by Sultan Baber,[9] whose posterity made it a favourite residence, and raised it to its greatest splendour. In 1748[1] it fell into the hands of Ahmed Shah, the first Durani emperor. In 1799[2]* Runjeet

[8] Price, Mahomedan Retros. i. 285.

[9] Id. iii. 675.

[1] Elph. 546.

[2] Von Hugel, iii. 193. Masson, i. 417, 427. Prinsep, Life of Runjeet Singh, 52.

* Jacquemont[1] states this to have taken place in 1802, and quotes Elphinstone, whose words however are, that Shah Zeman set out from the Punjab on his return to Peshawur, which he reached on the 30th of January, 1799. His guns were lost in the Hydaspes, on his return, by a

[1] Voyage, v. 286.

Singh was, by Zeman Shah, invested with the government of Lahore, with the title of rajah. He immediately manifested his determination to possess the substance as well as the ensigns of power,, by expelling three Sikh sirdars, who attempted to retain possession; and he thenceforward made it one of his favourite places of residence. When, after the death of that chieftain, the enormities committed by those who grasped his power, compelled the English to put an end to his dynasty, Lahore became, with the rest of the Punjaub, British. The events connected with its subjugation are related in the historical sketch of the Punjaub. Lahore is in lat. 31° 36′, long. 74° 21′.

LAHOREE BUNDER,[1] in Sinde, a village on the south or left bank of the Buggaur, or western branch of the Indus, 20 miles from the Pittee mouth. When visited by Alexander Hamilton,[2] in 1699, it was the principal port of Sinde, being accessible for ships of 200 tons burthen; and at the close of the last century it was the seat of an English factory. It has since fallen to decay, in consequence of the contiguous channel having ceased to be navigable. Lat. 24° 32′, long. 67° 28′.

[1] Burnes, Report of Ports on the Indus, 2.

[2] A New Acc. of the East-Indies, i. 114.

LAHOUL, in the north-east of the Punjab, a British district, bounded on the north-east by Ladak; on the east by Spiti; on the south-west by Kulu; and on the west by Chamba and Kishtawar. It is about sixty-eight miles in length, and thirty-four in breadth, and contains an area of 1,872 square miles.[1] It is situate between lat. 32° 5′—33° 8′, long. 76° 45′—77° 46′. This territory is surrounded by lofty mountains; the Ritanka Pass, on the south, having an elevation of 13,300 feet,[2] and the Bara Lacha Pass, on the north-west, 16,500;[3] some peaks in the vicinity rising 1,000 feet higher, and being covered with perpetual snow. Lahoul is traversed by innumerable torrents, the feeders of the Surajbhaga and the Chandrabhaga, the junction of which forms the river Chenaub. The elevation of the whole territory must be very great, as Kishtawar, above 100 miles lower down the course of the rapid Chenaub, is more than 5,000 feet above the level of the sea.[4] There are no towns in this secluded

[1] Cunningham, Ladak, 24, 25.

[2] Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. i. 191.

[3] As. Res. xviii. 275—Gerard, J G., Obs. on the Spiti Valley.

[4] Vigne, Kashmir, i. 203.

sudden rising of the river; but they were afterwards dug out, and restored by Runjeet Singh and Saheb Singh.[2]

[2] Account of Caubul, 572.

tract, the only collections of habitations being two small hamlets; one called Gosha, the other Tandi, both situate close to the confluence of the Surajbhaga and Chandrabhaga. Notwithstanding the elevation of the surface, good crops of grain are produced. The inhabitants, a Tartar race, are much employed as carriers between Chumb Kulu and Ladak, and in this avocation generally transport goods on the backs of ponies, of which they possess a good hardy race, about thirteen hands high. The dress of both men and women consists of woollens, as well in summer as in winter. The cloth, which is thick, warm, soft, and smooth, is made in the country. The men wear coats, trousers, blankets, woollen caps, and grass sandals. They have also coats of sheepskin, with the wool shorn short, and worn next the skin. A woman in easy circumstances is generally loaded with coarse trinkets of silver, mother-of-pearl, amber, turquoises, coral, glass beads, and small bells, the tinkling of which may be heard at a considerable distance.[5] The men, too, wear a profusion of earrings, armlets, and necklaces. Both sexes carry round their necks little leather bags, containing amulets, given by their lamas or priests, for they are generally votaries of Lamaism. The women carry leather pouches, containing needle-cases and other implements of female industry. The men bear about with them knives, steels, pieces of quartz, and tinder for striking light. Their hamlets contain in general from ten to twenty houses, built of stone, two or three stories high, and with flat roofs well stored with fagots of willow or fir. The lowest story is a place of shelter for cattle, and access is obtained to the upper parts of the house by climbing up a notched stem of pine. These houses are built row above row, on the steep sides of the mountains, each lower row serving as a step to the next above it.

[5] Moorcr. i. 201.

The indigenous vegetation is scanty, as might be expected from the great general elevation. Moorcroft[6] observes: "There was little herbage, except stinking hyssop, abrotanum, artemisia, pimpernel, chenopodium, and sorrel. The dog-rose was abundant, with a rich crop of scarlet hips." Gooseberries, currants, and apples are produced, of small size, and sour, austere taste. There are juniper-bushes, dwarf tamarisks, firs, and willows. The traveller just quoted saw occasionally[7] the

[6] i. 204.

[7] i. 209.

red-billed and red-footed crow, and a bird which he calls "the large Tartar raven."

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LAIDAH.—A town in the British district of Ramgur, presidency of Bengal, 52 miles E.N.E. of Hazareebagh. Lat. 24° 12′, long. 86° 11′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LAIHRAH,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the route from Hansee to Loodiana, and 16 miles S. of the latter town. It is situate in a country having a surface slightly undulated, moderately fertile, and comparatively cultivated. The road in this part of the route is good, but liable to be laid under water in heavy rains. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 993 miles.[2] Lat. 30° 42′, long. 75° 53′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 142, 172, 196.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LAKAHPOOR, in the British district of Mynpoorie, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village 20 miles N. of the town of Mynpoorie. Lat. 27° 31′, long. 78° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LAKAHURRAH, in the Punjab, a village on the route from Lahore to Mooltan, 50 miles N.E. of the latter city. It is situate on the left bank of the Ravee, about 30 miles above its confluence with the Chenaub. Lat. 30° 33′, long. 72° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LAKGWADWA.—A town in the British province of Aracan, presidency of Bengal, situate 93 miles S.S.E. of Aracan. Lat. 19° 30′, long. 93° 58′.

LAKHAJUMOGARI.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the right bank of a branch of the Marachangdi river, and 67 miles N.W. by W. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 28° 14′, long. 84° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv. As. Res. xiv. 133 —Hodgson, Surv. of Jumna and Ganges. Id. op. xiii.— Fraser, Journey to Source of Jumna. Skinner, Excursions in India, I. 260.

LAKHA MANDAL, in Jaunsar, a ruined town on the right bank of the Jumna, and 300 feet above it. Some celebrity attaches to it in the Hindoo legends, in which it is regarded as one of the temporary residences of the Pandus, so famous in the heroic ages of Hindustan. According to local tradition, there were formerly a great number of statues and temples here, which have been buried under the rubbish caused by the fall of an overhanging mountain; and several pieces of cornices, entablatures, and other ornamental fragments of buildings, still project above the soil. Those relics are of black stone, well sculptured: amongst them are, half-buried in the ground, two statues, as large as life, of Bhim and Arjun, Pandu heroes; and a prodigious number of small idols are deposited in a little

temple, the only one that remains. Pilgrims do not at present resort here, though its secluded situation, surrounded by high and frowning rocky peaks, adapts it well for the seat of gloomy superstition. Lat. 30° 44′, long. 78° 7′.

LAKNAOTI, in the British district of Suharunpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnoul to Suharunpoor, and 15 miles N.E. of the former place. It is situate on the Sendellie, a torrent falling into the Jumna a few miles lower down. The surrounding country is level and well cultivated, and the road in this part of the route good, though in some places laid under water in the rainy season. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 980 miles. Lat. 29° 46′, long. 77° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Survey. Garden, Tables of Routes, 221.

LAKSA, in the British district of Barasut, presidency of Bengal, a village, with a police-station, situate on the Golgosi, an offset of the Ganges, which, some miles lower down, or farther south, is lost in the Sunderbunds. Laksa is distant from Calcutta, E., 40 miles. Lat. 22° 44′, long. 89° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LALABEG.—A small expansion or valley in the Khyber Pass, nearly half-way between its extremities. It is remarkable for a tope or artificial mound, of great dimensions and high antiquity; the dilapidation of which so far exposes its structure, as to show that it is solid and built of unburnt bricks laid in mortar. There are two square platforms, one rising above the other, and displaying some attempts at architectural ornament. These are surmounted by a solid dome-shaped building, 110 yards in circumference, and 50 feet high, the base being accessible by a flight of steps. Its origin and the date of its erection are unknown, but it has been supposed to be a *dhagope*, or Buddhist monument, intended to preserve the remains of some eminent person of that persuasion, and at the same time to enshrine some relic connected with the same belief. Lat. 34° 8′, long. 71° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii 350. Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj i. 157. Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg. 311. Ritter, Erdkunde von Asien, v. 296.

LALDERWAZA.—A pass on the route from Kheree to Dehra, over the Sewalik range, separating the British districts of the Dehra Doon and Suharunpoor. It was a secondary station in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 2,935 feet. Lat. 30° 13′, long. 77° 58′.

E.I.C. Trig. Surv. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. As. Res. xiv. 333* —Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

LALDHANG, or LALL DONG.—A village on the northern frontier of the British district of Bijnour, towards

Forster, Journ. Beng. Eng. i 197. Rennell, Map;

Id. Memoir, Index to Map.

Kumaon. Thither, in 1774, Fayzullah Khan, the Rohilla leader, retreated after his defeat by the British in the battle of Tessunah, and, being closely pressed by the victorious army, aided by the nawab of Oude, entered into a convention, acknowledging the supremacy of that potentate. Distant 925 miles N.W. from Calcutta. Lat. 29° 52′, long. 78° 23′.

LALEE RIVER.—A small tributary of the Dihong, rising in lat. 28°, long. 95° 1′, in the mountainous territory inhabited by the Abor tribes. Flowing in an easterly direction, it falls into the Dihong river, in lat. 27° 56′, long. 95° 23′.

LALER FORT, or LALLNEIR, in the British district of Bolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a village on the route from Khasgunge to Meerut, and 61 miles[1] S.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good for carriages; the country open, and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 13′, long. 78° 7′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 176.

LALGLAH.—A river of Orissa, rising in lat. 19° 35′, long. 83° 18′, on the northern boundary of the native state of Jeypoor, through which it flows in a southerly direction for fifty-three miles. Subsequently traversing the British district of Vizagapatam in a south-easterly direction for eighty miles, it falls into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 18° 12′, long. 84°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LALGUNJ.—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, 18 miles N.N.E. of Dinapoor. Lat. 25° 50′, long. 85° 12′.

LALGUNJ.—A town in the native state of Oude, situate 19 miles N.E. from the left bank of the Gogra river, and 21 miles N.E. from Oude. Lat. 26° 59′, long. 82° 28′.

LALITA PATUN.—A town in the native state of Nepal, six miles S. from Khatmandoo, and 78 miles N.E. by N. from Bettiah. Lat. 27° 38′, long. 85° 17′.

Walker, Map of N.W. Frontier.

LAL KANYO, in the Punjab, a village situate in the Doab of the two rivers Chenaub and Jhelum, and very near their junction. Lat. 31° 14′, long. 72° 13′.

LALLEE, in the Punjab, a town in the Doab of Jetch, and nearly equidistant from the Chenaub and Jhelum. It is situate in a level desert tract, and at the base of an inconsiderable eminence, the summit of which is occupied by a station of fakirs, and is also a much-frequented place of pilgrimage.

The population of the town is about 5,000. Lat. 31° 49′, long. 72° 30′.

LALLGUNGE,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small market-town[2] on the route from the cantonment of Goruckpore to that of Sultanpoor, in the territory of Oude, 43 miles[3] S.W. of the former, 67 N.E. of the latter. It is situate on the small river Kooanuh, so that water is abundant; and supplies may be had from the surrounding district, which, though having a light and rather sandy soil, is well cultivated, especially with wheat. The road in this part of the route is generally good. Lat. 26° 43′, long. 82° 56′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. App. 17.
[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 190.

LALLGUNGE.[1]—The principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Mirzapore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from the city of Mirzapore to Saugor, and 20 miles[2] S.W. of the former. It is situate on the plateau, which is slightly elevated above the valley of the Ganges, lying to the north and north-east, and separated from the more depressed tract by the Tara ridge,[3] traversed by the Tara Ghat or pass. Lallgunge has a bazar, and is well supplied with water. An anonymous British traveller[4] describes it as a large place: it is styled by Jacquemont[5] a very large village, in a wonderfully sterile country:[5] Garden[6] states it to be partially cultivated. The road is excellent, having been made under the superintendence of the East-India Company's engineers. Elevation above the sea 504 feet.[7] Lat. 25° 1′, long. 82° 25′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 262.
[3] As. Res. xviii. 24—Franklin, on the Geology of Bundelkhand.
[4] As. Journ. 1st series, vol. xvii. Jan.-June, 1824, p. 21.
[5] Voyages, i. 375.
[6] Ut supra, 262.
[7] Franklin, ut supra, Barometrical Observations in Bundelkhand, 42.

LALLOO, in Sinde, a village on the road from Bukkur to Hyderabad, 60 miles S. of the former town. Lat. 26° 52′, long. 68° 57′.

Ms. Survey Map.

LALLPOOR,[1]* in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Futtehgurh to that of Cawnpore, and 29 miles[2] N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is indifferent; the country level, with a soil which, though sandy, is highly cultivated, and abounds in groves of mango-trees. Lat. 26° 47′, long. 80° 9′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 121.

LALLPORE.—A town in the British district of Purneah,

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Red-town; from Lal, "red," and Pur, "town."

presidency of Bengal, 21 miles N.W. of Purneah. Lat. 25° 59', long. 87° 20'.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 54.

LALPOOR, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Almora, and 19 miles N. of the former. The road in this part of the route is difficult for wheeled carriages: the surrounding country is level, open, and partially cultivated. Lat. 29° 5', long. 78° 54'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LALPOOR, in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town in the district of Hallar, situate 170 miles S.W. of Ahmedabad, 200 miles W. of Baroda. Lat. 22° 12', long. 70° 6'.

LALSOAT.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, situate 43 miles S.E. from Jeypoor, and 110 miles E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 26° 32', long. 76° 29'.

LAMBA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, on the right bank of a branch of the Loonee river, and 50 miles E.N.E. from Jodhpoor. Lat. 26° 33', long. 73° 52'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 20.

LAMBA, or CHOTA LAMBA,[1] in the territory of Kishengurh, in Rajpootana, a town on the route from Agra to Nusseerabad, 203[2] miles S.W. of former, 20 N.E. of latter. It has a bazar, and water is abundant. Lat. 26° 24', long. 75° 6'.

LAMEEA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, situate 35 miles N.W. from Jeypoor, and 75 miles N.E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 27° 19', long. 75° 33'.

LAMJUN.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the right bank of the Marachangdi river, and 80 miles W.N.W. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 28° 10', long. 84° 8'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms Map. Id. Khyber Pass, 10. Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 78—Grif. Bar. and Ther. Meas. in Afg. Hough, Exp. in Afg. 310.

[2] Havelock, War in Afg. ii. 189.

[3] Mil. Op. in Afg. 210.

LANDEE KHANA.[1]—The most difficult part of Khyber Pass, lying about twenty-three miles from Kadam, the eastern entrance, and seven from the western entrance. The pass here descends very steeply to the west, and is both narrow and rugged, so as to be with difficulty practicable for wheel-carriages. It is in one place a mere gallery, twelve feet wide, with the lofty rock rising like a wall on the north side, and a deep precipice on the south.[2] In April, 1842, the British army under General Pollock, when forcing the Khyber Pass, encamped near this spot.[3] The elevation above the sea is 2,488 feet. Landee Khana is in lat. 34° 10', long. 71° 10'.

LANDOUR, in the British district of Debra Doon, a

sanatory station on the ridge bounding that valley on the north, was founded for the reception of invalids[1] from Meerut and other cantonments in the plains of the North-Western Provinces. It is situate on a ridge running nearly east and west, and is three miles[2] east of the sanatory station of Mussouree, but connected with it by an intermediate straggling series of buildings. Barracks and other public buildings and private residences are scattered over the rugged ridges and slopes, which form a wild and varied scene, rendered more striking by magnificent views of the distant Himalayas, covered with perennial snow. According to the notice in the Bengal and Agra Guide of 1842,[3] the station contained, about that time, a church, post-office, forty-two private dwelling-houses, large hotel, library, temperance-room, hospital, five barracks for invalid European soldiers, seven officer's quarters, mess-room, guard-room, storehouse and magazine, quarter for steward, quarter for hospital sergeant, godown (storehouse) for commissary stores, godown for barrack department, bake-house, mule-shed. At the same time, the average number of officers doing duty at the depôt was eight; of Europeans annually sent up, the average number was 110; of those who returned cured, 100. In consequence of the rapid increase of elevation, the diminution of temperature is very striking to a visitor from the plains, as the thermometer has been found to fall from 90°[4] to 52° in a journey of two or three hours. The maxima and minima of degrees of temperature during the successive months, the variations being taken between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M., were,—January, 53°—31°; February, 60°—32°; March, 67°—44°; April, 76°—55°; May, 78°—58°; June, 79°—54°; July, 75° 61°; August, 72°—60°; September, 70°—58°; October, 69°—45°; November, 58°—34°; December, 56°—39°. The burial-ground of the united stations is situate on the northern face of the western extremity of Landour. The highest point of the station is 7,579 feet[5] above the sea. Distant[6] N.W. from Calcutta 1,028 miles. Lat. 30° 27′, long. 78° 10′.

LANGCHEN KHABAB.—The name given to the Sutluj river near its source.—See SUTLUJ.

LANGKONG.—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Muneepoor, 24 miles W. from Muneepoor, and 116 miles E. from Silhet. Lat. 24° 50′, long. 93° 40′.

[1] Mil. Letter from Bengal, 26 Sept. 1853. Mundy, Sketches in India, i. 188.
[2] Id. ib.
[3] Vol. ii. part i. 259.
[4] Skinner, Excursions in India, i. 208.
[5] Jacquemont, Voyage, iv 52.
[6] Garden, Tables of Routes, i-xi.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 143.

LANGLO, or NANGLOEE,[1] in the British district of Delhi, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Rohtuk to the city of Delhi, and 10[2] miles W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 40′, long. 77° 7′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LANJE.—A town in the British district of Rutnageriah, presidency of Bombay, 23 miles S.E. of Rutnageriah. Lat. 16° 50′, long. 73° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 200.
[3] Jenkins, Report on Nagpore, 7.
[4] Trigonometrical Survey, engraved by Walker, No. 72.

LANJEE,[1] in the territory of Nagpore, a town on the route from Hazareebagh to Nagpore, 467[2] miles S.W. of the former, 107 E. of the latter. It is situate in a difficult country, in a range of mountains stretching southward from the Vindhya range, and called[3] the Lanjee Hills, from this town. Of those mountains, one, called Leela, in lat. 21° 55′, long. 80° 25′, has an elevation of 2,300[4] feet above the sea; another, in lat. 21° 40′, long. 80° 35′, has an elevation of 2,400. Lanjee is in lat. 21° 32′, long. 80° 38′.

Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 35.

LARGEE, a dreary valley north of the Derajat, and separated from the Indus by a prolongation of the Salt range of mountains. It is about forty miles in length and eight or ten in breadth, arid, barren, and desert, being visited merely because the great route from north to south, along the western side of the Indus, passes through it. The middle part is in lat. 32° 20′, long. 71° 5′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Survey of Eastern India, ii. 364.

LARH,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. It is a market-town, and one of the most considerable in that part of the district, having, according to Buchanan,[2] 1,000 houses. It is situate five miles from the left bank of the Ghogra, two from the left of the Chota Gundack, 50 miles S.E. of Goruckpore cantonment. Lat. 26° 10′, long. 84° 2′.

Burnes, Pers. Narr. 44.
Leech, Report on Sindian Army, 65.
Kennedy, ii. 180.
Outram, 50.
Masson, i. 461.
Burnes, Report on Commerce of Shikarpore, 29.

LARKHANA, in Sinde, a town seven miles west of the Indus, situate on a considerable feeder of that river, and into which it falls about twenty-five miles below Sukkur. The surrounding country, which is fertile, populous, and highly cultivated, is probably the finest tract in Sinde. The town is rudely fortified, and has a citadel at its western end, which, during the rule of the Talpoor dynasty, was the head depôt of the artillery of the ameers of Hyderabad. Larkhana is one of the principal grain-marts of Sinde, and has a good bazar,

containing 370 shops, well supplied with wares. The principal manufactures are the weaving of silk and cotton, and the place derives some commercial advantages from being situate on the great route from Southern Sinde to Cutch Gundava, Beloochistan, and Kandahar, through the Bolan Pass. The population has been estimated at 10,000 or 12,000. Near the town, on the banks of the Narra, is a large ruined fortress, called Maihota, built on a huge mound. Larkhana is in lat. 27° 30′, long. 68° 10′.

LASUR.—See Losur.

LASWARI,[1] in the Rajpoot territory of Macherry or Alwur, is a village situate on an eminence on the left bank of the Mahnus Nye,[2] a small river, hence by some called the Laswari. This village and its vicinity were, on the 1st of November, 1803, the scene of one of the most obstinately-contested and sanguinary battles recorded, which terminated in the utter defeat of the Mahrattas by the British, under the command of General Lake, afterwards Lord Lake. The Mahratta force, consisting of seventeen of Scindia's regular battalions of infantry, amounting to about 9,000 men, together with 3,000 cavalry and seventy-two pieces of artillery,* under the command of Monsieur Dudernaigue,† a French adventurer, was in hasty retreat attacked by the British general with his cavalry, which he had by a forced march brought on five[3] hours in advance of his infantry. In this desperate service, the cavalry suffered dreadfully, especially from the powerful and well-served artillery of the Mahrattas; but, after the infantry came up, the fate of the day became no longer doubtful. The British arms steadily advanced, and by four o'clock in the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Bengal Papers relative to the Mahratta War in 1803—Engraved Plan of Battle.

[3] Bengal Papers, 147.

* The number of the British troops engaged does not appear to be exactly stated in any of the authorities. They are grossly enumerated[1] as three regiments of light dragoons, five regiments of native cavalry, six battalions and seven companies of native infantry, and the 76th regiment of the line, besides artillery.

[1] Bengal Papers, 148.

† There seems some doubt, however, as to the person who commanded the Mahrattas. In the official account[1] it is stated that they "had been detached by Scindia from the Deccan in the early part of the campaign, under the command of Monsieur Dudernaigue." Thorn, however, states, "Abajee, the commander of the Mahratta army, abandoned the field on an elephant richly caparisoned."[2] The command, perhaps, had passed from Dudernaigue previously to the battle.

[1] Id. ib.

[2] War in India, 222.

afternoon, the destruction of the hostile army was complete. Of the British, 172 were killed, and 652 wounded. "The enemy[4] left in the possession of the British troops the whole of their bazars, camp equipage, and baggage, with a considerable number of elephants, camels, and upwards of 1,600 bullocks, seventy-two pieces of cannon of different calibre, forty-four stands of colours, and sixty-four tumbrils completely laden with ammunition. Three tumbrils with money were also captured, together with fifty-seven carts laden with matchlocks, muskets, and stores, and some artificers' carts." A medal, commemorative of the victory, was struck in London in 1851, and presented, with the sanction of her Majesty, to the surviving officers and soldiers who were present at the engagement.[5]

[4] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[5] India Mil. Disp. 5 March, 1851.

The Mahnus Nye, or stream of Laswari, has its origin near the south-western[6] frontier, towards Jeypore, and, holding a course generally easterly, passes the eastern frontier into the territory of Bhurtpore, where it is probably lost in the marshes[7] about Deeg, after a total course of 100 miles. When crossed by Jacquemont,[8] in lat. 27° 25′, long. 76° 46′, and at about fifty miles from its source, it was found, on the 23rd of February, and consequently in the dry season, a small river with a gentle current. At Laswari, thirty miles farther from the source, it was, on October 21st, and some time after the rainy season, found to be "a rivulet,[9] the banks of which were very high, and difficult of access." The village of Laswari is 128[1] miles S. of Delhi, by Alwur. Lat. 27° 33′, long. 76° 59′.

[6] Boileau, Map of Rajwara.

[7] Part iii. of App. to the Notes (printed at Fort William, 15th Dec. 1803) relative to the late Transacts. in the Mahratta Empire, App. D. 229. Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 394.

[8] vi. 346.

[9] Bengal Papers, ut supra, 253.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 142.

Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 187, 208.

LATHEE, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmere, a town on the route from Pokrun, in Joudpore, to the town of Jessulmere, and 25 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 27° 2′, long. 71° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LAUKKNANG.—A town in the British province of Tenasserim, presidency of Bengal, 164 miles S.S.E. of Moulmein. Lat. 14° 11′, long. 98° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LAULGOODY.—A town in the British district of Trichinopoly, presidency of Madras, 10 miles N.E. of Trichinopoly. Lat. 10° 53′, long. 78° 53′.

LAUT.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 10 miles S. from the right

bank of the Godavery river, 137 miles N.W. by N. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 58′, long. 77° 21′.

LAWA.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Tonk, 21 miles N.W. by N. from Tonk, and 63 miles E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 26° 23′, long. 75° 43′.

LAWAEN.—See LOHAIN.

LAWAH,[1] in the Rajpoot territory of Oodepoor or Mewar, a town on the route from Neemuch to Jodhpoor, 85[2] miles N.W. of former, 107 S.E. of latter. It has a bazar, and is abundantly supplied with water from wells. Population about 3,000. Lat. 25° 12′, long. 74° 2′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 284.

LAYGEAH.—A town of Burmah, 102 miles E.S.E. from Ava, and 233 miles N.E. from Prome. Lat. 21° 20′, long. 97° 29′.

LE,[1] in Ladakh, or Middle Tibet, of which it is the capital, is situated about two miles from the right or northern bank of the Indus, here called Sin-kha-bab. A narrow sandy plain stretches between the river and a chain of mountains, which rise on the north about 2,000 feet; and on this level space the town is built. It is inclosed by a wall surmounted at intervals with conical or square towers, and extending on each side to the summit of the mountains. The streets are very irregular and intricate; in many places they are covered over. The houses, varying in height from one to three stories, and in some instances extending to more, are built partly of stone, partly of unburned brick: being whitewashed, they have a lively appearance. They generally have wooden balconies in front. The roofs are flat and ill-constructed of the trunks of poplars, covered with a layer of willow twigs, and this with another of straw, a coat of mud overlaying the whole, which at last constitutes a very insufficient defence against rain. The walls taper as they rise, so that the outer surface slopes inwards. The rain and cold are very imperfectly excluded by wooden shutters, or strong curtains drawn across the windows. There are no chimneys, and the wood-smoke is consequently offensive and suffocating, often producing severe and permanent injury to the eyes. The furniture is very rude, and withal very scanty. The floor sometimes serves for bed, chair, and table, while sheep, goats, and other stock, not unfrequently lodge in the same room with the family. The palace of the

[1] Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 340. Quarterly Oriental Mag. March, 1825, p. 107—Izzet Ullah, Travels beyond the Himalaya. Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. i. 315. As. Jour. Sept.-Dec. 1835, i. 175—Gholaum Hyder.

rajah, though simple in construction, and rude in finish, yet being several stories high, and having a front of 250 feet,[2] is a conspicuous object. There are several temples as rudely built as the houses. The hereditary rajah, a votary of Lamaism, was deposed by Golab Singh, the present ruler of Cashmere, who now holds the country.

[2] Cunningham, Ladak, 314.

Le is important as the great rendezvous for the intercourse between the Punjab and Chinese Tartary, and the principal mart for the sale of shawl-wool brought from the latter region. It has above 500* houses, and probably 4,000 inhabitants. Its elevation above the sea is stated by Moorcroft[3] to be more than 11,000 feet, and by Vigne[4] to be about 10,000. Lat. 34° 10′, long. 77° 40′.

[3] i. 259.
[4] ii. 341.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LEBONG, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a lofty ridge of the main range of the Himalaya. It runs in a direction from south-east to north-west, and is crossed by an excessively difficult and dangerous pass over perpetual snow, from the mahall or subdivision of Beeans on the east, to that of Dharma on the west. Webb, who crossed it from Beeans to Dharma, in June, found a "steep, difficult, fatiguing ascent, former [lower] part over beds of ice, latter [higher] deep and perpetual snow, frozen hard. Severe oppression in breathing, unable to proceed twenty paces at a time without halting." Still higher up, he found "steep ascent, recent snow in parts knee-deep;" and after crossing the crest of the pass, "the whole of this distance [1,516 fathoms] excessively steep and perilous descent, the snow nearly knee-deep. The declivity was so great, that it was necessary to employ people with hatchets to make small hollows in the snow where hard, in which the foot might be placed. As in the ascent all had experienced intolerable difficulty in breathing, so in the descent a violent determination of blood to the head, with severe pain, was equally general. The passage of this ghat occupied twelve hours for people who did not carry loads; none of the bearers of baggage came up before the second day, and some loads not till the second evening. The exertions of this day occasioned a general ill-

* So states Moorcroft;[1] but Gholaum Hyder[2] gives the number at 1,500.

[1] Punj. Bokh. i. 316.
[2] As. Jour. 1835, i. 175.

ness in my camp." The crest of the pass is 18,942* feet above the sea. Lat. 30° 20′, long. 80° 39′.

LEELMA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 178 miles W. by S. from Jodhpoor, and 88 miles S.S.W. from Jessulmeer. Lat. 25° 48′, long. 70° 24′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LEENGRA.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 47 miles S.E. by E. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 20′, long. 74° 41′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LEIA,[1] in the Punjab, an important commercial town, situate on a small branch of the Indus, about eleven miles eastward of the main stream. It is a place of great business, not only in direct but in transit trade, as it lies on the main road from Hindostan to the west, by the Kaheree ferry, and is, besides, the mart for the abundant and rich produce of the surrounding fertile country. The principal articles of sale are indigo, madder, sugar, silk, cotton, wool, iron, copper, groceries of various kinds, ghee or clarified butter, and grain. The population is 15,000, and must have greatly increased from the time of Elphinstone,[2] who describes it as a poor place, containing 500 houses. Lat. 30° 57′, long. 71° 4′.

[1] Leech, on Leia, 89. Burnes, on the Derajat, 98.

[2] Acc. of Caubul, 27.

LEIPENGA.—A town on the south-west frontier of Bengal, in the British district of Sumbulpoor, 20 miles N. of Sumbulpoor. Lat. 21° 44′, long. 84°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LELYP.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the right bank of the Tambur river, and 140 miles E. by S. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27° 24′, long. 87° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LEMYO RIVER.—See Arracan.

LENGLOONG.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, 118 miles N.N.W. from Gowhatty, and 106 miles N. by E. from Goalpara. Lat. 27° 40′, long. 90° 58′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LEROREE, in the British district of Budayon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Delhi, and 37 miles W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, with considerable cultivation, and in some places patches of jungle. Lat. 28° 26′, long. 78° 56′. Garden, Tables of Routes, 83.

LETKHOK, the name of a pass leading from the Arracan coast of the Bay of Bengal over the Youmadoung Mountains,

* According to surveyor-general's map; but 18,907 according to Webb's Field-book.

to the Bassein branch of the Irawaddy river, in the British territory of Pegue. The crest of the pass is about lat. 17° 28′, long. 94° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LEYRAHGUR.—A town in the native state of Keunjur, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, 31 miles W.S.W. from Keunjur, and 81 miles E. from Sumbulpoor. Lat. 21° 26′, long. 85° 16′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Res. xviii. part ii. 241—Observations on Spiti Valley.

[3] Moorcroft, Punj. Bokhara, ii. 53.

[4] Gerard, Koonawur, 30.

[5] Gerard, ut supra, 30.

LI, or SPITI RIVER,[1] the principal tributary of the Sutlej, and at some seasons not* inferior to it in magnitude, rises, according to Gerard, on the northern slope of the Paralasa range, which divides its feeders from those of the Chenab, on the south-western side, in about lat.[2] 32° 39′, long. 77° 44′. Near its source it was forded by Trebeck, the fellow-traveller of Moorcroft, and is by him called the Parang La river, "to which frequent supplies were brought by rivulets and rills from the rocks on either hand, originating in the snowbeds, with which every nook and recess was filled. In one part of the defile, a mass of snow formed a complete bridge across the stream."[3] Flowing circuitously, but generally in a south-east direction, for a distance of fifty-six miles, it receives, in lat. 32° 7′, long. 78° 12′, the Peenoo,[4] a considerable feeder, having a course of about thirty-eight miles; and twenty-eight miles lower down, at the distance of ninety-four miles from their remotest source, the collected waters are joined by the Para or Parati, flowing from the wilds of Rupshu. At the confluence, in lat. 32° 4′, long. 78° 38′, the respective streams were measured in August by Gerard,[5] who found the Spiti seventy-two feet wide, and the Para† ninety-eight, and more rapid

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 947—Hutton, Trip through Kunawur.
[2] As. Res. xv. 317—On Levels of Sutlej.
[3] Gerard, Kunawur, 29; also in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 371—Journey to Shipke; and in Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 147.
[4] Account of Kunawur, 80.
[5] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 948.

* "The Spiti is a larger and finer-looking river than the Sutlej, and the people of the country, as well as the Kunawurees, who have seen the two, say that it is never equalled by the latter except during the winter months, when the severity of the frosts in the districts through which the Spiti flows, causes a less-plentiful supply of water to fall[1] into it." Herbert,[2] however, who visited the confluence at the end of September, states the Sutlej to be the larger; and Gerard, observing that the Li is the broader, adds, "but in October it did not appear to contain near so much water as the other[3] river."

† Alexander Gerard, in a map drawn up in 1821, and published with his account of Kunawur, represents the Para[4] to issue from Lake Chumoreril or Tshomoriri, and states that the native travellers had so informed him; and Hutton[5] gives the same account of the origin of the Para. But

than the other. Their depths could not be ascertained. At Shalkur, about six miles below the confluence, the bed of the river has an elevation of 10,014 feet above the sea; and if we allow the length of course so far to be 100 miles, and the elevation of the source to exceed 17,000[6] feet, the slope of the channel is not less than sixty-nine feet per mile. J. G. Gerard, in his passage from Kulu to Ladak, came upon the stream at an elevation of 13,500[7] feet. From the confluence of the Para, the Spiti or Li flows about twenty miles in a direction nearly due south, to its confluence with the Sutlej, receiving in that interval several feeders, of which the principal are the Yoolang and Leepak, from the west; and by these accessions becomes a very considerable stream, measuring in one part of its course, at Leeo, about six miles from the Sutlej, in width 274[8] feet, the current being very rapid, and the body of water great. The confluence of the Li and Sutlej, in lat. 31° 48′, long. 78° 41′, and at an elevation of 8,494 feet above the sea, is described by Gerard as very striking. "The character of the gulf at the confluence is certainly one of the wonders of the world. The flanks of the passage are solid granite, stratified as before observed, and seem perfectly mural. The contrast between the two streams is striking: the Li issues forth from its almost subterraneous concealment in a calm blue deep body, to meet the Sutlej; but the salutation is scarcely received, before it is grasped in the embrace of its impetuous consort."[9] The noise made by the collision of the two streams, and echoed by the surrounding heights, is completely stunning.

[6] As. Res. xviii. 270, 271.

[7] Id. 269.

[8] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 198.

[9] Id. ii. 147, 148.

as the water of the Para is fresh, and that of the lake, according to the account of both Trebeck[6] and J. G. Gerard,[7] brackish, it could scarcely give issue to the stream; and such indeed is the reiterated evidence of the last-quoted traveller: "Chumoreril has likewise[8] no efflux." "The waters of Chumoreril, as might be expected from their having no drain, are unfit to drink.[9] Neither this, nor the other lake [Thogji Chenmo], has any efflux."[1] The point, however, has been finally set at rest by a recent traveller, who visited the lake, and discovered that the Pirse, a considerable feeder of the Para, sends a portion of its waters into the lake and the remainder into the Para; so that "the old idea that the lake actually formed the source of the river, obtained by Herbert and others from distant inquiries, and still figuring on most English maps, though not strictly correct, is thus founded on geographical facts; and a careless observer might mistake the southern branch of the Pirse river for an effluent of the lake."[2]

[6] Moorcroft, ii. 51.

[7] As. Res. xviii. part ii. 259.

[8] As. Res. ut supra, 259, 260.

[9] Id. ib.

[1] As. Jour. May-Aug. 1831, p. 91.

[2] Journal Roy. Geog. Soc.—Strachey, on Physical Geography of Western Tibet.

Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 22.
F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, iv. 288.
Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 246.

LIDUR, a river of Cashmere, is one of the feeders of the Behut or Jhelum, and by some considered the principal of the streams which unite to form its volume. It rises on the southern slope of the mountain bounding Cashmere on the north-east, in lat. 34° 8′, long. 75° 48′, and at an elevation of probably not less than 14,000 feet. Its current is in consequence very rapid until it reaches the alluvial tract in the bottom of the valley, where it becomes a dull and muddy stream. After a course of about forty-five miles in a south-westerly direction, it falls into the Jhelum, about five miles below Islamabad, in lat. 33° 45′, long. 75° 16′. At the confluence, the volume of water of the Lidur is scarcely inferior to that of the Jhelum.

LILAJUN RIVER, a tributary of the Ganges, rises in lat. 23° 35′, long. 84° 21′. Taking a northerly direction for eighty miles through the British district of Ramgurh, sixty miles through Behar, and twenty-five miles through Patna, it makes a bend eastward, and, flowing for sixty-five miles parallel to the Ganges, forms a junction with that river in lat. 25° 16′, long. 86° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Butter, Topog. of Oudh, 129.

LILHA.[1]—A town in the territory of Oude, situate on the left bank of the Gumtee, 40 miles S.E. of Lucknow. Its principal business[2] is in grain, cotton, and dyeing. Lat. 26° 35′, long. 81° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 55.

LILLUM,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a halting-ground on the route up the course of the river Goree, and by the Unta Dhoora Pass, from Almorah fort to Hiundes or South-western Tibet, 102[2] miles N.E. of Almorah. There is only one house at the place, and no provisions are procurable; but there is an encamping-ground near a stream of water. Above this encamping-ground the route into Hiundes cannot be depended on as free from snow before May, and closes in November. Lat. 30° 9′, long. 80° 15′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
Barr, March from Delhi to Cabul, 20.

LILOKHERI,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the route from Kurnal to Loodiana, and 12 miles N.W. of the former town. It is situate near the right bank of the Chitang river or torrent, and is a meanly-built place, surrounded by a mud wall, within the inclosure of which are two or three lofty watch-towers, which overlook the surrounding country. There is a

good supply of water from a tank and wells, and the road in this part of the route is good. This village[2] is the principal place of a small district belonging to a chief of the protected Sikhs, and yielding him an annual revenue estimated at 400*l.* sterling. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 975[3] miles. Lat. 29° 50′, long. 76° 59′.

[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 281.

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172.

LIMRA,[1] in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town in the district of Gohilwar, situate on a small river, which, forty miles eastward, falls into the Gulf of Cambay. It is the principal place of a subdivision containing[2] five villages, and paying an annual tribute of 1,139 Ahmedabad sicca rupees to the Guicowar, and of 300 to the nawaub of Joonagurh. Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W., 105 miles; Baroda, S.W., 110; Surat, N.W., 90; Bombay, N.W., 210. Lat. 21° 47′, long. 71° 37′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Jacob, Report on Katteewar, 68.

LIMREE,[1] in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town situate in the prant or district of Jhalawar, on the river Bogwara, tributary to the Muchu. It was formerly fortified, but the rampart inclosing it is fast going to ruin.[2] The town, however, is extensive, and noted for the number of wealthy capitalists residing in it. The tallook or subdivision annexed to it contains[3] forty towns and villages, a population of 9,040, and pays an annual tribute of about 1,994*l.* to the British government. The chief is a Rajpoot. Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W., 65 miles; Baroda, W., 90; Bombay, N.W., 265. Lat. 22° 33′, long. 71° 47′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Clunes, Appendix to Itinerary of Western India, 53.

[3] Jacob, Report on Katteewar, 42.

LINGAGERRY.—A town in a detached portion of the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, 102 miles W.N.W. of Masulipatam. Lat. 16° 53′, long. 79° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LINGARA.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 54 miles W. by S. of Ellichpoor. Lat. 21°, long. 76° 48′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LINGAROO.—A town in the native state of Nepal, eight miles from the left bank of the Kalee river, and 77 miles E.N.E. from Almora. Lat. 29° 56′, long. 80° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LINGASAGOOR.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate nine miles N.E. of Moodgul. Lat. 16° 5′ long. 76° 34′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LINGO.—A town in the native state of Sikhim, situate on the right bank of the Teesta river, and 34 miles N. by E. from Darjeeling. Lat. 27° 30′, long. 88° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LINGUMPURRO.—A town in the British district of Rajahmundry, presidency of Madras, 18 miles N. by W. of Samulkottah. Lat. 17° 18′, long. 82° 11′.

Gerard, Koonawur, iii. No. 44, Table at the end of vol.

LINGWAR, in Bussahir, a village close to the right bank of the Pabur, and a little below the confluence of the Sipoon. Elevation above the sea 8,759 feet. Lat. 31° 18′, long. 78° 1′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LINYA.—A town in the British province of Tenasserim, presidency of Bengal, 48 miles S. by E. of Tenasserim. Lat. 11° 27′, long. 99° 13′.

LINYA, a river of the Mergui district of the Tenasserim provinces, rises in lat. 11° 17′, long. 99° 13′, on the western slope of the mountains forming the eastern boundary of those territories, and flowing first in a northern direction for twenty-five miles, and subsequently north-west for thirty-eight miles, falls into the Indian Ocean, in lat. 11° 44′, long. 98° 56′.

LIO, in Bussahir, a village of the district of Koonawur, is situate on a small rocky eminence, amidst an alluvial expanse of moderate extent, on the right bank of the Li, or river of Spiti, and at the confluence of the Lipak, a considerable torrent[1] flowing from the west. This fertile expanse is surrounded by precipices of granite, which shelter it from violent winds, and, reverberating the rays of the sun, cause the climate to have a high temperature, comparatively with the latitude and great elevation; so that Gerard observes: "From[2] this the climate acquires a delicious softness; the productions are varied; and we are regaled as in a garden, amidst piles of granite, clay, parched mountain-ranges, and eternal snow." In consequence of this favourable temperature and the fertility of the soil, there are yearly two harvests,—the first of barley and wheat, the latter of buckwheat, pulse, and millet. The whole surface at the same time presents the appearance of a fine orchard of apricots, from the profusion and luxuriance of those trees. Hutton[3] considers that this level space formerly was the bed of a mountain lake, and that the different elevations of the water may be traced in the horizontal banks of shingle on the sides of the mountains, far above the present level of the river. At the east of the village is an isolated rock, sixty feet high, and surmounted by

[1] Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 366.

[2] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 196.

[3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 940—Journ. of a Trip through Kunawur.

a fort, now in ruins. The population of the village consists of twenty Tartar families, votaries of Lamaism, and a few nuns of the same persuasion. The bed of the Li, or river of Spiti, is here 9,000 feet, that of the village 9,362 feet above the sea, from which this spot is, by the continuous course of the Sutluj and Indus, distant above 1,100 miles; yet even here it is a rapid unfordable river, 277[4] feet wide. Lat. 31° 53′, long. 78° 37′.

[4] Lloyd and Gerard, ii. 198.

LIPI, in Bussahir, a village of the district of Koonawar, is situate in a sheltered recess of a dell, near the left bank[1] of the Titi, a considerable stream, which, about four miles below, falls into the Sutluj. It is surrounded by orchards and vineyards, producing large fine[2] grapes. The houses are all compactly built of fir. The Titi is here joined by the Pejur, a large and rapid torrent, up the course of which a route, proceeding in a north-west direction about fifteen miles, near the source, traverses the Lipi Pass into Spiti, which, though very elevated, can be crossed with ease by loaded yaks and horses, in consequence of the gradual slope of the road. This pass, according to the rather incredible account of Gerard, has been deserted on account of its convenience. "When the inhabitants of Bussahir and Spiti were at war, on account of its easy access, the villages nearest it on each side were plundered, and the flocks carried off so constantly, that they were deserted for many years; and on the conclusion of peace, it was agreed by both parties that no one in future should travel by this road; so there has been no communication by it for almost fifty years."[3] The village has an elevation of 8,700 feet[4] above the sea. Lat. 31° 39′, long. 78° 26′.

[1] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Kunawur, ii. 266. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 927 — Hutton, Trip through Kunawur.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 383 — Gerard, Journ to Shipke.
[3] Gerard, Koonawur, 52.
[4] Lloyd and Gerard, ii. 266.

LIPU KETHAN, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a very difficult pass on the southern frontier of the Bhotia subdivision of Juwahir. The route here is inclosed between the shoulder of one of the Himalaya mountains, rising on the western, and the rapid course of the river Goree on the eastern side; and the painful path lies over large fragments of rocks, the peril of the traveller being heightened by the frequent fall of masses dislodged from the impending cliffs, either by the inclement weather or by earthquakes, not unfrequent in this region. On the right, when Webb passed in the end of May, 1817, a crag,

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon Surv.

shaken down by a shock of earthquake, destroyed a trading party of men, with a large train of goats. Elevation above the sea 9,127 feet. Lat. 30° 10′, long. 80° 17′.

[1] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, i. 237, 239. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837, p. 916 —Hutton, Trip to the Burenda Pass.

LITI, in Bussahir, a torrent on the southern declivity of the Burenda Pass, flowing, during the warm season, from a vast mass of snow, nearly filling the glen above the source. It is remarkable for a fine waterfall, where the stream "rolls[1] over a broken ridge of fine-grained gneiss, in a noble cascade, and is immediately buried beneath a bed of snow." Here is a bungalow or hut to shelter travellers: elevation above the sea 11,692 feet. Lat. 31° 21′, long. 78° 8′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Surveyor-general's Map.

LOAN,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Nundeejah, a feeder of the Goree. Elevation above the sea 12,228 feet.[2] Lat. 30° 20′, long. 80° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LOANAR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 42 miles E. by N. from Jaulnah, and 109 miles S.W. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 19° 58′, long. 76° 35′.

LOAR.—A town in the province of Guzerat, or the dominions of the Guicowar, situate 96 miles S.S.E. from Rajkote, and 170 miles S.W. by S. from Ahmedabad. Lat. 20° 58′, long. 71° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LOAWUN.—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, 71 miles N.E. by E. of Dinapoor. Lat. 26° 10′, long. 86° 5′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LOCAPILLY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 22 miles E.N.E. from the left bank of the Beemah river, and 79 miles S.W. by W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 16° 50′, long. 77° 30′.

LODEEKAW.—A town in the province of Guzerat, or the dominions of the Guicowar, situate 17 miles S.W. by S. from Rajkote, and 140 miles S.W. by W. from Ahmedabad. Lat. 22° 8′, long. 70° 41′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LODELL.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 93 miles N.E. by E. from Hyderabad, and 138 miles N.N.W. from Guntoor. Lat. 18° 7′, long. 79° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LODHO, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village situate on

the cross route from Coel to Khyr, and eight miles S.E. of the latter, 55 miles N. of Agra. Lat. 27° 54′, long. 78° 3′.

LOGAON.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate nine miles S.W. from the right bank of the Godavery, and 117 miles N.W. by N. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 49′, long. 77° 38′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LOGASSI, or LUGASI,[1] in Bundelcund, a town, the principal place of a small raj or principality of the same name. It is on the route from Calpee to Jubbulpore, 86 miles S. of the former,[2] 183 N. of the latter. Supplies may be had, but water is rather scarce in the dry season. Here is a bazar, and a small fort[3] commands the town. The raj of which it is the principal place "yields a revenue[4] of 15,000 rupees; is stated to comprise an area of twenty-nine square miles, and to contain eleven villages, with a population of 3,500 souls. The jagheerdar maintains a force of fifteen horse and 125 foot." According to Spry,[5] the rajah is of ancient Bundela lineage. He was acknowledged by the British government in 1808,[6] by sunnud or written grant, in which he is stated to be "of the Boondelah caste, and one of the chieftains of rank of the province of Bundelcund;" and his possessions are guaranteed to him rent-free, on condition "of obedience and submission to the government." The town of Logassi is in lat. 25° 4′, long. 79° 39′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 115.
[3] Spry, Modern India, i. 143.
[4] D'Cruz, Pol. Relations, 57.
[5] Ut supra, i. 136.
[6] D'Cruz, 232.

LOGHUR.—A hill fort in the British district of Poona, presidency of Bombay, distant N.W. from Poona 26 miles, S.E. from Bombay 43 miles. Lat. 18° 42′, long. 73° 31′.

LOHADUGGA,[1] in the British district of Chota Nagpore, presidency of Bengal, a military cantonment on the route from Hazareebagh to the city of Nagpore,[2] 82 miles S.W. of the former, 492 N.E. of the latter. It is the sudder or principal station of an assistant to the commissioner for Chota Nagpore and political agent for the south-west frontier of Bengal. Notwithstanding its importance in this respect, and that it has a jail[3] and some other buildings for the use of the civil power, it is a very inconsiderable place. An annual fair has been established in the district of Lohadugga, on the banks of the Soobunreeka, near the frontier of Hazareebagh and Singhboom, with every prospect of success.[4] Lat. 23° 26′, long. 84° 46′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 200.
[3] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 227. Bengal Jud. Disp. 1 May, 1849.
[4] India Pol. Disp 2 Jan. 1852.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LOHAGURRE.—A town in the British district of Jessore, presidency of Bengal, 91 miles E.N.E. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 3′, long. 89° 46′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Prinsep, Steam Navigation in British India, 52.

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 162.

LOHAIN, or LOWAN,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, six miles below the city of Allahabad. Abreast of it, the river in the dry season is very shallow,[2] with a rapid current and a sandy bottom, causing great difficulty and obstruction to the navigation in the dry season, especially to craft proceeding upwards. Distance N.W. from Calcutta, by the river, 802 miles.[3] Lat. 25° 22′, long. 81° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LOHANEE, in the British district Hurriana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village situate on the eastern frontier, towards Dadree. Lat. 28° 42′, long. 76° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LOHARA.—A town in the British district of Candeish, presidency of Bombay, 70 miles E.N.E. of Malligaum. Lat. 20° 42′, long. 75° 32′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LOHARAPALLEE.—A town on the south-west frontier of Bengal, in the British district of Sumbulpoor, situate 45 miles W. by S. of Sumbulpoor. Lat. 21° 18′, long. 83° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LOHAREE.—A town in the British district of Beerboom, presidency of Bengal, 171 miles N.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 24° 13′, long. 86° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LOHAREE.—A village in the British district Hurriana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 29° 15′, long. 76° 8′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv. As. Res. xiv. 75 — —Hodgson, Surv. of the Ganges and Jumna.

LOHAREE NAIG,[1] in Gurhwal, a stupendous rapid or succession of falls on the Bhageerettee, as the Ganges is called in the upper part of its course. At this point the river is more obstructed than in any part of the course, and here the torrent tears its way over enormous masses of rock, that have fallen into it from the mural precipice forming its left bank. That precipice is a huge cliff of solid granite, which appears to have been undermined at its foot by the stream, so that the lower part has fallen into the channel, while the summit overhangs the vacuity thus formed, through which the river rushes. The pile of shattered fragments extends for about a quarter of a mile; and through and over them the river forces its way in

a succession of cascades. "The scene," observes Hodgson,[2] "is full of sublimity and wildness, and the roar of the water is astounding." Lower down, on the right bank, has been another slip of the mountain, but of inferior magnitude. Above the fall, the river is crossed by a sanga or wooden bridge, sixteen paces long, and twenty-five feet above the stream. Elevation of the bridge above the sea 7,389[3] feet. Lat. 30° 57′, long. 78° 44′.

[2] Ut supra, 76.

[3] As. Res. xiv. 152—Hodgson, ut supra.

LOHARGAON,[1] * in the territory of Bundelcund, a village with bazar, on the route from Allahabad to Sagar, by Rewa, 198 miles[2] S.W. of Allahabad. It is situate on a calcareous[3] formation, in a slightly depressed tract, between two ranges, styled by Franklin the Punna and the Bandair Hills. Adam[4] supposes this depressed tract to have been an extensive basin, at one time filled by the water of the river Cane, which, having worn a way for itself northwards through the Punna range, left the alluvial bed of the lake dry. Here was formerly a British military[5] station, to maintain the communication between Bundelcund and the posts in Nagpoor. When Fitzclarence[6] visited it in 1817, the force consisted of five companies of native infantry, 120 Rohilla irregular horse, and two six-pounders. The troops have been withdrawn, and when Jacquemont[7] passed in 1830, the place was a scene of desolation. Water is obtainable from a tank and two wells of the depth of forty feet, but is rather scanty in the dry season. The jaghiredar of Behut, a town on the river Dhasan, 90 miles to the north-west, holds[8] also the mowza or rural district of Lohargaon from the East-India Company, subject to an annual payment of 1,400 rupees. Elevation above the sea 1,260[9] feet. Lat. 24° 29′, long. 80° 24′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 40.

[3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 406—Adam, Geol. of Bundelcund. As. Res. xviii 28—Franklin, Geol. of Bundelkhand.

[4] Ut supra, 407.

[5] Prinsep, Transacts. in India, i. 407. Blacker, Mahratta War, 55.

[6] Journ. 67.

[7] Voyages. iii. 396.

[8] D'Cruz, Pol. Relations, 49.

[9] Franklin, ut supra, 42, 45.

LOHAROO.[1]—A jaghire or feudal dependency, subject to the lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Hurriana; on the east by the jaghire of Jujhur; on the south and south-west by Shekhawuttee; and on the west by Beekaneer and Hurriana. It lies between lat. 28° 22′—28° 50′, long. 75° 44′—76°, and has an area of about 200 square miles,[2] with a population of 18,000 inhabitants. On the expulsion of the Mahrattas by Lord Lake from the Delhi territory, in the early

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Parliamentary Return, 1851.

* Blacksmith's-town; from Lohar, "blacksmith," and Ganw, "town."

part of the present century, Loharoo was, with some other districts, transferred by him to the chief of Alwur, who granted[3] it to his vakeel or agent, Nawaub Ahmud Buksh Khan. At the same time, Lord Lake conferred the district of Ferozepore, south of Delhi, on the vakeel; on whose death those possessions descended to his son Shumsooddeen Khan. That person was, in 1836,[4] hanged at Delhi, for procuring the murder of Mr. William Fraser, the British political agent there; and his possessions being forfeited, the supreme government conferred Loharoo on his brothers Ameen-ood-deen Khan and Zeeaooddeen Khan. The jaghire is ruled by the elder brother, Ameen-ood-deen, who pays his brother an allowance of 1,800*l.* per annum, as an equivalent for half the net revenues of the estate.[5] Loharoo, the principal place, is in lat. 28° 24′, long. 75° 52′.

[3] De Cruz, Pol. Relations, 82.

[4] Bacon, First Impressions, ii. 275. As. Journ. March, 1836, p. 196; April, 1836, p. 263.

[5] India Pol. Disp. 15 May, 1850. Id. 18 Feb. 1852.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LOHARSING.—A town in the British district of Darjeeling, presidency of Bengal, 38 miles S.W. by S. of Darjeeling. Lat. 26° 32′, long. 88° 6′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LOHATEH.—A town of the Deccan, in the territory of Nagpoor or Berar, situate 130 miles E.S.E. from Nagpoor, and 170 miles S. from Ramgur. Lat. 20° 23′, long. 80° 59′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 301.

LOHAWUT, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route, *viâ* Nagor, from Jessulmere to Nusseerabad, and 178 miles W. of the latter. It has two wells 310 feet deep, the water from one of which is good, from the other indifferent. The road to the east is heavy, passing among sandhills and thin jungle; to the west it is hard and stony. Lat. 26° 59′, long. 72° 42′.

LOHGURH,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the route from Loodiana to Ferozpoor, and 38 miles W. of the former town. It is situate five miles from the left bank of the Sutlej, in an open level country, partially cultivated, and well supplied with water. The road in this part of the route is in general good, but in some places sandy, yet not presenting serious difficulties for the passage of guns or carriages. Distance N.W. from Calcutta 1,127 miles.[2] Lat. 30° 59′, long. 75° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 173, 225.

LOHI,[1] in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town or village on the route from the cantonment of Meerut to that of Muttra, and 23 miles[2] N. of the latter. Water is obtained

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 237.

from wells, and supplies may be had in abundance. The road in this part of the route is rather good, the country open and well cultivated. Lat. 27° 47′, long. 77° 51′.

LOHIA, in the jaghire of Rampoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Moradabad, and 29 miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, and passes through an open, level, fertile, and highly-cultivated country. Lat. 28° 38′, long. 79° 12′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 85.

LOHSUL.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Shekawutee, 67 miles N. by E. from Ajmeer, and 62 miles N.W. by W. from Jeypoor. Lat. 27° 23′, long. 75° 2′.

LOHUGHAT, or RIKHESUR,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a cantonment for troops stationed to defend the frontier towards Nepal. It is situate on the left bank of the Lohu, a small river, which, taking a south-easterly direction, about twenty miles[2] farther down falls into the Gagra or Kalee river, in lat. 29° 20′, long. 80° 21′. Hence the name, signifying ghat, ferry, or pass, of the Lohu.[3] It is open on the west to the extreme extent of the valley in that direction (about two miles), but on the other sides inclosed by mountains rising above it from 1,000 to 1,500 feet high, with very precipitous sides, yet mostly covered with vegetation. There is an abundant supply of fine water from springs and streams. There are here a bazar, stores, and bungalows or cottages for the accommodation of those connected with the cantonment, which was formerly at Champawut, three miles farther south, but removed to its present position, which is much more salubrious. The hospital stands on a well-chosen site, and is large, airy, and well built of stone, and roofed with slate, and is surrounded by a wide open veranda. The periodical rains are heavy from the early part of June to the end of September, and rain is frequent throughout the year, so that the streams are well supplied; notwithstanding which the atmosphere is at other times dry, and fogs are rare. Thunder-storms are frequent during the hot weather. Dollard,[4] from his observations in 1835 and 1836, states the mean temperature of the year, at noon, at 65°; the lowest temperature at 30°, to which the thermometer fell at various times in

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C Trigon. Surv.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 87.

[3] Dollard, Med. Top. of Kalee Kemaon, 3.

[4] Ut supra, 9.

January and February, 1836: the highest temperature was in May, and amounted to 82°. At noon, the mean temperature was, in April, 1835, 68°; May, 74°; June, 73°; July, 73°; August, 73°; September, 72°; October, 68°; November, 59°; December, 47°; January, 1836, 51°; February, 52°; March, 66°. The climate is considered as generally wholesome, though new-comers sometimes suffer from loss of appetite and acidity of stomach. The diseases most observable are fevers of intermittent type, rheumatism, dysentery, and goitre, or chronic enlargement of the thyroid gland. The filthy habits of the natives are prolific causes of disease. The natives suffer from ophthalmia of so malignant a sort as to destroy the sight in a couple of days.[5] Elevation above the sea, of the cantonment, 5,562 feet. Distance S.E. from Almora 30 miles. Lat. 29° 24′, long. 80° 9′.

[5] Dollard, 3.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LOHURKOT, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Almora to Bareilly, 11 miles S.S.W. of the former. Lat. 29° 27′, long. 79° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LOJAY, in the native state of Korea, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, a town among the mountains of Gondwana, 50 miles W. of the ruined town of Sirjooja, 120 S. of Mirzapoor, 430 W. of Calcutta by Hazaribagh. Lat. 23° 10′, long. 82° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LOKAPOOR.—A town in the Southern Mahratta jaghire of Moodhull, presidency of Bombay, situate 61 miles E.N.E. from Belgaum, and 56 miles N.E. by N. from Dharwar. Lat. 16° 10′, long. 75° 25′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LOKMANPORE.—A town in the British district of Bhagulpore, presidency of Bengal, 22 miles N.E. by N. of Bhagulpore. Lat. 25° 27′, long. 86° 57′.

Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 160.

LOLAB.—A long narrow valley, embosomed in the mountains forming the northern boundary of Cashmere. It in one place has a large level circular expansion, about five and a half miles in diameter, described by Vigne as realizing all that the imagination can picture of quietude and retirement. In the centre is a morass, which appears to have been once a lake; the sides are verdant, and overgrown in many places with jungle. "It seems to be a sort of *Nephelococcygia*, or metropolis for the birds of Cashmere, which every evening congregate here in vast numbers. Ravens, crows, and jackdaws appear in

great flocks in the air above the tops of the inclosing mountain, and all moving towards Lolab. As soon as they are sufficiently near their resting-place, they dart down with surprising rapidity, and alight in such countless numbers as literally to blacken the ground. Lolab valley is drained by a small river of the same name, which, rising in the expansion just mentioned, holds a circuitous course, first in a westerly, and then in a south-easterly direction, and at the distance of about thirty-five miles from its source, under the name of Pohru, falls into the Jhelum, in lat. 34° 15′, long. 74° 36′. The singular place of concourse for birds is in lat. 33° 32′, long. 74° 43′.

LOLL BAZAR,[1]* in the territory of Cooch Behar, a town on the north-western route from Rungpoor to Cooch Behar, 26 miles N. of former, and 20 S.W. of latter. The ruined city of Komotapoor, a "most stupendous monument of rude labour," was situate near this place, on the west or right bank of the Dhorla. The river has shifted its course further east, but the old channel, which now occupies the east side of the old city, shows that formerly it was of great magnitude. Buchanan gives the following account of the result of a survey made by himself:—"The city[2] is of an oblong form, and, so far as I could judge by riding round it on the inside of the inner ditch, is in that line about nineteen miles in circumference, of which, perhaps, five were defended by the Dhorla. The remainder was fortified by an immense bank of earth and by a double ditch. The earth from the inner ditch seems to have formed the rampart, and that from the outer ditch was thrown towards the country, so as to form a sort of glacis, but without a covered way. By this means, the rampart and the outer ditch were made of the greatest possible dimensions, with perhaps the smallest labour; nor in such a kind of fortification would the inner ditch be useless." The rampart is now about 130 feet wide, and from twenty to thirty feet in perpendicular height, but probably was formerly much higher: it is formed of earth, and does not appear to have been faced with brick, though there are indications that it was originally crowned by a parapet of that material. The outer ditch is 250 feet wide, and though, from the present state of the works, its original

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, iii. 426.

2 Id. ib.

* Lalbazar, Red-market; from Lal, "red," and Bazar, "market."

depth cannot be ascertained, it must have been very considerable, as may be concluded from the great mass of earth thrown out of it towards the country. The works indicate great ignorance of the principles of fortification, as they run in straight lines of very unequal lengths, and have no towers, bastions, or other flanking defences. There are three gateways, and the ruins of a fourth; and outside the vast inclosure are numerous ruins of large buildings. Outside the northern rampart is a fortified inclosure of nearly a mile square, said to be the site of the minister's palace. In the middle of the town was the citadel, or residence of the rajah, 1,880 feet in length from north to south, and 1,860 in breadth from east to west, surrounded by a brick rampart, outside of which was a ditch, and beyond both a rampart of earth. Throughout the area of this ruined city are numerous ruins of tanks and large buildings: those various works are considered to be of rather recent date. Nilambar, the last rajah of Komotapoor, was conquered by Shah Hussain, the Mussulman sovereign of Bengal;[3] and immediately outside the town, the remains of the fortified camp of the invaders are visible. The name of this enormous ruined city is derived from Kamata, regarded as the goddess of desire, who was considered peculiarly to favour it. Loll Bazar is but an inconsiderable place; it is situate in lat. 26° 4′, long. 89° 18′.

[3] Stewart, History of Bengal, 110. Ferishta, iv. 349.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 445.

LOLL BAZAR, in the British district of Bogra, presidency of Bengal, a small town, the locality of a thannah or police establishment, situate on the river Jabuna, near the northern frontier, towards the British district Dinajpoor. Distance from the town of Bogra, N.W., 30 miles; from Calcutta, N.E., 180; from Berhampur, N.E., 90. Lat. 25° 7′, long. 89° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LOMYNE.—A town in the British province of Tenasserim, presidency of Bengal, 71 miles S.S.E. of Moulmein. Lat. 15° 30′, long. 98° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LONEE, in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of Agra, presidency of Bengal, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in lat. 28° 45′, long. 77° 21′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LONERE.—A town in the British district of Candeish, presidency of Bombay, 23 miles E.N.E. of Malligaum. Lat. 20° 29′, long. 74° 10′.

LONEY.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 33 miles S. by E. of Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 44′, long. 77° 43′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LONJEEGOORA.—A town on the south-west frontier of Bengal, in the native state of Calahandy, 31 miles E.S.E. from Joonnagudda, and 81 miles W. by S. from Goomsoor. Lat. 19° 41′, long. 83° 27′.

LOODAOWLEE, in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the city of Agra to Etawa, and 26 miles N.W. of the latter. Lat. 27° 3′, long. 78° 46′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LOODHOWA,[1] in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allyghur to that of Mynpooree, and 18[2] miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 46′, long. 78° 21′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 49.

LOODHUN, in the Punjab, a village situate on a water-course connected with the river Ghara, from the right bank of which it is distant about four miles, and sixty miles south-east of Mooltan. Lat. 29° 51′, long. 72° 27′. Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 160.

LOODIANA.—A British district, forming part of what are called the Cis-Sutlej territories, and named after the chief place within it. It is bounded on the north by the Julindeh Dooab, from which it is separated by the Sutluj river; on the east by the British district of Umballa; on the south by the native territories of Patteala and other protected Sikh chiefs; and on the west by the British district of Ferozpore: it lies between lat. 30° 34′—31° 2′, long. 76° 25′, and has an area estimated at 725 square miles. It was, however, the opinion of the deputy[1] commissioner, in 1848, that this estimate was considerably under the fact, though there then existed no adequate means for correcting it. The population is returned at something under 121,000;[2] but here also there appears to have been error committed, the number being that of males only, distinguished into cultivators and non-cultivators.

A part of this district lapsed to the British government on the failure of heirs in 1836.[3] The remainder came into its possession from escheats at different periods, during the years

[1] Shakespear, Mem. on Statistics of N.W. Prov. 1848, p. 180.
[2] Ibid.
[3] India Pol. Disp. 7 Feb. 1838.

1846 and 1847. The district also received some increase on the dismemberment of the district of Wudnee, and the transfer of its territory to others lying adjacent.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Jacquemont, Voyages, v. 33. Tieffenthaler, Description de l'Inde (by Bernouilli), i. 113.

[3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1840, p. 691 —Baker, Report of Levels between Jumna and Sutlej.

[4] Mackeson, ut supra, 170.

[5] Id. 169.

[6] Jacquemont, ut supra, 33.

LOODIANA,[1]* a town of Sirhind, the chief place of the British district bearing the same name, is so called in consequence of having been founded and principally inhabited by the Lodi† tribe of Afghans.[2] It is situate on the western brow of an abrupt[3] bluff, rising about thirty feet above the nullah or watercourse, which, having its source near Ropur, and running west for about fifty miles, in some degree parallel to the Sutlej, falls into it at Wallipura, fifteen miles below the fort. The greater part of the course of this nullah was formerly the channel of the Sutlej, which now flows between four and five miles farther north. "The slip of land between it [the nullah] and the present channel of the Sutlej varies in breadth from eight to two miles, and less; it is low, and much intersected with nullahs, most of which are without water during the greater part of the year; but their beds and banks retain a degree of moisture when the rest of the country is parched and dried up, and afford an abundant supply of grass of good quality within a convenient distance from the cantonment of the troops."[4] The nullah is navigable from Loodiana to the Sutlej for boats fifty feet long, twelve feet wide, drawing two and a half feet water, and carrying from 250 to 300 maunds,[5] or nine or ten tons. It is an ill-built town,[6] without a wall, but having a fort on the north side, situate on the bluff rising over the nullah. It was built about 1808, but is of no great strength. The population consists chiefly of Mahomedans, but there is no mosque of any note: still it is a thriving place, its residents including several capitalists; among whom are bankers corresponding with Amritsir, Lahore, Jagadri, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Cashmere, Attock, Peshawur, Caubool, and Herat; and as it lies on one of the principal routes from Delhi to Lahore and Northern Afghanistan, a considerable transit-trade passes through it and over the Sutlej at Filor. The greater part of the inhabitants are weavers, who manufacture a coarse and very strong cotton cloth, suitable for

[1] Ferishta, iv. 629.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng 1837— Wa le, Voyage down the Sutlej.

* The Ladhana of Briggs.[1]

† Ferishta[2] states that the Lodi and Sur tribes of Afghan spring respectively from two brothers.

the clothing of the lower orders, or for tent-cloths, and brought to market at a very low price. A still more important branch of industry is the manufacture of shawls, conducted by Cashmirians, of whom there are above 1,000, employed in about 400 shops. The pushur or shawl-wool used here, is obtained from Rampoor, in Bussahir, whither it is brought from Tibet. A pair of shawls three yards long and a yard and a quarter wide are sold for 14*l.*; and six men are employed for three months and a half on their manufacture. The finest quality is made only when bespoken; such a pair, of the same size as the former, cost 25*l.*, and require the labour of six men for six months. The quality even of these last is greatly inferior to that of the shawls made at Cashmere, and they would not easily find a sale in Europe, but are readily disposed of in India, in consequence of their greater cheapness. The population of Loodiana has been estimated at about 20,000: it has an unfavourable character in point of morals, and there are said to be 3,000[7] women publicly and avowedly of dissolute life, the majority of whom, however, are slaves, bought for the purpose of yielding gain to their owners, by the practice of their wretched occupation.

[7] Jacquemont, v. 47.

Loodiana, in consequence of its position on one of the great routes from Delhi to the Punjaub, has long been an important place in a military point of view. One of the most formidable hurricanes which had visited the locality within the memory of man, occurred at Loodiana in 1846, causing great loss of life and the total destruction of the barracks occupied by the Queen's troops.[8] Here Shah Zeman Dooranee took refuge for many years, after he had been deposed, deprived of sight, and exiled from Caubul; and his brother Shah Shooja also here found an asylum until his departure in 1838[9] to attempt the recovery of the sovereignty of Afghanistan. Loodiana is distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,102[1] miles. Lat. 30° 55′, long. 75° 54′.

[8] Bengal Military Disp. 24 Feb. 1847.

[9] Hough, Narr. of the Expedition to Affghanistan, 418.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 173.

LOOMBOOEE.—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Muneepoor, 23 miles N.E. by E. from Muneepoor, and 143 miles E. from Jynteeapoor. Lat. 25°, long. 94° 21′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LOONA.—A town in the native state of Cutch, presidency of Bombay, situate two miles S. of the Great Western Runn, and 41 miles N.W. from Bhooj. Lat. 23° 40′, long. 69° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 162. Boileau, Rajwara, 149.
[3] i. 702.
[4] Tod, ut supra, i. 772, 783.
[5] p. 114.
[6] Ut supra, 573.

LOONEE,[1]* or LUNI, a river of Western India, has its extreme source in a marshy[2] tract immediately west of Pokhur, a town in the British district of Ajmeer, and about lat. 26° 37′, long. 74° 46′. It takes a south-westerly course nearly parallel to the base of the Aravulli range, from the north-western declivity of which it receives numerous feeders. Tod[3] crossed the Loonee about lat. 26°, and again near Govindgurh, nearer its source, in lat. 26° 29′, long. 74° 31′. "We crossed a stream half a mile west of Govindghur, called the Saburmati, which, with another, the Sarasrati, joining it, issues from the Poshkur lake. The Saburmati is also called the Loonee: its bed is full of micaceous quartzose rock: the banks are low, and little above the level of the country."[4] Boileau[5] crossed it in lat. 25° 51′, long. 72° 20′, in the beginning of July, when, in consequence of the periodical rains, it "was rushing down with a fierce and turbid stream a quarter of a mile wide, but not very deep." Continuing to flow in a south-westerly direction through the fertile and well-watered tract forming the south-eastern part of the territory of Jodhpoor, it, after a course of about 300 miles, passes into the Runn by two mouths, one in lat. 24° 42′, long. 71° 11′, the other about ten miles more to the south-east, and is lost in that dreary waste. Burnes,[6] in his account of the Runn, states, "But besides these two rivers [Indus and Bunas] we have the Loonee river, flowing from the mountains of Ajmeer into the north-eastern corner of the Runn, at Parcar; and it is doubtful what course its waters would pursue after reaching so low as the island in the Runn called Narrabate. I am inclined to believe that their more probable course would be towards the Indus, across the present Runn, in a direction nearly parallel to that great river, and with which the Parcar hills may have prevented it from effecting a junction higher up; so that they would enter the sea by Lacpat, and not along with the waters of the Bunas by the head of the Gulf of Cutch. Some of our maps have given a dotted line, representing the course of the

[1] Journ. Roy. As. Soc. 1834, p. 579, 1st series—On the Eastern Branch of the Indus.
[2] Tod, ut supra, i. 695.

* Lon in Hindustani signifies "common salt," and Lona, "brackish;" but though part of the country drained by the Loonee abounds in salt, and a saline lake or marsh is situate near its right bank, it does not appear that the river itself is brackish above tide-water. Indeed Burnes[1] intimates the contrary. Tod,[2] however, calls it "the salt river," or "Looni."

Loonee river, as I have now stated; but it must be purely supposititious, as there is no channel now discoverable anywhere throughout it, and I speak from personal observation." Its total length of course is about 320 miles.

LOONEE, in the Damaun, a village on the route from Ghuznee to Dera Ismael Khan, about 35 miles W. of the latter town. It is situate on a branch of the Gomul river. Lat. 31° 50′, long. 70° 12′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LOONGHEE.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irawaddy, and 60 miles N. from Prome. Lat. 19° 39′, long. 94° 59′.

LOPO,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the route from Ferozpoor to Simla, and 58 miles S.E. of the former town. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,087[2] miles. Lat. 30° 38′, long. 75° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 171.

LORAPELLY.—A town in the territory of one of the independent hill tribes of Orissa, situate 70 miles E.S.E. from Sumbulpoor, and 76 miles N.W. from Cuttack. Lat. 21° 10′, long. 85° 3′.

LORGURKARA, in Bhawlpoor, a village on the route from Khanpoor to Subzulcote, and 26 miles N.E. of the latter place. Lat. 28° 22′, long. 70° 16′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LOROO.—A town in the native state of Jushpoor, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, 83 miles N. from Sumbulpoor, and 80 miles S.W. from Lohadugga. Lat. 22° 40′, long. 83° 51′.

LOSUR,[1] in the north-east of the Punjab, a village of Spiti, is situate near the confluence of the Losur river with the river of Peeno. It is the last inhabited spot which travellers find in ascending the course of the latter river, and has an elevation of about 13,400 feet.[2] Above this part of the valley, through which the river flows, the mountains rise in mural cliffs so steep that no snow can rest on their faces, though it lies deeply on their tops, which are for the most part flattened, forming table-lands. The general character of the soil and atmosphere is excessive aridity; but in some places patches of fertility, at the bases of the declivities, are rendered productive by means of irrigation. On one of these slips is situated the village of Losur; and the appearance of this singularly secluded place, as described by Gerard,[3] is far from repulsive. "Lofty as the level of Losur is, there is little in the landscape to

[1] Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 55.
[2] As. Res. xviii. 241—Gerard (J. G.), Observations on the Spiti Valley.
[3] As. Res. xviii. 270.

betray its position, when viewed in summer, embosomed in flourishing crops, and herds of shawlwool-goats. Yaks and horses meet the eye upon the high acclivities of the mountains, and an ardent sunshine keeps the air looming from the effects of mirage." The inhabitants are Tibetans or Tartars, of the Mongolian type, and their complexions are darker than in the low and sultry plains. When the ground is covered with snow, their black figures contrast strikingly and somewhat grotesquely with the dazzling whiteness of the surface on which they move. Losur is in lat. 32° 28′, long. 77° 46′.

LOTOWTEE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, situate on the left bank of the Loonee river, and 51 miles E. from Jodhpoor. Lat. 26° 16′, long. 73° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LOTUL.—A town in the British district of Ramgur, presidency of Bengal, 67 miles W. of Ramgur. Lat. 23° 39′, long. 84° 29′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Survey of Eastern India, ii. 400.

[3] ii 308.

LOTUN,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town near the northern frontier, towards the territory of Nepal. Buchanan[2] describes it as containing only seventy poor huts. The surrounding country is dismal and ill cultivated, consisting either of forest or wastes, producing only long harsh grass, becoming withered early in the dry season. It is, however, a well-watered tract, having many streams; amongst others the Telar, which Buchanan[3] found, where he crossed it, to have "a channel twenty yards wide; and the water, which extends across, reaches in January [dry season] to about mid-thigh, and has a gentle stream. A rope, made of the stems of woody climbing plants, is stretched across, and fixed at each end to a tree; and by this, people in floods draw themselves over, there being no ferry." Distance N. from Gorakhpur 36 miles. Lat. 27° 16′, long. 83° 12′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Jacquemont, Voyages, i 381. As. Journ. first series, vol. xvii. Jan.-July, 1824, p. 21.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 34.

LOUR,[1] in the territory of Rewa, in Baghelcund, a village on the route, by the Kutra Pass, from Allahabad to Jubbulpoor, and 102 miles[2] S.W. of the former. It has water from wells and tanks, but supplies must be collected from the surrounding country, which is undulating, well wooded, extremely beautiful, and cultivated. Elevation above the sea about 1,200 feet. Lat. 24° 40′, long. 81° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LOURTA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor,

46 miles N.W. from Jodhpoor, and 136 miles W. from Ajmeer. Lat. 26° 43′, long. 72° 33′.

LOWAIN, or LOOAHN,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a town on the route from Agra to Nusseerabad, situate 121 miles[2] S.W. of former, 102 N.E. of latter. It has a large bazar, and supplies and water are abundant. Lat. 26° 46′, long. 76° 16′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 20.

LOWAR, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer, a village on the eastern frontier, where it adjoins the territory of Jodpoor. A line drawn from this village in a north-westerly direction on to Khara, on the western frontier, towards Sindh, would nearly bisect the territory of Jessulmeer, and divide the desert tract extending over the northern part from that of comparative fertility in the south. Lowar is in lat. 26° 10′, long. 70° 8′.

Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 279.

LOWJAH,[1] in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Benares to Allahabad, 49 miles[2] E. of the latter, 25 W. of the former. The road in the route is excellent; the country level, wooded, and cultivated. Lat. 25° 15′, long. 82° 39′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 30.

LOWRI.—A town of Bundelcund, in the native state of Chutterpore, situate 119 miles W.S.W. from Allahabad, and 60 miles S. by W. from Humeerpoor. Lat. 25° 8′, long. 80° 3′.

LOWUN, or LOWAH, in the Rajpoot state of Joudpore, a village on the route from Pokhurn to the town of Joudpore, and eight miles E. of the former. It is supplied with water from three tanks, and three wells ninety feet deep. The road in this part of the route is generally very good. Lat. 26° 51′, long. 72° 8′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 299.

LOWUN.—A town of the Deccan, in the territory of Nagpoor or Berar, on the left bank of the Mahanuddy river, and 118 miles W. from Sumbulpoor. Lat. 21° 31′, long. 82° 11′.

LUBOW, or LABAWA,[1] in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Etawa, and 36 miles[2] N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open and cultivated. Lat. 27° 9′, long. 78° 37′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 45.

LUBSA.—See LAKSA.

LUCHAGEER,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieu-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

tenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town, with bazar, situate on the left bank of the Ganges, 776 miles[2] N.W. of Calcutta by the river route, 32 S.E. of the city of Allahabad. Lat. 25° 19′, long. 82° 15′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 162.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LUCHMEENPOOR,* in the British district Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Kasheepoor to Chilkia, four miles N.E. of the former. It is situate at the southern edge of the Terai or marshy forest extending along the southern base of the Sewalik range. Lat. 29° 15′, long. 79° 3′.

LUCHMUNGURH, in the territory of Alwar, under the political management of the Governor-General's agent in Rajpootana, a town, with a fort, near the south-east frontier, towards Bhurtpore. Though now little noticed or known, it was formerly an important and strong place, as Pertab Singh, the Rao rajah of Machery or Alwar, successfully defended[1] himself here against Nuju Khan, until the rainy season compelled that powerful chief to raise the siege. Distance S.W. from Delhi 70 miles. Lat. 27° 23′, long. 76° 56′.

[1] Papers presented to the House of Commons relating to East-India Affairs (Financial and Polit. State of India, 1798-1805): Ordered to be printed, 30th of June, 1806, p. 15.

LUCHMUNGURH,[1] in the Rajpoot territory of Shekhawutee, a handsome town, built on the regular[2] model of Jeypoor. It has a fort, situate on a lofty eminence, and conspicuous over the country. Luchman Singh, from whom it was denominated, founded it in the year 1806. Distance from Delhi, S.W., 154 miles; from Jeypoor, N.W., 74. Lat. 27° 48′, long. 75° 11′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 424.

LUCHMUNPOOR,[1] in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Azimgurh to Sultanpoor cantonment, 56 miles[2] W. of the former, 22 S.E. of the latter. Lat. 26° 5′, long. 82° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 60.

LUCHUWALLA, in the British district of Dehra Doon, a village on the route from Hurdwar to Dehra, and 20 miles N.W. of the former town. It is situate a mile from the right bank of the Soang, from which it is supplied with water, by means of a canal. The road in this part of the route is good, except at a ford across the Suswa, which is stony, and difficult for wheel-carriages. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 945 miles. Lat. 30° 11′, long. 78° 11′.

E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
Garden, Tables of Routes, 52.

* Town of Lachhmi, wife of Vishnu, and goddess of prosperity; from Lachhmi, and Pur, "town."

LUCKEEPOOR.—A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Southern Cachar, presidency of Bengal, situate 18 miles E. of Silchar. Lat. 24° 46′, long. 93° 6′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LUCKI DWAR.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, situate on the left bank of the Toręsha river, and 64 miles E. by S. from Darjeeling. Lat. 26° 52′, long. 89° 19′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LUCKIMPOOR.—A town of Assam, situate in the British district of Luckimpoor, presidency of Bengal, 46 miles N.W. by W. of Seebpoor. The district of which this town is the principal place, contains an area of 2,950 square miles, and a population of 30,000. The town of Luckimpoor is in lat. 27° 19′, long. 94° 3′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LUCKIPOOR.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, situate on the left bank of the Jerdeeker river, and 40 miles E. by S. from Darjeeling. Lat. 26° 57′, long. 88° 55′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LUCKIPOOR.—A town in the British district of Bulloah, presidency of Bengal; 156 miles E. by N. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 57′, long. 90° 50′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LUCKMEEPOOR,[1] in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Futtehghur, and 45 miles[2] S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is very heavy, and bad for wheeled carriages; the country undulating, and with a sandy soil scantily cultivated. Lat. 27° 43′, long. 78° 47′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 46.

LUCKNOUTI.—See GAUR.

LUCKNOW.—A district in the kingdom of Oude, named from the capital. It is bounded on the north by the districts Khairabad and Bahraich; on the east by Bahraich; on the south by Bainswara; and on the south-west by the Ganges, dividing it from the British district of Cawnpore. It contains the following pergunnahs or subdivisions:—1. Rudauli Darybad; 2. Gosaenganj; 3. Dewejahangirabad; 4. Kursi; 5. Sidhaur. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Butter, Topog. of Oudh, 98.

LUCKNOW,[1] * the capital of the kingdom of Oude, is situate on the right or south-west side of the Goomtee, which is

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Lukhnow of the Ayeen Akbery, also of Busawun Lal;[1] Lukhnow of Briggs's Index; Lakhnao of editor of Journ. As. Soc. Beng.;[2] Lukhnow of Prinsep (James); Luknow of the translators of Baber;[3] Lucknow generally of the British writers.

[1] Mem. of Ameer Khan, 12.
[2] 1832, p. 17.
[3] p. 372.

navigable upwards for many[2] miles above the town, and downwards through its whole course to its confluence with the Ganges. Heber, who saw the stream a short time after the close of the rainy season, styles[3] it "broad and rapid;" while Lumsden, at precisely the same time of the year, describes[4] it as "a paltry and narrow stream." It is ill suited for supplying the population with water, as that which it furnishes during the rainy season can scarcely be used, in consequence of the great quantity of yellow clay which it holds suspended; "and when any[5] great mortality prevails at Lucknow, or along the banks of the river, a putrid scum forms on its surface, occasioned by the number of dead bodies thrown into it." At the north-western extremity of the city is a bridge, a substantial structure of masonry;[6] another, to the south-east, is formed of boats. A complete[7] iron bridge was, in 1816, sent out in sections; but the death of the importer having stayed the progress of the undertaking, it long remained suspended, in consequence, it was reported, of the reluctance of the sovereign to complete a project commenced by a predecessor. At length, after the lapse of about thirty years, the bridge was erected,[8] and now forms a conspicuous ornament of the city, as well as a useful addition to the means of transit. The city is represented[9] as displaying a varied, lively, and even brilliant prospect, when viewed from a position elevated above the general height of the buildings. Of the continuous mass of erections which extends for about four miles along the bank, the middle part, being about a third of the whole, is considered to be the ancient city founded[1] by Lakshmana,[2] brother of Rama. It is meanly built, the houses having generally mud walls, with roofs of straw; and many are no better than booths of mats and bamboos, thatched[3] with palm-branches or leaves. The number of brick-built houses is small. With few exceptions, the streets, which are generally sunk[4] ten or twelve feet below the level of the shops on each side, are crooked, and so narrow that in many places an elephant[5] can scarcely pass; and as great numbers of those huge animals are kept by the king and by his courtiers, they are continually forcing their way along these miserable avenues,* to the annoyance and danger of the passengers and shopkeepers.

[2] Spry, Modern India, i. 233. Prinsep, Steam Navigation in British India, 48. Butter, Topog. of Oudh, 11.
[3] Journ. in India, i. 383.
[4] Journey from Meerut to London, 16.
[5] Butter, Topog. of Oudh, 12.
[6] Garden, Tables of Routes, 121. Heber, Journey in India, i. 383. Von Orlich, Travels in India, ii. 95.
[7] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. Jan. 1832, p. 17. Von Orlich, ii. 96.
[8] India Pol. Disp. 10 March, 1847.
[9] Hamilton, E.I. Gazetteer, ii. 130. Roberts, i. 146. Von Orlich, ii. 99.
[1] Tiffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 182.
[2] As. Res. xvii. 590 — Wilson, Description of Select Coins in the Possession of the As. Soc.; also p. 608 of same vol.— Wilson, on the Dionysiacs of Nonnus.
[3] Hodges, Travels in India, 100.
[4] Heber, Journ. in India, i. 376.
[5] Tennant, Indian Recreations, ii. 404.

* Hamilton[1] says, "The Chowk [chauk, or market-place] and one or two

[1] Ut supra, ii. 131.

According to tradition, the stronghold of Lucknow was on an eminence,[6] and was demolished by Aurungzebe, who showed his zeal for Islam by building a mosque upon its site. Adjoining this division, and on the south-east of it, is one more recent, said to have been built principally by Saadat Ali, the Nawaub Vizier, who ruled in Oude from 1798 to 1814. From the division just described, there extends towards the south-east a handsome street, represented to be a mile in length. Heber describes[7] it as "wider than the High Street at Oxford, but having some distant resemblance to it in the colour of its buildings, and Gothic style of the greater part of them." It is called[8] Chinka Bazar, or Chinese Market, and has at each end a handsome gateway. Between this street and the right bank of the Goomtee is the principal residence of the king. The part[9] called Farahbaksh* is towards the river, and has numerous open arcades, as well as apartments, not only commodious and costly, but provided with every contrivance to mitigate the effect of a sultry climate. Gardens well laid out, and kept in high order, are interspersed through this spacious palace, and numerous large wells; while reservoirs lined with marble, and well-supplied fountains, give freshness to the air and vegetation. All, however, within the palace of Lucknow is not of this agreeable character. In exploring the lower apartments of one portion of it, Von Orlich[1] discovered a room hung with black cloth, on which skeletons were painted, and where all sorts of instruments of torture were kept. According to report, refractory inmates of the harem were here confined; and in former days some, it is said, have perished in this gloomy abode.

The part of the city most interesting to a stranger is remote from the royal residence, being separated from it by the ancient and original city, to the north-west of which it is situate. This north-western quarter is stated[2] to have been principally built by Asof-ud-doulah, Nawaub Vizier from 1775 to 1797. Its

[6] Tieffenthaler, i. 183.

[7] Ut supra, i. 376.

[8] Lumsden, 9.

[9] Von Orlich, ii. 106, 107.

[1] ii. 107.

[2] Id. ib.

bazars in its vicinity are good streets." Tennant,[2] however, gives a low impression of the trading opulence of the place, as indicated by outward appearance, observing, that "the show of rich shops and merchandise is remarkably small."

[2] Indian Recreations, ii. 405.

* Delight-giving; from Farah, "delight," and Bakhsh, "affording."

great ornament is the splendid Imambarah,* which, according to its representation in Salt's[2] beautiful view, can scarcely be surpassed in the light and elegant style of architecture. Lord Valentia observes[3] respecting it, "The Imaumbarah, the mosque attached to it, and the gateways that lead to it, are beautiful specimens of this architecture (light, elegant, but fantastic). From the brilliant white of the composition, and the minute delicacy of the workmanship, an enthusiast might suppose that genii had been the artificers;" and Heber, a critic of high authority on such subjects, observes,[4] "I have never seen an architectural view which pleased me more, from its richness and variety, as well as the proportions and general good taste of its principal features." It opens on the Hasanabad,† a broad street, running nearly from south-east to north-west, and parallel to the river. At no great distance is a large mosque,[5] commenced by Saadat Ali, and at his death left unfinished. On the left side of the river, and separated by it from the palace and city, is the royal menagerie, containing[6] a large collection of animals. Near it are accommodations for flocks of beautiful pigeons. Those birds are great favourites with the people of Lucknow. "Nothing is more common[7] than to see an old man on the flat roof of a house armed with a long bamboo, having a piece of scarlet cloth at the point of it, which he waves round his head, while he shouts and whistles to the flock of pigeons flying in a circle round him, though sometimes at a considerable distance." The British residency is near the palace, and Heber expresses[8] his wonder that it should be guarded only by a single company of soldiers, amidst a population universally armed, the British cantonment being situate beyond[9] the river, and three or four miles to the north-east. In 1849,[1] the British force stationed here was, the 2nd company 9th battalion, native foot artillery, No. 18 light field battery, the 10th, 38th, and 66th regiments native infantry. Three or four miles south-east of the town, and near the right bank of the river, is Constantia, "a strange,[2] fantastical building, of every species of architecture, and adorned with

2 Twenty-four Views in St. Helena, the Cape, India, Ceylon, Abyssinia, and Egypt. View vii.
3 Travels, ut supra, i. 156.
4 Ut supra, i. 385.
5 Von Orlich, ii. 102.
6 Heber, i. 381. Spry, i. 230. Von Orlich, ii. 111.
7 Lumsden, 14. Von Orlich, ii. 93. Roberts, i. 351.
8 i. 383.
9 Garden, Tables of Routes, 121.
1 Distribution Return of Bengal Army, April.
2 Lord Valentia, i. 162.

* "A place[1] illuminated at the festival of Muharram, where the shrines of Husan and Husayn are visited with great veneration." Heber[2] styles it "the cathedral."

† Fine dwelling; from Hasan, "handsome," and Abad, "dwelling."

1 Richardson, 163.
2 ii. 385.

minute stucco fretwork, enormous lions, with lamps instead of eyes, mandarins and ladies with shaking heads, and all the gods and goddesses of the heathen mythology." It was built at an enormous expense[3] by an eccentric French adventurer, named Claude Martin, who arrived in India a private soldier, and died a major-general, in possession of property to the amount of several hundred thousand pounds. His body is deposited in a sarcophagus in one of the lower apartments. Martin had been bred a Romanist, but appears to have retained little of his early creed. A large share, however, of his vast wealth was devoted to charitable purposes, and a college, called after the founder "La Martinère,"[4] * preserves his memory at the place where his fortune was accumulated and his eccentricities indulged.

Lucknow may be regarded as entitled to an honourable distinction among Indian cities, in possessing an observatory.[5] It was established under the superintendence of Major Wilcox, who succeeded in training competent assistants for its management, the majority of whom were natives. An hospital[6] and dispensary also afford means for the useful application of European science. A church previously existing has recently been made over to the British government, and a sum of money assigned for its repair.[7] Of the amount of the population of Lucknow, nothing certain is ascertainable; it is estimated at 300,000.[8] There is a large proportion of Mussulmans among the Hindoos, and not a few Christians. "Besides[9] the numerous dependants of the residency, the king has a great many Europeans and half-castes in his employ. There are also many tradesmen of both these descriptions, and a strange medley of adventurers of all nations and sects, who ramble hither in the hope, generally a fruitless one, of obtaining employment." Men of all classes go fully armed, even those at the shop-doors being equipped with shield and sword. The site† of Lucknow

3 Lord Valentia, i. 165.

4 India Pub. Disp. 21 Dec. 1842. Id. 1 Aug. 1849.

5 India Pol. Disp. 21 Dec. 1842.

6 Id. 2 Jan. 1846.

7 India Eccles. Disp. 3 Oct. 1849.

8 Heber, i. 405. Von Orlich, ii 92.

9 Heber, i. 405.

* An educational institution, bearing the same name, has been also established at Calcutta, and is supported from funds bequeathed by the general.

† Benares is estimated to be 246[1] feet above Chowringhee, or about 270 above the sea. The confluence of the Goomtee with the Ganges is twenty-four miles farther down the stream than Benares; and allowing a fall of five inches per mile to the water-way[2] in this part of the

1 As. Res. xv. App. x.—Prinsep, Meteor. Journ.

2 Prinsep, Steam Navigation in British India, 96.

is probably about 360 feet above the sea. Distant N.W. from Calcutta, by Benares, Juanpoor, and Sultanpoor, 610 miles;[1] by water, along the continuous lines of the Ganges and the Goomtee, 925[1]* miles, or by the Sunderbund Passage, 1,102;[1] N.W. from Allahabad 128;[2] N.E. from Cawnpore 53.[3] Lat. 26° 52′, long. 81°.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 94, 209, 235.
[2] Id. 38.
[3] Id. 121.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LUCKONDA.—A town in the British district of Rajahmundry, presidency of Madras, 30 miles N. by E. of Rajahmundry. Lat. 17° 25′, long. 82°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LUCKOWULLY.—A town in the native state of Mysore, situate on the right bank of the Budra river, and 111 miles N.W. from Seringapatam. Lat. 13° 41′, long. 75° 42′.

LUCKPUT.—A town in the native state of Cutch, presidency of Bombay, situate on the left bank of the Koree mouth of the Great Western Runn, the depth of which was considerably increased by the effects of the earthquake of 1819. Luckput is 71 miles N.W. by W. from Bhooj. Lat. 23° 50′, long. 68° 48′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LUCKSHAUM.—A town in the British district of Bulloah, presidency of Bengal, 180 miles E. by N. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 14′, long. 91° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
E.I.C. Trig. Surv.
Skinner, Excursions in India, i. 233.

LUCKWARIE, in Jaunsar, a village built near the summit of a hill on the right bank of the Jumna, and about 1,000 feet above it. The houses are in general neatly built of stone, and covered with slate. The women are fair and well made, and are distributed economically among the male population, several of whom cohabit with one female by a sort of extraordinary perversion of marriage. Skinner observes—"Four seems to be the mystical number; for all that I have questioned on the subject answer, 'We are four, and have one wife between us.'" Here is a temple built of wood, with doors covered with plates

Ganges' course, the elevation of the confluence may be estimated at 260 feet. The confluence is 170 miles in a direct line south-east of Lucknow; and allowing, with Butter,[3] a declivity of seven inches in a mile, Lucknow may be assumed to be about 100 feet above it, or 360 above the sea.

[3] Topography of Oudh, 3.

* Before the introduction of steam, the passage was most tedious. The conveyance of the baggage of Lord Valentia[1] from Calcutta to Lucknow occupied two months, viz. from February 22 to April 22, in the season of lowest water. The time allowed by regulation[2] was then upwards of three months.

[1] Travels, i. 156.
[2] Prinsep, Steam Navigation in British India, 45.

of brass, embellished with well-executed sculptures of figures of Hindu mythology. Lat. 30° 33′, long. 78° 1′.

LUDGAON,[1] in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a village on the route from Banda to the town of Futtehpoor, and 12[2] miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country level, fertile, and studded with small villages. Lat. 25° 51′, long. 80° 43′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 20.

LUDHEEA,[1] a river of the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. It rises amidst the mountains, in lat. 29° 25′, long. 79° 50′, and, holding a course generally in a south-easterly direction for about forty-five miles, falls into the Kalee or Surjoo on the right side, in lat. 29° 9′, long. 80° 19′. It is fordable[2] where crossed by the route from Pillibeet to Petoragarh, in lat. 29° 10′, long. 80° 14′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv. As. Res. xvi. 141 —Traill, Statistical Sketch of Kemaon.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 87.

LUDHONA.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, situate 46 miles S.E. from Neemuch, and 214 miles W. from Saugur. Lat. 24°, long. 75° 27′.

LUDOOAREE.—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, 82 miles N.E. by N. of Dinapoor. Lat. 26° 40′, long. 85° 43′.

E.I C. Ms. Doc.

LUGAREE, in Sinde, a village on the route from Hyderabad to Omercote, and 60 miles W. of the latter place. It is situate on the right bank of the Poorana river. Lat. 25° 13′, long. 68° 48′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LUHORAH.—A river rising in lat. 31° 34′, long. 69° 48′, in the Suliman range of mountains, and, flowing in an easterly direction for about forty-five miles, is lost in the valley of the Derajat.

LUKA, in the Punjab, a town on the route from Ferozpoor to Mooltan. It is situate in the Doab between the Ghara and the Chinab. Lat. 29° 52′, long. 72° 20′.

Vigne, Ghuznee, 13.

LUK BAWAN, in Cashmere, a village situate at the northwestern extremity of a long ridge of hills, which, extending from the Snowy Panjal, gradually diminish in height and size, till they terminate on the plain. Though now scarcely containing half a dozen houses, Luk Bawan was once a considerable place. Here are the ruins of a large bath

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Vigne, Kashmir, i. 323.

and an extensive stone-built tank. Lat. 33° 36′, long. 75° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LUKENWAREE.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 75 miles S.W. of Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 30′, long. 76° 43′.

LUKHNAU, in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town situate three miles from the left bank of the Jumna, 11 miles S.E. of the town of Etawa, and 73 miles N.W. of the cantonment of Cawnpore. Lat. 26° 39′, long. 79° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LUKKEE, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Gombela or Tochee river, 116 miles S.S.W. of the town of Peshawur. Lat. 32° 30′, long. 70° 51′.

LUKKEE MOUNTAINS, in Sinde, are a considerable range connected with the Hala or Brahooic Mountains of Beloochistan. With the Jutteel, the Keertar, the Pubb, and some other ranges less known, the Lukkee contributes to give character to the singularly wild tract constituting the western part of Sinde, extending between Beloochistan and the alluvial tract on the Indus, and also between the desert of Shikarpore and Kurrachee. The Lukkee is the most eastern of these ranges, and runs from the Jutteel[1] south-eastward, towards the high lands opposite Hyderabad, being known in different parts by the various appellations of the Eeree Lukkee, Daran Lukkee, and Hallar Lukkee. These mountains are in general of recent formation, containing a vast profusion of marine exuviæ. "The organic remains of former ages," observes Burnes,[2] "are innumerable; the asteroid, the cockle, the oyster, the nummulite, and almost all kinds of sea-shells, may be collected on the Lukkee range." Huge fissures, apparently produced by earthquakes, traverse this range, which, in the frequent occurrence of hot springs and sulphureous exhalations, exhibit signs of volcanic action. Some parts appear to be of more ancient formation, as they produce lead, antimony, and copper. The elevation of the highest part of this dreary and sterile range is estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 feet. Between the town of Lukkee and that of Sehwan, the mountain has a nearly perpendicular face, about 600 feet high towards the Indus, between which and the precipice there was

[1] De la Hoste, on the Country between Sehwan and Kurrachee, in Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 311.

[2] Pers. Narr. 40. Kennedy, i. 164. Westmacott, Acc. of Khyrpoor, in Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 1208.

at one time a road, though in some places so narrow, that only a single camel could pass at a time. In 1839, this defile was washed away by the turbulent river, which now sweeps along the base of the cliff.[3] The length of the Lukkee range is about fifty miles. The centre of the range is about lat. 26°, long. 67° 50′.

[3] Kennedy, ii. 208. Outram, 42.

LUKKEE (NORTHERN), in Sinde, a large town in ruins, on the route from Shikarpore to Sukkur, and 12 miles S.E. of the former place. Under the Durani sway it was wealthy and populous, but since it passed into the power of the ameers of Sinde, it has fallen into decay. In the time of its prosperity it yielded an annual revenue of 100,000 rupees. It is ten miles from the right bank of the Indus. Lat. 27° 52′, long. 68° 42′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Masson, Bal. Afg. Pang. i. 359.

LUKKEE (SOUTHERN), in Sinde, a town situate a short distance south of Sehwan, close to the west bank of the Indus, and adjacent to the entrance of the Lukkee Pass. Its site is picturesque, being near a lake a mile wide and several miles in length, which appears to have been at one time a reach of the Indus. The Lukkee Mountains, sloping down to the west of the town, and a little to the north, abut on that river, which sweeps along their rocky base. Close to the town is a spring of sulphureous water, which has a temperature of 102°, and flows from the base of a calcareous precipice 600 feet high. Lat. 26° 23′, long. 68° 55′.

Burnes, Pers. Narr. 41. Kennedy, Sinde and Kaubool, i. 161. Outram, Rough Notes, 40.

LUKKHOKI, in the Punjab, a small town in the Doab between the Ghara and the Ravee, is situate about three miles from the right or west bank of the former river, and on the route from Ferozpoor to Mooltan. Lat. 30° 3′, long. 72° 57′.

Vigne, Ghuznee, 13.

LUKMESHWUR.—A town in the Southern Mahratta jaghire of Meeruj, situate 39 miles S.E. from Dharwar, and 98 miles W. from Bellary. Lat. 15° 8′, long. 75° 31′.

LUKTAHA,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 789 miles[2] N.W. of Calcutta by the river route, 20 S.E. of Allahabad by the same. Lat. 25° 19′, long. 82° 8′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 162.

LUKTUR.—A town in the province of Guzerat, or the dominions of the Guicowar, situate 104 miles W.N.W. from

Baroda, and 58 miles W. by S. from Ahmedabad. Lat. 22° 50′, long. 71° 44′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LULLEEANA, in the Punjab, a village 26 miles S. of Lahore. Lat. 31° 14′, long. 74° 28′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 29.

LULOWLEE,[1] in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town near the left bank of the Jumna, on the route from Banda to the town of Futtehpoor, and 22 miles[2] S.W. of the latter place. The road in this part of the route is good, the country partially cultivated. Lat. 25° 48′, long. 80° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LUM.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the left bank of the Arun river, and 96 miles E. by S. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27° 29′, long. 86° 49′.

[1] Gerard, Koonawur, 45.

LUMBEEA, in Bussahir, a pass over the range of the Himalaya, bounding Koonawur on the south. This and three other passes cross the ridge within the space of little more than a mile. Its elevation above the sea is probably between 16,000[1] and 17,000 feet. It is seldom passed, except in May, June, July, and August, on account of cracks and the snow sinking. Lat. 31° 16′, long. 78° 20′.

LUMBREE.—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Osimlee, on the Cossya Hills, situate 46 miles S. from Gowhatty, and 79 miles S.E. by E. from Goalpara. Lat. 25° 30′, long. 91° 39′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LUNAWAURA,[1] a small state in the Rewa Caunta division of Guzerat. This principality is situated on the confines of Guzerat, and is a continuation of the mountain-tract which forms the north-eastern boundary of that province. It is situate on the left bank of the Myhee, and adjacent to some important passes. The dominions of the nawaub of Balasinore bound it on the west and south-west: to the north is the Mhye Caunta territory; the states of Soauth and Barreah lie to the east; and Godra, one of Scindia's Punch mahals, to the south. It is situate between lat. 22° 50′ and 23° 16′, long. 73° 21′ and 73° 47′. The length is estimated at thirty miles from north to south, and the breadth at nearly the same distance. The Panum, a tributary to the Myhee, on the banks of which some of the villages belonging to the state are situated, flows within a mile of the capital.

This small chiefship having co-operated to the best of its

ability with the army under Colonel Murray, in the war with Scindia, of 1803, was admitted by treaty to British protection. Sir George Barlow, in 1806, severed the connection; whereupon it reverted to Scindia, who exacted a tribute from it. In 1819, the right of supremacy over Lunawaura was ceded by Scindia to the British government, the latter guaranteeing the payment of the tribute, on condition that Scindia should immediately withdraw from the state all his troops, karkoons, and other officers, and on no account, for the future, exercise any interference, either directly or indirectly, in its affairs.

Prior to that event, and the introduction of our superintendence and control, Baoz Khan, the leader of bands of mercenaries, exercised the chief authority, under the direction and countenance of the rajah's mother. This power, it is scarcely necessary to say, was not used for the benefit of the country; the prince was held in a state of dependence and poverty, and the people subjected to systematic misrule: the cultivators were oppressed and impoverished, and the larger share of the revenue engrossed by the chief and his band. The nominal rajah (Futteh Sing) was too young and too much awed by the presence of the mercenaries, to attempt the exercise of sovereignty, and was, moreover, alarmed lest the threat of the Ranee to denounce him as a supposititious child, should, in the event of his taking any measures to lessen her influence, be carried into effect. On the expulsion of Baoz Khan by the authority of the British government, towards the end of 1819, the rajah was established in possession of the country, which he now holds.

It appears, however, that Futteh Sing was not the rightful heir, the inheritance being vested in his eldest brother, Sheo Sing, who had been excluded by the consequences of female jealousy. Purtaub Sing, the former ruler of Lunawaura, married two wives, each of whom bore him a son. The children were named Sheo Sing and Futteh Sing. The mother of the latter, from family and priority of marriage, was the first in rank and distinction, but the date of her son's birth was eight months later than that of the son of the other princess. The latter consequently became heir to the guddee, the rights of the firstborn not being invalidated by any inferiority of rank on the part of the mother, provided her marriage be lawful

and regular. The circumstance of having given birth to an heir of the state excited against the mother of Sheo Sing a feeling of jealousy in the mind of her rival; domestic feuds were the result, and the rajah, apprehensive for the life of Sheo Sing, presented his mother with a sum of money, and removed her, together with the child, to the house of a distant relative in the principality of Dongurpoor. Soon after these events, Futteh Sing was born, and four years afterwards, Purtaub, his father, died. Through his mother's influence, Futteh Sing was placed on the guddee, whilst Sheo Sing remained at Dongurpoor. His name and birth made him a convenient instrument in the hands of a mehlah * named Nana, who, some time after Purtaub's death, hired troops, and began to make collections, under pretence of maintaining the cause of the rightful heir of the deceased prince. In the course of the disturbance for which the conflicting claims of the two parties afforded a pretext, success fluctuated. Sheo Sing was at one period placed on the guddee, but after a brief occupation, was dispossessed by his brother Futteh Sing. The nawaub of Balasinore then appeared on behalf of the former, and brought a body of troops against Lunawaura, which he captured, and retained for the space of a few months; during which period, Sheo Sing remained in the territories of his ally. The payment of a large sum of money effected the removal of the Balasinore troops, and shortly afterwards, Sheo Sing's principal supporter, Nana, died. Nana's son, with the aid of a party of Bheels and marauders, then plundered in Sheo's name, but, after a time, made peace with Futteh Sing, and took up his residence at Lunawaura. With the defection of this champion, the active struggles for securing the government to Sheo Sing ended. Sheo Sing, however, submitted his pretensions to Sir John Malcolm, through a vakeel, whom he sent to make known his claims to the guddee, and request British interference in his behalf. To this application an answer was returned, to the effect, that our policy was to disturb existing arrangements as little as possible; which policy had consequently led to the recognition of the title of those whom we found in authority. Futteh Sing thus supported, retained possession of the guddee.

* A clerk or accountant.

The family of the chief of Lunawaura may be traced to an early period in the last century. In 1739, an ancestor, styled only zemindar, paid a tribute to the authorities in Guzerat. In 1758, his successor, Deep Sing, was besieged by the Peishwa, and after an honourable defence, of his fort, obliged to pay down 50,000 rupees, and give hostages for good behaviour. Deep Sing was succeeded by his son Doorjun, and after him came Purtaub, the father of Futteh Sing.

The Lunawaura state is for the most part composed of villages which have been either usurped from the neighbouring states or granted by their chieftains. It has little or no other resources than its land-revenue, which yields from 80,000 to a lac of rupees. It is subject to the payment of a tribute to Scindia of 12,000 rupees per annum; a claim which had existed for more than seventy years, and was paid up to the date 1819, when we became mediators, in order to accomplish our object of restoring peace to the country. It pays a Ghans Dana also to the Guicowar, of 6,000[2] rupees, and is subject to a similar charge of 1,200 rupees to the neighbouring state of Balasinore.

[2] Bombay Pol. Disp. 16 June, 1847. Id. 16 Feb. 1848.

The military establishments comprise about 200 horse and foot, and the dependent chiefs of the rajah's family, who hold upon feudatory principles, arm themselves when required.

An officer, appointed by the Baroda presidency, is maintained at the joint expense of the Soauth and Lunawaura states, for police purposes in their respective districts.

LUNAWAURA, the capital of the principality bearing its own name, and situate on the bifurcation formed by the junction of the Panum with the Myhee river. It is a fortified town, and the fortifications and town together are nearly three miles in circumference. Its situation is favourable for merchants proceeding from Rutlam and other parts of Malwah to Ahmedabad and the interior of Guzerat. Many of that remarkable race of men called Borahs reside in Lunawaura, which also contains many artisans, as smiths and carpenters, of reputed skill in their respective professions. It is situate in lat. 23° 8′, long. 73° 37′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LUNDYE RIVER, the name given to the Swat river previous to its junction with the Kabool river.

LUNGOOR, a fort in the British district of Kumaon, lieu- E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

tenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. It is situate in the southern or outer range of the Himalaya system, on the summit of a lofty conical hill, extremely difficult of access. The inclosing wall is seven feet high, and is built of rough stones without cement, and loopholed for musketry. Within are a few huts for the shelter of the garrison, but all is now in a ruinous state. In a military point of view it is valueless, as it commands no route of importance, and water cannot be obtained nearer than half a mile. The Gorkhas, during their occupation, made two tanks within the walls; but they are unserviceable, retaining no water. Elevation above the sea 6,401 feet. Lat. 29° 55′, long. 78° 42′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] Jacquemont, iv. 40, 52.

LUNGRASOO,[1] in Gurhwal, a village on the left side of the torrent Aglar, and 450 feet[2] above the stream, which runs in so steep a channel as to form a succession of cascades. The village is situate on the rugged side of a mountain, amidst a few cultivated patches, on terraces, formed on the declivity by means of embankments constructed of large-blocks of stone. The crops of barley and wheat produced on those narrow surfaces suffice for the scanty population. Elevation above the sea 4,393 feet.[3] Lat. 30° 29′, long. 78° 12′.

[3] Id. ib.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LUNGTUNG.—A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Jynteah, presidency of Bengal, 40 miles N. of Jynteahpore. Lat. 25° 40′, long. 92° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LUNMEE, in the British district of Ramgurh, in the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Ramgurh to Ruttunpoor, 55 miles E.S.E. of the former. Lat. 22° 32′, long. 81° 49′.

Walker, Map of N.W. Frontier.

LUREE, in the Punjab, a village situate on the left bank of the Swan river, on the route from Attock to Julalpoor, and 50 miles S.E. of the former town. Lat. 33° 33′, long. 73° 8′.

[1] Forster, Jour. Beng. Eng. ii. 5.

LURROO,[1] in Cashmere, on the route from the Banihal Pass to Islamabad, and about eight miles S. of the latter place. At the time of Forster's visit, it was a small but very populous town. It does not appear to be mentioned by Vigne or other late travellers, and it is not improbable that it may have been completely ruined in the dreadful depopulation which, within the last few years, has afflicted Cashmere. Wilson[2] conjectures it to be identical with Lolora or Looloo, mentioned in

[2] As. Res. xv. 17 —Wilson, on the Hist. of Kashmir.

the Ayeen Akbery.[3] Abulfazel,[4] however, states that Looloo was in Kamraj, or the western division of Cashmere; and Lurroo is, according to Forster's account, in the south-eastern part of the valley. Lat. 33° 36', long. 75° 16'.

[3] ii. 158.
[4] ii. 150.

LUSHKUREE KHAN KE SERAI,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the route from Kurnoul to Lodiana, and 19 miles S.E. of the latter place. It is situate in an open and well-cultivated country, so that supplies are abundant, and water can be had in large quantities. The road in this part of the route is excellent. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,069 miles.[2] Lat. 30° 45', long. 76° 12'.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 173.

LUTSAN,[1] in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Etawa, and 18 miles[2] S. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, with a soil which, though rather sandy, is well cultivated. Lat. 27° 40', long. 78° 11'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 45.

LUTTAULA,[1] in Sirhind, a small town on the route from Ferozpoor to Simla, and 84 miles S.E. of the former place. It is situate in an open country, with considerable cultivation, and is abundantly supplied with good water from wells. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,069[2] miles. Lat. 30° 40', long. 75° 53'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172, 228.

LUTTEFPOOR,[1] in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town, with fort, 13 miles S.E. of the fort of Chunar. Here, in 1781,[2] Cheyt Singh, the refractory zemindar of Benares, raised his standard against the British authority, but was speedily compelled to fly, having previously,[3] in cold blood, massacred a number of the East-India Company's troops, whom he had made prisoners. Tieffenthaler[4] describes it as a stone fort, with a few huts, situate among mountains. Distant S.E. from Mirzapoor 31 miles, N.W. from Calcutta 390. Lat. 24° 58', long. 83° 7'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, ii. 298, 299.
[3] Hodges, Travels in India, 55.
[4] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 172.

LUTTIPORE.—A town in the British district of Bhagulpore, presidency of Bengal, seven miles N. of Bhagulpore. Lat. 25° 17', long. 86° 59'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LUTTOODHEE, or LUTHOODEEH,[1] in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Ghazeepoor can-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 179.

tonment to Chupra, 24 miles[2] E. of the former, 58 W. of the latter. It has water from wells, but supplies are scarce, and must be collected from the surrounding country. The road in this part of the country is rather good. Lat. 25° 40′, long. 83° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LUTTUMMUR, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated 28 miles from the right bank of the Indus, 92 miles S.W. by S. of the town of Peshawur. Lat. 32° 53′, long. 70° 51′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

LUVVARA.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 38 miles N.E. of Sholapoor. Lat. 18°, long. 76° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv. Skinner, Excursions in India, i. 236.

LUXAR, in Jaunsar, a village on a ridge rising above the right bank of the Jumna, and about two miles from that river. Lat. 30° 34′, long. 78° 2′.

LYNE.—A town in the British territory of Pegue, on the left bank of the Lyne river, and 41 miles W. by S. from Pegu. Lat. 17° 33′, long. 95° 40′.

LYNE RIVER.—The name given to one of the principal branches forming the Delta of the Irawady river. It leaves the parent stream in lat. 17° 55′, long. 95° 20′, when, flowing in a south-easterly direction, and passing the town of Rangoon, it takes the name of that place, and falls into the Indian Ocean, in lat. 16° 29′, long. 96° 26′, after a total course of 155 miles.

M.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAAT, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Muttra to Allygurh, seven miles N.N.E. of the former. Lat. 27° 35′, long. 77° 49′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 269.

MACHERY, in the territory of Alwar, under the political superintendence of the Governor-General's agent for Rajpootana, a town two or three miles S.E. of the route from Nusseerabad to Muttra, and 76 miles[1] S.W. of the latter.

Though at present containing only a few houses, it was formerly the residence of the Rao rajah or Rajpoot sovereign of the territory, now better known by the name of Alwar; whence that petty potentate was, in early official documents of the East-India Company, styled the Maha Rao rajah of Machery.[2] Lat. 27° 15′, long. 76° 45′.

[2] Appendix to the Notes (Dated Fort William, 15 Dec. 1803) relative to the late Transactions in the Mahratta Empire, Append. M. Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 374.

MACHEWARA,[1] in Sirhind, a town on the route from Loodiana to Ropur, and 22 miles E. of the former place. It is situate about four miles from the left bank of the Sutlej, which formerly flowed[2] close to the town, but about fifty years ago took a direction more to the north. Supplies and water may be obtained in abundance, but the road is indifferent. Distant N.W. from Calcutta, *viâ* Loodiana, 1,110 miles.[3] Lat. 30° 55′, long. 76° 17′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] As. Ann. Reg. xi. 426—Miscellaneous Tracts.

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 173, 241.

MACHILPOOR.—A town in the native state of Indoor, or territory of Holkar, situate 156 miles W. by N. from Saugor, and 105 miles N.N.E. from Indoor. Lat. 24° 7′, long. 76° 22′.

MACHROLE,[1] in the jaghire of Jujhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnaul to Rewarree, and 24 miles[2] N. of the latter. Water may be had from a tank: the road in this part of the route is very good. Lat. 28° 27′, long. 76° 43′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 220.

MACHUNDEE, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Petoragurh, and 43 miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country level, fertile, and cultivated. Lat. 28° 45′, long. 79° 53′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 87.

MACHURLA.—A town in the British district of Guntoor, presidency of Madras, 70 miles W. of Guntoor. Lat. 16° 28′, long. 79° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MADAGEESY,[1]* in the territory of Mysore, a small but well-fortified[2] town, on the north-east frontier, towards the British district of Bellary. It is situate at the base of a rock very difficult of access, and surmounted by a fortress. It was formerly the stronghold of a polygar or landholder, who possessed the surrounding country to a wide extent. An unhappy woman, of the name of Madageesy, having performed the rite

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 2.

* Madigeshy of Buchanan.

of suttee, by being burned alive with her husband's corpse, the place received its present name, in commemoration of the circumstance. Distance from Seringapatam, N., 104 miles; Chitradurg, S.E., 60. Lat. 13° 50′, long. 77° 15′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 373.

MADANPOOR,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town formerly the royal residence of Madan, the chief of the Tharus tribe, but now containing only 150 huts.[2] It is situate on the Mujnuh or Buthooa, a small stream, a feeder of the river Raptee, 30 miles S.E. of Goruckpore cantonment. Lat. 26° 15′, long. 83° 47′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Topography of Oudh, 129.

MADANPOOR,[1] a village of Oude, in the district of Aldemau, situate on the left bank of the river Tons (North-eastern), 40 miles S.E. of Oude. Butter estimates[2] the population at 300, of whom 200 are Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 30′, long. 82° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MADAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Mysore, 34 miles N.W. from Seringapatam, and 102 miles E. from Mangalore. Lat. 12° 48′, long. 76° 24′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MADARA MYO.—A town of Burmah, situate eight miles from the left bank of the Irawady, and 29 miles N.N.E. from Ava. Lat. 22° 15′, long. 96° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MADDAPOLLUM.—A town in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, 42 miles E.N.E. of Masulipatam. Lat. 16° 27′, long. 81° 46′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MADDEHJEE, in Sinde, a considerable village on the route from Sukkur to Larkhana, and 28 miles W. of the former place. It contains about 150 houses and twenty shops. A plentiful supply of water is procurable from six wells, lined with burned brick, and there is convenient encamping-ground on the south-west of the village. Forage for both camels and horses is in abundance. The road in this part of the route runs through thin jungle. Lat. 27° 40′, long. 68° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 146.

MADHARAJPOORA,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, a town on the route from Delhi to Mow, 190[2] miles S.W. of former, 317 N.E. of latter. Supplies and water are abundant. Lat. 26° 35′, long. 75° 42′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 199.

MADHOOPOORA,[1] in the Rajpoot territory of Jeypoor, a town on the route from Hansee to Nusseerabad, situate 143 miles S. of former, 100 N.E. of latter.[2] It has a large bazar,

and water and supplies are abundant. Lat. 27° 26′, long. 75° 42′.

MADHOOPOORA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, situate 39 miles N.N.W. from Jeypoor, and 94 miles N.E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 27° 28′, long. 75° 43′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MADHOPOOR.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, situate 79 miles S.E. by S. from Jeypoor, and 121 miles E.S.E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 25° 56′, long. 76° 34′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MADHUPOOR,[1] in the British district of Pubna, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Berhampore to Dacca, 89[2] miles S.E. of former, 83 W. of latter. Lat. 23° 48′, long. 89° 22′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 96.

MADHUPOOR, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Bareilly, and 11 miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, level, and cultivated. Lat. 28° 27′, long. 79° 23′. Garden, Tables of Routes, 85.

MADIGOLE.—A town in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras, 40 miles W.N.W. of Vizagapatam. Lat. 17° 58′, long. 82° 50′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MADINA, or MODENA, in the British district of Rohtuk, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Hansee, and 33 miles S.E. of the latter. Supplies are procurable after due notice. The road to the south-east is heavy in many places, to the north-west very good. Lat. 28° 56′, long. 76° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 143.

MADOOROO.—A town in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, 22 miles W.N.W. of Masulipatam. Lat. 16° 17′, long. 80° 53′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MADRAS.—One of the three presidencies of British India, named from the city which is the seat of its government. It is bounded on the north by the presidency of Bombay, the territory of the Nizam, that of Berar, and the petty native states on the south-west frontier of Bengal; on the east and south-east by the Bay of Bengal; on the south by the Indian Ocean; and on the south-west and west by the Arabian Sea. It extends from Cape Comorin, in lat. 8° 4′, to the northern extremity of the district of Ganjam, in lat. 20° 18′, and from Golamelly, the north-west point of the British district of North Canara, in long. 74° 9′, to Priaghy, in the British district

of Ganjam, in long. 85° 15′. Its greatest length, measured from north-east to south-west, from Priaghy to Cape Comorin, is about 950 miles, and its greatest breadth, measured at right angles to the direction of that line, from the city of Madras to Golamelly, is about 450. Its seacoast on one face, measured in a south-eastern direction, and subsequently eastward to Cape Comorin, extends 540 miles, being nearly throughout washed by the Arabian Sea, and for a short distance by the Indian Ocean. On the other face, measured from Cape Comorin north-east to Priaghy, along the shore of the Bay of Bengal, its length is about 1,187 miles; and consequently the total extent of the seacoast of the presidency is 1,727 miles; being much greater than that of the two others combined. In the presidency of Bombay, however, the haven of the same name can receive and shelter fleets of the largest ships; and in the presidency of Bengal, the Hooghly, though in some respects not so eligible as the harbour of Bombay, can receive and shelter as great a number of ships, not inferior in size. But, notwithstanding the great extent of the Madras coast, there is no harbour equal to either: Cochin, on the Malabar[1] coast, which has the greatest depth of water, is, during several months of the year, closed by the south-west monsoon. Its entrance, moreover, is intercepted by a bar, and it does not appear to be adapted for large ships. In the mid-channel, the depth of water varies from about eleven feet to sixteen. The port of Mangalore admits with safety only vessels having not more than ten or twelve[2] feet draught. Small havens and creeks are, however, very numerous along the coast of Malabar, and are generally estuaries of streams flowing from the Western Ghats in such numbers, that there are "not less[3] than twenty-nine rivers and ten nullas [streams of inferior size] within a distance of 217 miles." From Golamelly, the north-western extremity of this coast, to Mangalore, a distance of 150 miles, the coast is in general bold and rocky, with soundings increasing fast as the navigator recedes from the shore. From Mangalore for about sixty-five miles, the land near the sea is generally low and woody as far as Mount Dilly, a headland rising from the sea. The Malabar coast, which may be considered to commence at Mount Dilly, and stretch generally south-east as far as Cape Comorin, a dis-

[1] Jour. Roy. As. Soc. ii. 328—Edye, Description of Seaports on the Coast of Malabar. Report of Com. of House of Commons on Cotton, 1848, pp. 112, 116.

[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 509.

[3] Edye, ut supra, 342.

tance of 325 miles, is, with little exception, low, and either muddy or sandy, having numerous shallow inlets extending a considerable distance into the land, and called by the British the Backwaters. The Western Ghats, throughout the whole extent of the coast, from Golamelly to the vicinity of Cape Comorin, stretch nearly parallel to it, at an average distance of about forty miles, though in some parts approaching considerably nearer. They are visible from a great distance at sea, and their height, and bold and rugged outline, render them very striking objects. Cape Comorin itself is low and sandy; but a few miles inland, and to the north of the extreme point, the southern summits of the Ghats rise[4] in lofty and majestic peaks. To the north-east of Cape Comorin, the coast is little frequented for 166 miles, as navigation northwards into the Bay of Bengal is obstructed and rendered impracticable for ships by Adam's Bridge, a sand-bank[5] extending from the mainland of India to Ceylon, having only two navigable channels, and neither of them (although of late years considerably deepened) allowing the passage of craft drawing more than eight and a half feet water.[6] The sea, bounded north-west by the coast of India, north and north-east by Adam's Bridge, and east by the west coast of Ceylon, is called the Gulf of Manar, and though little frequented by large vessels, in consequence of the obstruction northwards, has, on its north-west side, or the shore of Tinnevelly district, the roadstead or haven[7] of Tutacorin, where ships may anchor throughout the year in considerable safety, being sheltered towards the sea by several small islands. The whole of the shore of Tinnevelly and Madura is generally low, rocky, and much beset by reefs. North of Adam's Bridge, the shore extends nearly north-east, being the coast of the British districts of Madura and Tanjore, and bounding on the north-west Palk's Bay or Palk's Gulf, which, on the south, is bounded by Adam's Bridge, on the south-east by Ceylon, and to the north-east is open to the Bay of Bengal. The shore in this part has no bold features; "the whole[8] of the coast bounding the west side of the bay is lined with shoal water." At Calymere Point, 130 miles north-east of Adam's Bridge, and in lat. 10° 16′, long. 79° 55′, the coast of Coromandel commences, and holds a direction due north across the estuaries of the

[4] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 518.

[5] Id. i. 544. Madras Journal of Lit. and Science, vi. 121—Monteith, Account of Operations for Widening the Pamban Passage. Journal of Royal Geograph. Soc. of London, iv. 7—Sim, Report on Straits between Ramnad and Ceylon.

[6] Madras Marine Disp. 23 July, 1845.

[7] Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, iv. 306—Wight, Account of the Harbour of Tuticoreen. Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 544.

[8] Horsburgh, ut supra, i. 584.

Cavery, which either inclose or traverse a delta, having a base of eighty-two miles towards the sea. Along this base, the places frequented by shipping are Negapatam, Nagore, and Tranquebar; none of them having shelter for large ships, which must be anchored in the open sea at a considerable distance. Nagore is, however, situate on an estuary of the Cavery, admitting vessels of 200 tons burthen. The Coromandel coast continues to hold a northerly direction for 297 miles farther, to Gondegam, in lat. 15° 20′, where the river Mussy is considered to bound* it to the northward, and retains the same character of slight elevation and general sandy formation, with shallow water along shore. Throughout this distance there is no shelter for large ships, except at Blackwood Harbour, in lat. 14° 1′, a roadstead, where ships are secure[9] from gales from all points but the north. At Porto Novo, Cuddalore, Pondicherry, Sadras, Madras, Gondegam, and some other less-important seafaring places along the coast, ships must be anchored in the open sea, exposed to the huge roll of the Bay of Bengal. From Gondegam, the seashore is termed the Golconda Coast, and holds a direction north-east for 269 miles, to the southern point of the district of Vizagapatam, in lat. 17° 15′. In the south-western part, it contains the estuaries of the branches of the river Kistnah, and those more numerous of the river Godavery; and in that part is so low, that when prolonged and violent gales from the north-east are simultaneous with great land-floods, the coast is extensively inundated, and great devastation[1] takes place.

[9] De Havilland, Buildings of Madras, 38.

[1] Horsburgh, i. 602.

The most important maritime places on the coast of Golconda are Masulipatam and Coringa, neither affording shelter to large ships, which, as at the places previously named, must be anchored in the open sea. At Masulipatam, the estuary of a branch of the Kistnah receives coasting craft, and at Coringa, a similar outlet of the Godavery receives vessels of 200 tons. The other maritime places along the Golconda coast are Motapali, Narsapoor, Gordawar, and Watara. In lat. 17° 15′, the coast of Golconda is considered to terminate, and that of Orissa to commence. From this point the coast[2]

[2] Id. i. 604.

* But the appellation of Coromandel is often applied to the whole of the eastern coast, as that of Malabar is to the whole extent of coast on the western side of the peninsula.

becomes bold and rocky, with rugged hills of no great height at intervals, and for the most part retains this character throughout the coast of Orissa for 243 miles, to the north-eastern extremity of the presidency, at Priaghy. Vizagapatam, the most southern place frequented by shipping on the coast of Orissa, is marked by a bold bluff headland, called by seamen the Dolphin's Nose. The other seafaring places are Bimlipatam, Chicacole, and Ganjam. The hills on the Golconda coast are connected in some places with the great range of the Eastern Ghats; and as this range approaches the south-west, its distance from the shore gradually increases, leaving space for the plain comprised in the tract known as the Circars and the Carnatic. About fifty-six miles north-west of the city of Madras, the Eastern Ghats form a junction with the range "which, sweeping irregularly inland, crosses the peninsula in a south-west direction;" and in the vicinity of the Neilgherries joins the Western Ghats, which extend to Cape Comorin on the one side, and to the northern frontier of the presidency on the other. The low land between the base of these last-mentioned mountains and the sea is of less breadth than that lying in the like situation with respect to the Eastern Ghats, being in some places not more than twenty or twenty-five miles in breadth; nowhere more than fifty. It comprises the level part of the territories of Travancore and Cochin, and nearly the whole of the British districts of Malabar and North and South Canara. The seaward faces of both the Eastern and Western Ghats are far more abrupt and more elevated above their bases than the sides which face towards the interior, as the two great ranges form, one on the south-west, the other on the south-east, the buttresses or walls of the triangular table-land of the Deccan. Though this great table-land rises considerably towards the south, it has a general slope of surface to the east or south-east, all the streams of any considerable magnitude flowing in that direction, and being ultimately emptied into the Bay of Bengal. The line of waterheads extends along the culminating ridge of the Western Ghats, and consequently at a short distance from the Western or Arabian Sea; and the three great rivers, the Godavery, the Kistnah, and the Cauvery, flow south-eastward or eastward nearly across Southern India, to their fall into the Bay of

Bengal. Of each of these a description will be found in its proper place under the alphabetical arrangement. Numerous feeders from the Western Ghats discharge themselves into those main streams. Other large torrents flow from the table-land, and in the rainy season drain the level country, and fall into the Bay of Bengal. The principal of these are the Northern Penna, the Southern Penna, and the Palar; all of which rise in the territory of Mysore. On the western side of the presidency, the numerous torrents falling into the Arabian Sea have perennial streams flowing from the Western Ghats, and channels with great declivity in the upper part, in the vicinity of the mountains; but towards the sea the declivity becomes slight, and these streams ultimately expand into shallow estuaries of great width, or into extensive and shallow lakes communicating with the sea, and denominated by British writers backwaters. Of those, the most remarkable is the Backwater of Cochin, which extends from north to south a distance of 120 miles.[3]

The mineral wealth of the presidency is attracting notice. Iron-ore occurs in several parts: it is found in the district of Malabar, near Beypoor,[4] where iron-works have been erected: it exists also in great abundance in South Arcot, in the vicinity of Porto Novo, where extensive foundries have been established by a joint-stock association, called the East-Indian Iron Company,[5] to whom also belong the works at Beypoor. Manganese exists in Mysore, in the Neilgherries, and in Bellary: copper-ore is found in Nellore, in many parts of the Eastern Ghats, and in Bellary; but there are scarcely any regularly continuous lodes of the metal, and miners have generally been baffled in attempting to work according to the usual rules of their art. Perhaps, however, the unsatisfactory results are attributable to their not having penetrated to a sufficient depth. Antimony is found in Mysore, as is also silver-ore, both there and in Madura, generally in the form of a carbonate: corundum, in the form of emery, as well as in other forms, occurs in the valley of the Cauvery; lead-ore in Mysore; beryl in Coimbatore, and in various other places. Diamonds, generally of moderate value, are sometimes met with in the sandstone of Rajamundry, of Guntoor, and of Vizagapatam; and garnets are peculiarly abundant in the same

[3] Journ. of Royal As. Soc. ii. 327—Edye, on Sea-ports of Coast of Malabar.

[4] Madras Military Disp. 20 Oct. 1852. Madras Pub. Disp. 6 July, 1853.

[5] Topography of Madras, Centre Division, 66. Report E.I. Iron Company, Feb. 1854.

districts. Coal is found on the banks of the Godavery, near Chinnore;[6] and anthracite in considerable quantities in the same vicinity.

The zoology of the presidency comprises the elephant, which animal attains extraordinary size, and exists in great numbers in the valleys of the Eastern Ghats and of Travancore; the tiger, leopard, panther, chita or hunting-leopard, bear, hyæna, wolf, fox, jackal, wild dog, wild hog, monkeys of various kinds, the antelope, nylgau or white-footed antelope, wild buffalo, and the gayal, a huge bovine quadruped. Of birds, there are the eagle, hawk, vulture, parrots in great variety and number, and various kinds of waterfowl. The rivers, tanks, and inlets of Malabar swarm with alligators, and venomous reptiles are very numerous: the huge boa constrictor is also met with of a great size.

The climate is more varied by the different elevations of the surface, and by other local circumstances, than by the latitude. The table-land, or undulating surface on the summits of the Neilgherry group, having an elevation of from 6,000 to 7,000 feet above the sea, enjoys the mild climate of the finest part of the temperate zone; and on the coast of Canara and Malabar the heat is tempered by the vicinity of the Western Ghats, and by the sea-breezes. On the eastern coast, the heat is very great during the early part of summer; and Masulipatam, on the estuary of a branch of the Kistnah, has been often mentioned as one of the hottest places in India. The Carnatic also, especially the districts of Arcot, Chingleput, and Nellore, is noted for the great heat[7] and dryness of the winds rushing from the gorges of the Eastern Ghats, or sweeping over the parched and sultry plains of the Carnatic or the Circars. Heyne[8] found that, in the hot season of 1799, "the thermometer at midnight stood at 108°, and at eight o'clock at 112°. Neither wood nor glass is capable of bearing this heat for any length of time: the latter, as shades, globe lanterns, &c., crack and fly in pieces; the former warps and shrinks. The nails fall out of the doors and tables." Heyne adds,—"I have never myself seen the thermometer higher than 115° in the coolest part of the house; some persons affirm, that in such cases they have seen it as high as 130°." The most remarkable circumstance in the climate of this part of India is the regular alternation of opposite monsoons. During the pre-

6 Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 342—Walker, on Coal at Kootah. Madras Pub. Disp. 26 Jan. 1853.

7 Madras Journ. of Lit and Science, iii. 33, 34—Wight, on the Land-Winds of Coromandel.

8 Tracts on India, 11.

valence of the south-west monsoon, which commences in the later of the spring months or the earlier of the summer ones, the clouds discharge volumes of rain on the districts of Malabar and Canara, while a considerable proportion, finding their way over the range, fall on the table-lands of Mysore, the Ceded Districts, and the territory of the Nizam, and swell the Cauvery, Kistnah, Godavery, and other rivers, which roll vast fertilizing currents into the Carnatic and Coromandel coast, at a season when those lands receive no water from the heavens. The fall of rain is enormous on the Western Ghats,[9] in some parts of which, nine rainy months in each year are calculated on. In these localities, it is the practice of most families to lay in fuel and provisions for six of those months, with as much care as if providing for a sea voyage to last the same length of time;[1] and it is proverbial, that in some places in the Ghats a man may pass the greater part of the year without seeing the sun. As the south-west monsoon dies away, the north-east sets in,[2] and continues to blow during October and November, but brings with it a considerably less quantity of rain than that resulting from the other. The average annual rain-fall during the north-east monsoon does not exceed thirty inches.[3]

The most valuable natural product of the presidency is ship-timber, which abounds in the forests of Malabar, Travancore, and Canara, as well as in those of the Eastern Ghats. Upwards of 100[4] different sorts of fine timber are enumerated as grown there; and amongst them teak, considered inferior to none for hulls of ships, and peon, of equal quality for masts and spars. A large proportion of the sandal-wood supplied to the Chinese market is obtained from the forests of Malabar and Coorg. Of alimentary crops, rice is largely cultivated, and in great perfection, in the alluvial grounds of Canara, Malabar, Tinnevelly, Tanjore, and Rajamundry. Of dry crops, or those which do not require copious irrigation, the staple is ragi (Eleusine corocana): maize and millet of various kinds are also largely cultivated, as well as oil-seeds, pulse, cucurbitaceous plants, yams, and plantains. The cocoanut-palm receives great attention, and is largely cultivated on the sandy alluvial tracts, as is also the palmyra-palm; the former for the

[9] Transacts. of Med. and Phys. Soc. Bombay, i. 104—Murray, on Mahabuleshwur Hills.

[1] Wilks, Historical Sketches, i. 449.

[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 153.

[3] Medical Topog. of Madras, 14.

[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. ii. 350, 377—Edye, Description of Seaports in Malabar.

food and cordage which it furnishes, the latter for its sap, which, subjected to the processes of fermentation and distillation, yields an intoxicating beverage. Sugar is produced in considerable quantities.[5] Experiments, conducted by the government, for the introduction of the Mauritius cane, are reported to be progressing favourably.[6] One of the more important commercial crops is cotton; and to the improvement of the quality of this staple produce, as well as to its more extended cultivation, government has been successful in drawing public attention.[7] Some good indigo is cultivated; but the finest kinds grow wild. Tobacco is also raised, but principally for home consumption. Pepper is the principal export of the Malabar coast. Cardamoms, which form a less important, yet a considerable article of export, are brought principally from the valleys of Coorg and Cochin.

5 Statistics of Sugar in India, 16.

6 Madras Revenue Disp. 10 Nov. 1852.

7 Id. 5 Sept. 1849.

Manufactures are principally conducted to supply home consumption, British competition having nearly precluded foreign demand. Masulipatam, Chicacole, and some other places in the Circars, still produce muslins, which are in general esteem and demand. Vizagapatam is celebrated for its fancy-goods; Ellore for coarse woollens, everywhere in demand throughout the north-western part of the presidency. Iron, as already noticed, is smelted and worked throughout the hill tracts.

Madras has participated in the improvements effected by means of useful public works, carried on at the expense of government for some time past, and which probably will hereafter be greatly extended. Among such works, the annicuts on the rivers Godavery, Kistnah, and Cauvery, deserve especial mention. Private enterprise, moreover, may be expected to co-operate with the efforts of government in placing this part of India in the position which it is entitled to occupy. Railways are projected, and ere long Madras will have the advantage of being connected with Bombay by rail passing in the direction of Poona and Bellary; while farther south, a line from Madras to Ponany will unite the eastern and western coasts of that part of the peninsula. The electric telegraph, too, supplying the means of effecting communications nearly with the rapidity of thought, will shortly confer its almost magical

powers upon Madras, by connecting it with the other presidency towns, and with the rest of India.

The presidency is divided into districts, the respective area[8] and population of each, as officially reported, being set forth in the following tabular statement:—

[8] Parliamentary Return, 1851.

	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.
Rajahmundry	6,050	1,012,036
Masulipatam	5,000	520,860
Guntoor, including Palnaud	4,960	570,089
Nellore....................................	7,930	935,690
Chingleput	2,993	583,462
Madras, included in Chingleput...		720,000
Arcot, south division, including Cuddalore........................	7,600	1,006,005
Arcot, north division, including Consooddy	5,790	1,485,873
Bellary	13,056	1,229,599
Cuddapah...............................	12,970	1,451,921
Salem, including Vomundoor and Mullapandy	8,200	1,195,377
Coimbatore	8,280	1,153,862
Trichinopoly	3,243	709,196
Tanjore, including Najore	3,900	1,676,086
Madura, including Dindigul	9,535	1,756,791
Tinnevelly	5,700	1,269,216
Malabar	6,060	1,514,909
Canara	7,720	1,056,333
	118,987	19,847,305
Ganjam	6,400	926,930
Vizagapatam	7,650	1,254,272
Kurnool	2,643	273,190
Total	135,680	22,301,697

Of the above, the first eighteen, being under the ordinary system of rules and management, are called "regulation districts;" the latter three, not being yet brought within the operation of that system, are termed "non-regulation districts."

The majority of the population throughout the whole presidency are Brahmins, but in some places Mussulmans, many of them said to be converts, or descendants of converts, are found

in considerable numbers. The annual revenue, according to official authority,[9] is thus rendered for the year 1850-51 :—

[9] Parliamentary Return, 1853.

Land	£3,515,969
Sayer, &c.	242,066
Moturpha	114,942
Stamps	47,092
Customs	110,725
Tobacco	83,792
Salt	477,630
Mint	8,654
Post-office	40,249
Marine	7,685
Judicial fees and fines	10,971
Subsidies from Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin	344,643
Interest on arrears of revenue	31,420
Miscellaneous civil receipts	25,328
Ditto in the revenue department	26,162
Total	£5,087,328

The native states of Travancore and Cochin, and the hill zemindarries adjoining the British district of Vizagapatam, are also under the political and military management of this presidency. Mysore, though under the political management of the government of India, is subject for all military purposes to the jurisdiction of the Madras presidency, by the territories of which it is indeed almost completely surrounded. Their respective areas are stated as follows :—

	Square Miles.
Cochin	1,988
Mysore	30,886
Poodoocottah (Rajah Tondiman's dominions)	1,165
Travancore	4,722
Jeypoor and hill zemindars	13,041

And if to their aggregate, amounting to 51,802 square miles, be added 135,680, the area of the territory of the Company in this presidency, and the further quantity of 185 square miles,

the area of the French possessions* within it, the total area will be found to be 187,667.

The military force of the Madras presidency comprises a body-guard, eight regiments of light cavalry, one brigade of horse-artillery, five battalions of foot-artillery, fifty-two regiments of native infantry, a corps of engineers, a corps of sappers and miners, a European veteran artillery company, a European veteran infantry company, and two native veteran battalions. In April, 1852, the entire strength of the Madras army was as follows:—European officers, 1,809; medical establishment, including veterinary surgeons, 523; Europeans, 5,519; native troops, 53,856: making a total of 61,707. This is exclusive of her Majesty's troops, of whom there is usually a considerable body stationed within the Madras presidency. Upon the annexation of the Punjaub to the British dominions, a revised distribution of the armies of the three presidencies was effected, with the view of providing for the defence of the north-western frontier without further addition to the regular native army. Under this arrangement, the Saugor division above the Ghats, including Mhow, has been assigned to the Madras army, while the Rajpootana field-force army has been transferred to Bombay.[1] At present, the force is accordingly thus distributed:—The central division comprehends Fort Guntoor, which comprises North and South Arcot, and Nellore, comprising Chingleput and the northern parts of Salem; the northern division, containing Masulipatam, Rajahmundry, Vizagapatam, Ganjam, and the Bengal districts of Cuttack; the southern division taking in the southern part of Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly, and the Travancore territory; the Mysore division occupying the territory of the rajah of that country; the Malabar and Canara division, stationed in the Malabar and Canara collectorates; the Ceded District division comprising Cuddapah, Bellary, and Kurnool; and the Saugor district embracing the Saugor and Nerbudda territory. In addition to the various places contained in the above divisions, Madras troops are stationed at Dharwar, Kulladgee, and Sholapore, all within the Bombay presidency, and also at Moulmein, Penang, Malacca, Singapore, Labuan, and, together with troops from Bombay, at Aden.

[1] India Mil. Disp. 20 Feb. 1850.

* Pondicherry, 107; Karical, 63; Yanaon, 13; Mahé, 2.

The facilities of the Madras presidency for commerce are not great; the generally unfavourable character of the coast, the inadequate number of ports, and the indifferent nature of those which exist, have always been found impediments to any extensive development of mercantile enterprise. The value of the total foreign exports in the year 1850-51 was 1,56,69,765* rupees; that of the imports in the same year, 89,78,231. The large extent of exports were to the United Kingdom, Ceylon, and China.

More detailed information, relating to the various districts and towns under the presidency, will be found in the articles respectively devoted to them.

MADRAS.—The seat of the presidency bearing that name, and the principal place of the territory subject thereto, as also of the district of Madras. The city is on the Coromandel coast, or the western shore of the Bay of Bengal, to the beach of which its buildings extend. Throughout the whole world no place of equal commercial and maritime importance is so disadvantageously circumstanced for maintaining an extensive and regular foreign trade. For two months in the year, during the continuance of the north-east monsoon, that is, from the close of October to the close of December, even the crews of ships of the line, with all their appliances and means, can hold no communication with the shore without great danger; and at no time can they visit it in their own boats. The surf is less violent and dangerous with a westerly wind, which, blowing off shore,[1] diminishes the force of the sea setting in towards the beach; but it is at all times sufficient to dash to pieces any boats of European construction. Landing or putting off to the shipping can only be effected, either for goods or passengers, in native craft, the larger sort of which, called by Europeans a massulah-boat,† is made of planks, without ribs or timbers, but merely sewed together with cocoanut-twine or coir, so as to yield to shocks without being shattered by them. During the north-east monsoon, however, even in those boats the landing is very dangerous; and many[2] lives have been lost from time to time by rashly attempting it, the horror and danger being increased by sharks ready to devour any persons that

[1] Heber, Narrat. of Journ. ii. 271.

[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 594.

* The India port-to-port trade is not included in these returns.

† Fishing-boat.

may be exposed to their attacks.* The other and smaller craft,—the catamaran, consists of "three cocoa-tree[3] logs lashed together, and big enough to carry one, or at most two, persons. In one of these a small sail is fixed, and the navigator steers with a little paddle: the float itself is almost entirely sunk in the water; so that the effect is very singular, of a sail sweeping along the surface with a man behind it, and apparently nothing to support them. Those which have no sails are consequently invisible, and the men have the appearance of treading water and performing evolutions with a racket." These men wear nothing except wax-cloth caps, in which they secure letters for conveyance between the shore and the shipping; and as they are admirable swimmers, do not, if washed off their rafts, incur danger, except from sharks, by which many have been devoured. With the view of sheltering the landing and diminishing the danger and inconvenience which attend going ashore or putting off to the shipping, an attempt was made to construct a breakwater 300 yards from the beach, the dimensions being, extreme[4] length, from N.N.E. to S.S.W., about seventy-six feet; extreme breadth, from E.S.E. to W.N.W., about fifty-five feet. The soundings on it were found to vary from twenty-five to twelve feet. The attempt, however, was unsuccessful, and as the abandoned work was considered a new source of danger, a buoy was laid down on the south end; and the placing another at the north was contemplated. A breakwater to shelter ships would undoubtedly prove a work of enormous cost and difficulty; but the evils arising from the want of some such protection are almost incalculable, vessels being at present obliged to anchor[5] two miles from shore, in nine, ten, or eleven fathoms, exposed to a heavy swell, rolling in from seaward, save when the wind blows from the westward or land side. The bottom is in many parts of stiff

[3] Heber, ii. 271.

[4] Madras Almanack, 1844.

[5] Horsburgh, 6th edition, i. 565.

* This mode of passage is described in the following quotation:—"The admiral[1] himself, whenever he landed, was obliged, at the back of the never-ceasing surf, to quit his own proud barge, at some hazard of his life, and to step into one of the most inconvenient conveyances possible, a massulah-boat, to be then swept with almost terrific velocity through the repeated surges, in considerable danger of being swamped, ultimately to be bumped on shore like an abandoned boat, or a wreck, and then to scramble out on men's shoulders, or otherwise, at the watched movement of the retreating wave."

[1] Account of Armogham Shoals and Blackwood's Harbour, on the Coromandel Coast, near Madras, 30.

mud, from which it is sometimes difficult to extricate anchors; and as it is frequently necessary to hurry to sea in bad weather, many anchors remain in the ground; the loss of these to the owners not completing the mischief, since the abandoned anchors rub and destroy the cables of vessels afterwards lying in the roads. Similar damage is caused by wrecks, of which there are some on the bottom. In 1843, a suspension-pier was projected by M. Piron, a French engineer of Pondicherry, to be erected over the surf of Madras, but the proposal was not entertained.[6] Subsequently, the design of constructing a pier at Madras was taken up by a company, designated "The Madras Pier Company;" but the project appears to have been abandoned, and the company has been dissolved.[7] The dangers of the roadstead during storms being great, their symptoms or premonitory signs are carefully watched for at the Observatory, and signals, on their appearance, are hoisted at the flagstaff of the master attendant, warning ships to proceed to sea. Innumerable losses have occurred from neglecting due precautions. An excellent judge, however, observes,[8] "Gales are not frequent; and if a ship be kept in good condition for proceeding to sea, embracing the opportunity to weigh, cut, or slip, and run out on the first approach of a gale, there is probably little danger to be apprehended." The old lighthouse within the walls of Fort St. George has ceased to be used, and on January 1st, 1844,[9] on a new lighthouse, erected on the Esplanade north of the fort, a light was for the first time exhibited, and has since been continued for the guidance of mariners. It is elevated 128 feet above the mean level of the sea, and is what is called a flashing light, the duration of the flash to that of the dark interval, being as two to three.

The earliest British settlement on the coast of Coromandel was at Armegon, about thirty-six miles north of Pulicat. A small grant of territory at Madras,[1] by a native prince, in 1639, induced the chief, Mr. Francis Day, to abandon the old factory, and erect on the new acquisition Fort St. George, which was the nucleus round which have clustered and grown the remainder of the buildings regarded as constituting, with the fort, the city of Madras. The fort is in form "an irregular[2] polygon, somewhat in the form of a semicircle, of which the sea face is nearly a diameter, running north and south, and presenting a clear

[6] Madras Marine Disp. 2 Aug. 1843.

[7] Id. 2 April, 1851.

[8] Horsburgh, i. 595.

[9] Madras Almanack, ut supra, 452. Horsburgh, i. 566.

[1] Wilks, Historical Sketches, i. 163.

[2] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Madras, 71.

front on that side of 500 yards. The sea flows to within a few yards of the ramparts, which are fenced by an artificial barrier of stone-work, from the influence of the surf and tide." The foundation of the works on this side contains a series of cisterns, supplied with water from wells in the Black Town. On the land side the fort is defended by a double line of fortifications, both bombproof; its sea face is well armed with heavy guns.[3] The inner inclosure is so constructed as to afford accommodation to a large body of troops. In the rest of the space are the offices of the various departments of government, and barracks for European troops. The barracks occupy the north and western extremity of the inclosure, and are of an oblong form, the length being from north to south. This building has a terraced roof, and is two stories in height, the upper one being occupied by the officers, the lower by the privates. There is said to be accommodation for 1,000 men; but it seems, at the least, doubtful whether such a number can be conveniently lodged.[4] Attached to the barracks is a bazar, for the supply of the troops: the other buildings of note are the Old Church and the Exchange. The Black Town is separated from the fort by a wide esplanade, which is now improved by a few ornamental plantations and well-designed watercourses. Its site is very low,[5] being in some places only six inches above the level of the sea at spring tides, against the inroads of which it has been defended by a strong bulwark of stone. There are three broad streets, running north and south, dividing the town into four nearly equal parts. These streets are respectable in appearance, well built, and contain the principal European shops, as well as many houses with upper stories and terraced roofs. On the beach, parallel with these streets, is a line of public offices, including the Supreme Court, the Custom House, the Marine Board Office, and the offices and storehouses of the principal European merchants. These are well-constructed buildings, having colonnades to the upper stories, supported on arched bases, and overlaid with chunam or cement, made of lime burned from shells, and forming a hard, smooth, and polished surface, resembling white marble. In conspicuous situations in the town are the male and female orphan schools, and the jail of the Supreme Court. The other buildings most worth note are—the Mint, the Roman Catholic

[3] Madras Military Disp. 4 Feb. 1846.

[4] Report, ut supra, 73.

[5] Report, ut supra, 2.

Cathedral, the Church Mission Chapel, Armenian Church, Trinity Chapel, the General Hospital and Medical School. The General Hospital, situate at the south-east angle of the town, is open for the reception of European and native soldiers, seamen of the royal navy and merchantmen, European destitute sick and native sick; which last are, however, admitted only under circumstances of accident or other peculiar emergency. The space[6] occupied by the hospital and offices attached is 185 yards in length and 145 in breadth: it comprises four wards, each 80 feet in length, 21 in breadth, and 15½ in height; with dispensaries, store-room, cooking-room, and other outhouses, and having an ample supply of water. The numerous minor streets, which are inhabited by the natives, are irregular, crooked, narrow, and ill-ventilated. The houses are generally built of clay, overlaid with cement of chunam, and roofed with tile; and for the most part they consist of continuous apartments, arranged round a small quadrangular court. This mode of construction insures privacy, but interferes with ventilation, and, causing a vitiated state of the air, predisposes for the visitation of epidemic attacks, and increases their virulence. Another source of disease was the mode of drainage. On both sides of the street were narrow, deep, uncovered channels; and the bottoms being of earth, very uneven and without regular slope, the operation of cleansing, though professedly performed every morning, was necessarily very imperfect; and the continual exhalation from them of noxious effluvia produced fevers of very malignant type. In 1847 the outlay[7] of a large sum was authorized, for improving the drainage of the Black Town, a measure most essential for raising its sanitary condition. It is a favourable circumstance, that the town is well supplied with water of remarkably pure and good quality, derived from wells, varying in depth from twenty to thirty feet. The water obtained from the wells in a certain inclosure near the north wall, known by the name of the Seven Wells, is especially valued for its purity, which it is said by seafaring men to preserve for a length of time at sea. Public waterworks have been erected in this inclosure by government, and two reservoirs have been constructed, one in the fort, the other midway between the fort and the town, which are daily replenished from the wells by means of metal pipes; and a supply is thus

[6] Report, ut supra, 28.

[7] Madras Public Disp. 30 June, 1847.

furnished for the shipping, as well as for all the inhabitants who choose to send for it. The extreme purity of this water seems to arise from its being filtered through a bed of fine sand, consisting almost entirely of quartz, which extends several miles in length, in a northerly direction, but is not more than 300 or 400 yards in breadth, its depth varying from one to fifteen feet. If this stratum be passed through, the water reached beneath it is of inferior quality, and frequently brackish. Royapooram, which must be considered a portion of Madras, lies on the north side of the Black Town, and extends for a mile along the beach. It[8] is a wretched assemblage of mud huts, inhabited chiefly by fishermen and boatmen, whose poverty is extreme, as is the filthiness of the place. From these causes the people are wretchedly unhealthy; and it is calculated that two-thirds of the children born die before reaching maturity. The division called Vepery, including Pursewakum, lies to the west of the Black Town. The principal streets are well built and clean, but the cross-streets are close and filthy. Chintadrapettah, separated from Vepery by the river Koom, which almost incloses the former, is for the most part regularly built, and clean: here is a public dispensary. The populous suburbs of Poodoopettah and Egmore lie nearly due west of Chintadrapettah. Another large division of Madras, called Triplicane, runs parallel with the sea, south of the fort, being divided from it by the small river Koom, flowing very circuitously, but in a direction generally from west to east, and falling into the sea about a quarter of a mile south of the fort. About a mile from its mouth, this river divaricates, forming two nearly equal branches, the left or more northern, close to the point of parting, receiving a watercourse running from the north. After this accession, the left branch flows by the southern rampart of the Black Town, and subsequently by the south-west face of the fort. The right branch of the Koom takes a direction first south, subsequently south-east; and both joining, about 300 yards from the sea, inclose an island, three-quarters of a mile in length and of half that breadth, laid out with roads, and ornamented in the centre by a statue of Sir Thomas Munro. On the right or south-west bank of the right branch are the Government Gardens. Government House is a spacious[9] and handsome building; the floors, walls, and pillars, are overlaid

[8] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Presidency Divisions of Madras Army, 5.

[9] Valentia, ut supra, i. 390.

with cement of chunam, highly polished, so as to resemble fine white marble. There is an enormous banqueting-room,[1] built in front of the house; but it is considered to be in bad taste and inconvenient. Chepak Garden, the residence of the nawaub of the Carnatic, is situate south-east of Government Garden; and between it and the sea is a mosque, of some architectural excellence, the only Mussulman place of worship of any importance in the city. Royapetta, another extensive and populous suburb, lies westward of Triplicane, and adjacent to it. St. Thomé, which is also comprehended in the limits of Madras, is situate about three miles to the southward of the fort, and close to the sea. It is a straggling place, the continuity of the buildings being broken by uncovered ground; but the portion occupied is generally clean, and in good order. The situation on the beach is considered favourable for European convalescents. The principal church belonging to the English establishment is that of St. George, situate in Royapetta. "It[2] is very beautiful, and the chunam, especially of the inside, has an effect little less striking than that of the finest marble." St. Andrew's Church, built for the use of the members of the Church of Scotland, is in the southern part of the Vepery division. It has been regarded as a fine specimen of architecture and engineering skill, but Heber[3] thought the form injudicious with a view to hearing. "The body of the church is a circle,[4] eighty-one feet in diameter in the clear, with a rectangular compartment east and west of it, and a portico extending beyond the latter to the westward. Over the circular part is a dome, covering as it were the nave of the church, with an annular arch round it, over what may be termed the aisles." The exterior of the body of the church is in the Ionic order, the interior in the Composite. The interior form of the dome is a segment of a sphere, fifty-one and a half feet in diameter, and twenty-four feet high, including the entablature; making the whole height under the key from the pavement about fifty-four feet. Over the vestibule, at the west side of the building, rises a steeple, 131½ feet in height above the entablature, and 166½ feet above the pavement of the church. It was finished in 1820, at a cost of about 20,000*l.* St. Andrew's Bridge, over the river Koom, in the vicinity of the church, was finished in 1818,[5] and is considered a good

[1] Heber, ii. 273.

[2] Id. ii. 272.

[3] Narrative, ii. 272.

[4] De Havilland, Account of Public Buildings in Madras, 3.

[5] De Havilland, ut supra, 22.

specimen of architecture on a small scale, the central arch being only fifty feet in span: there is one on each side of forty-eight, and a small arch at each of the abutments, to relieve them from the pressure of the greater arches. The erection of an additional masonry bridge over the river Koom,[6] at a point called Ashton's Shop, was sanctioned by the home authorities in 1846. At the southern extremity of the town, the river Adyar flows from west to east, falling into the sea about half a mile south of St. Thomé. To the west of the town, a chain of tanks, or pieces of stagnant water, extends from north to south. Of these, the most southern, called the Long Tank, is, when full, two miles in length from north to south, and half a mile in breadth: there are several others. "A few contain[7] good water, derived from springs; but most of them are filled by the rains during the monsoon, and only answer for partial irrigation, becoming dried up as the hot season advances. Many have been neglected for several years, and allowed to become filthy, from cattle being washed in them, and their banks being used as necessaries; thus causing a nuisance much complained of; and there can be no doubt that, in place of being useful or beneficial, they are prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants in their vicinity." Though excellent water is obtained by sinking wells in the Black Town, many of those in the other parts of Madras yield only that which is brackish, and scarcely drinkable. "The use[8] of the brackish water throughout Madras excites cutaneous eruptions of a troublesome nature, and not unfrequently fever; and strangers resorting to Madras, whether Europeans or natives, are liable to be affected by it." The site of the town is remarkably level, and rather low, no part being probably more than about twenty[9] feet above the sea; but the vicinity of the sandy beach, and the influence of the sea ever rolling in and breaking on it, together with the prevalence of the sea-breezes, have a salutary effect. The average mean annual temperature for eight years is stated as follows:—1831, 81°; 1832, 84°; 1833, 83°; 1834, 87°; 1835, 82°; 1836, 77°; 1837, 82°; 1838, 86°. The north-east monsoon sets in with much thunder and lightning and heavy rain, about the close of October, and continues to the close of December, after which it gradually diminishes in force until the middle of February, about which

[6] Madras Public Disp. 29 July, 1846.

[7] Report, ut supra, 9.

[8] Id. ib.

[9] Madras Journal of Literature and Science.

time it ceases. The south-west monsoon, commencing in May, and ending in the beginning of October, is scarcely felt here, its force being intercepted by the Ghats. During the hot months, the sea-breeze sets in about noon, and continues for some time after nightfall. From its refreshing and invigorating influence, the British popularly call it the doctor. It is succeeded by the land wind, a sultry and oppressive current of air, which prevails until the setting in of the sea-breeze on the following day. In April and May, what is called the "Along-shore wind" prevails, blowing from the southward, and is found very inimical to health, producing, among other ailments, severe rheumatic affections. Among Europeans, the prevalent diseases are those of the liver, fevers, and dysentery: among the natives, those most common are leprosy, elephantiasis, dracunculus or guinea-worm, and remittent or intermittent fevers, caused by imperfect drainage and disregard of cleanliness. Cholera occurs annually, towards the end of the hot season, and in some years to a considerable extent, causing formidable mortality. The ravages of the small-pox were formerly great; but they have latterly been much checked by inoculation with the virus of the natural disease, to which practice the native population is partial, and by resort to the greatly superior preventive vaccination, which is encouraged, and as far as possible enforced, by the British authorities.

The staple article of food with the native Brahminical population is rice, eaten with curry, tyre (sour milk), or buttermilk, salt fish, capsicum, or some condiment. There is also considerable consumption of vegetables, grown in the vicinity of the city; such as pot-herbs of various sorts, cucurbitaceous products, and onions. The Mussulmans, who are almost the only consumers of animal food among the native population, are distinguished from the Hindoos by more robust and vigorous constitutions. They are much addicted to smoking tobacco and other narcotics, and to opium-eating, and the lower orders generally are given to the use of spirituous liquors.

The European residents live in garden-houses, or villas situate in compounds or distinct inclosures, dispersed throughout the suburbs, and about the neighbourhood of the city, extending from three to four miles inland. These "are[1] generally of two stories, constructed in a pleasing light style

[1] Report, ut supra, 7.

of architecture, terraced, with porticos and verandas, supported by pillars. The lower story is often raised several feet from the ground; the doors and windows are large, and provided with Venetian blinds, so as to admit free ventilation; and the apartments are lofty, spacious, and airy." During the prevalence of the hot, dry winds, mats, made of kusha,* a fragrant grass, and kept wet, are placed at the doors and windows on the western side of the house, whereby coolness, moisture, and a grateful scent are imparted to the air permeating them. By these means, aided by the use of the punkah,† the heat is rendered more tolerable. The compounds, or inclosures in which the houses are situate, are usually so closely[2] planted with trees and shrubs, that even when viewed from a height, the tops only of many of the houses can be seen. Such plantations interrupt due ventilation; but the evil is tolerated in consideration of the protection which they afford from the dust[3] and glare, so distressing in the Carnatic.

[2] Report, ut supra, 8.

[3] Heber, Narrative of Journ. ut supra, ii. 273.

The tables of European residents have ample means of supply in the markets, where are offered for sale in abundance, beef, mutton, veal, kid, fowls, turkeys, ducks, geese, fish of excellent quality, potatoes, turnips, peas, carrots, cabbages, beans, sweet potatoes, yams, onions, salad mangoes, plantains, pine-apples, custard-apples, oranges, grapes, guanas, and other fruits less esteemed. Society is much more limited in Madras than in Calcutta, and there is much less of pretension and luxury: there are few handsome equipages; palanquins are used, chiefly by natives. The favourite drive is the beach, extending along the seashore for about a quarter of a mile south of the fort. The Mount Road, leading from the fort to the cantonment of St. Thomas, has for six miles a succession of beautiful villas on each side, and is lined with noble trees, affording ornament and shade.

Madras being the seat of the government of the presidency, the governor, members of council, and principal functionaries, reside here, as do also the judges of the Supreme Court (a

* Kush or kusha in the vernacular language, the Poa cynosuroides of botanists, and held sacred among the Brahminists.

† Punkha, "fan." The punkha is a huge fan, in the shape of an oblong rectangle, suspended from the ceiling by means of one of its longer sides, and with a spring continually pulled to and fro by an attendant.

chief justice and two puisne judges), and other officers of that institution. The chief establishments of every department of the government are here, and there are various local establishments. Among these may be mentioned the police-office, attached to which are a superintendent and justice of the peace, two police magistrates, two others, called also deputy-superintendents of police, and several subordinate officers; the court for the recovery of small debts, of which there are four commissioners, and the Government Savings Bank. The Bank of Madras, being not only chartered, but in some degree subjected to the control of government, which nominates part of the directoral body, may, in a certain sense, be regarded as a government institution. Other banks have branches here, and the number of agency and mercantile houses is considerable. Various[4] societies for insurance of lives, as well as against fire and marine risk, have establishments or agencies in the city. Madras is the seat of an episcopal see. In addition to the principal church (St. George's), there are about eight churches and chapels of the United Church of England and Ireland: that of St. Mary's, within the fort, has[5] several monuments; and among them one to the memory of the celebrated missionary Schwartz. In the Scottish church of St. Andrew, already mentioned, the worship is conducted by ministers in communion with the Established Church of Scotland, of whom two are chaplains in the service of the Company. The seceding body from the Established Scottish Church, calling itself the "Free protesting Church of Scotland," maintain public worship in the hall of the Free Church Mission Institution. The Romanists have a bishop or vicar-apostolic, with a considerable staff of clergy, performing the ceremonies of their faith in various places. The Armenians have a church, opened so long since as 1712. The Wesleyans have five chapels, the Baptists two, the Independents one, and the American Mission two. Education, or at least that of the highest order, does not appear to be encouraged: a university was projected, comprehending a college and a high school, but the latter only is in operation. The means of liberal education are also afforded by the Vepery Mission Grammar-school and Bishop Corrie's Grammar-school. The religious and charitable associations are numerous, and education is a leading object

[4] Madras Almanack.

[5] Heber, ii. 272.

with many of these. The military male and female orphan asylums, two most valuable and meritorious institutions, date respectively so far back as 1787 and 1788. The medical school, founded some years since, for the instruction of natives in medicine and surgery, has been most useful, as well in qualifying for the practice of the healing art, as in gradually removing the repugnance felt to the necessary studies. There is an agricultural and horticultural society, of which the governor is the patron. The Madras Literary Society enjoys the same distinguished patronage, and now adds to the title above given, that of Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society. The mention of the Madras Polytechnic Institution (of which the Governor is likewise patron) exhausts the list of societies of this class; but the government Observatory must not be overlooked among the establishments for the advancement of science. About nine newspapers are published at Madras; some three times a week, some twice, and some once only. Two publications are issued twice in each month; seven are published monthly: one of these is commercial, one devoted to the interests of the society of Freemasons; the remainder are of a religious character. Lists of the army and civil service are published quarterly; and six or seven publications, all of them of the description of almanacks, are sent forth annually.

The city of Madras, including the whole of the various divisions of which it is composed, and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, extends along the seacoast in a direction nearly from north to south for a distance of nine miles: its extreme breadth may be considered to be 3¾ miles, its average breadth 2½: the area is stated officially to be thirty square miles; but a large portion of this space, comprehended within the assigned limits, is occupied by gardens and compounds or inclosures, and in various parts dwellings are thinly scattered. No census has been made to ascertain either the classes or total amount of the population; and the official statement,[6] in which it has been "assumed at 720,000," probably errs in excess. The great majority are Brahminists; Mussulmans are next in numbers; Christians comparatively few, and consist for the most part of those denominated Portuguese Christians, being descendants of persons of that nation, or of proselytes made by their ecclesiastics.

[6] General Statement of Population of Madras Presidency, 1851.

Distance from Tanjóre, N., 178 miles; Cuddalore, N., 105;

Pondicherry, N., 88; Coimbatore, N.E., 270; Calicut, N.E., 330; Cananore, E., 343; Mangalore, E., 370; Bangalore, E., 185; Arcot, E., 73; Bombay, S.E., 640; Poona, S.E., 570; Bellary, S.E., 270; Hyderabad, S.E., 320; Nagpore, S., 565; Masulipatam, S., 220; Calcutta, S.W., 885. [*] Lat. 13° 5', long. 80° 21'.

MADRUPORE.—A town in the British district of Bhagulpore, presidency of Bengal, 22 miles E.S.E. of Bhagulpore. Lat. 25° 5', long. 87° 20'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MADURA,[1] under the presidency of Madras, a British district, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British districts Coimbatoor and Trichinopoly; on the north-east by Tanjore and Rajah Tondiman's dominions; on the east by Tanjore and Palk's Straits; on the south by the Gulf of Manar; on the south-west by the British district Tinnevelly; and on the west by the territory of Travancore. It lies between lat. 9° 5'—10° 54', long. 77° 15'—79° 15', and (including Dindigul) has an area of 10,700 square miles.[2] The seacoast of this district comprises the north-west coast of Palk's Straits and of the Gulf of Manar, and extends in a direction from north-east to south-west 115 miles. The Gulf of Manar, formed on the north-west by the seacoast of the districts of Tinnevelly and of Madura, on the east by the western coast of Ceylon, is terminated on the north and north-east by Adam's Bridge, "a narrow[3] ridge of sand and rocks, mostly dry, nearly connecting the island of Ceylon with the continent." This ridge, at its north-western extremity, joins the island of Rameserum, between which and the headland of Tonitorai, on the continent, is the Paumbaum passage. The other end of Adam's Bridge joins the island of Manaar, between which and Ceylon is a narrow passage, navigable only for craft of moderate size. The coast of this district throughout its entire extent, from the south-west extremity to Adam's Bridge, is much beset with dangerous rocks and shoals. From this cause, that part lying to the north of Adam's Bridge, and forming the north-eastern coast of Palk's Bay, can scarcely be frequented by vessels[4] of any burthen.

The north-western part of this district, forming the subdivision of Dindigul, extends over part of the undulating rugged plateau and eastern declivity of the Ghats, in this part called the Vurragiri,[5] Pulnai, or Kunundaven Mountains.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

[3] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 544.

[4] Horsburgh, ut supra, i. 582.

[5] Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, v. 280—Wight, Observations on Vurragherrie; and vi. 280—Ward, Description of the Vurragherry Mountains.

This group has at Permaulmullay, its highest summit, an elevation of 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. The principal geological formations are gneiss, stratified with quartz; but in some places there are immense precipices of granite. Southeastward of this group is the extensive valley of Dindigul. The average elevation of the plain country of Dindigul and Madura is, at the base of the mountains, about 800 feet[6] above the sea, falling in the maritime tracts to 200. The south-eastern portion of the district, towards Palk's Straits and the Gulf of Manar, is an extensive plain,[7] without a single hill or conspicuous eminence. The undulating formation, where it appears on the coast, is of sandstone.[8]

Though a few rivers hold their course northward and north-eastward towards Coimbatoor, and discharge themselves into the river Cauvery, the general slope of the country is eastward and south-eastwards, towards the Gulf of Manar, Palk's Bay, and the Bay of Bengal, in which direction is the main drainage. The principal river is the Vygah, which rises[9] at the south-western extremity of the valley of Dindigul, and flows seventy miles north-eastward, to Jyempolliam, receiving on its way numerous feeders right and left, streaming down from the ranges inclosing the valley. It at that point turns south-east, in which direction it flows 100 miles, by Madura and Ramnad, below which latter place it expands into a considerable tank; and eleven miles still lower, falls into Palk's Strait, a short distance north-west of the headland of Tonitorai. The other rivers (which are very numerous), though having sometimes considerable volumes of water during rains, are generally destitute of it in the dry season.

The climate[1] of the hills is mild and genial in summer, being seldom below 50° or above 75°. It is said, however, to be cold in January, when the ground is covered with hoar-frosts during the morning; and it is singular, that at this chill period the population are subject to intermitting fevers. February, March, and April constitute the dry season, which is followed by a succession of rainy weather throughout the prevalence of the south-west monsoon. In October, the north-east monsoon sets in, and continues with more or less violence till December. The climate of the plain is a good deal characterized by dryness and heat, the thermometer having been known to reach[2]

[6] Journal of Roy. As. Soc. No. xv. part ii. 141 — Newbold, Summary of Geology of Southern India.

[7] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Ramnad, 150.

[8] Journ. Royal Geog. Soc. iv. 12 —Lushington and Sim, on Pamban Passage.

[9] Trigonometrical Survey engraved by Walker, No. 62.

[1] Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, vi. 291—Ward, Description of the Vurragherry Mountains.

[2] Id. iii. 35—Wright, on the Land-winds of Coromandel. Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Madura, 125.

115°, and, according to some, 130°. It participates in the vicissitudes of the two monsoons,—the south-west continuing from April till July, the north-east from October to December; yet, notwithstanding this double provision, the district sometimes suffers ruinously from drought, which has not unfrequently been followed by its terrible consequences, famine and pestilence. In 1810 a peculiarly fatal epidemic raged, and carried off in twelve months, in one division of the province, 24,626 persons, out of an aggregate population of 245,654; and in another division 21,510, out of a population of 298,654.[3] March, April, May, and the early part of June, are the hottest and most disagreeable months of the year.

The summits of the mountains are bare of wood, with the exception of a few groves in sequestered situations. In the hollows and cavities on and near the summits, is a close brushwood of creepers and thorns, penetrable by scarcely any quadruped, except the wild hog. The slopes of the mountains are overgrown with forests of various trees, principally species of teak, intermixed with bamboos.

Of wild animals, the most remarkable is the elephant, which haunts the lower parts of the mountains: the wild buffalo, wild sheep, deer, and elk, abound on the highlands.

Tattoos, or small horses, are kept for burthen, and are found to be an enduring, hardy race, thriving well when driven to provide for themselves on the grassy hills: kine and buffaloes are also found to thrive better on the mountains than on the plains towards the seacoast.

The soil of the mountains is generally a stiff red clay, tolerably fertile, and producing rice, Indian millet, wheat, oats, ragi (Eleusine coracana), and some other Indian grains, mustard, castor-oil-seeds, fenugreek, and turmeric. The soil in the vicinity of the sea is generally sandy, but in the interior western parts black and fertile, produced apparently from decayed vegetation, and well suited for the growth of cotton, which is the principal commercial crop. Sugar-cane and betel-nut are cultivated in the valleys. Tobacco is also grown to some extent, both for home consumption and exportation, it being in much demand, and considered the best produced in the southern[4] provinces. In favourable situations, various esculent vegetables known in Europe are cultivated with suc-

[3] Report, ut supra, 144.

[4] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Ramnad, 153.

cess, and in considerable quantities; comprising peas, beans, potatoes, cabbages, parsnips, turnips, cucumbers, and other cucurbitaceous plants. Of fruits, there are the orange, citron, guava, mango, jak (Artocarpus integrifolia), and others of less importance.

The manufactures were formerly important, principally in cotton; and factors of the East-India Company resided in the district to obtain goods for the European markets; but British competition has put an end to the demand both for the home and export trade. Some silk goods are still manufactured; and excellent cumlies, or coarse blankets, are made from wool, which is brought from the mountains and highlands in considerable quantities. Iron is manufactured from oxydated iron-ore; but this branch of industry is in a languid state.

The principal exports are chay-root, growing spontaneously, and in considerable quantity, tobacco, cotton, salt, salt fish, rice, hides, coarse cloth, and chank-shell or dollium, a univalve of a fine white colour, in much demand as a material for rings and other ornaments, and of which an enormous number are annually collected on the shore and forwarded to Calcutta; the fishing being rented for about 5,000[5] rupees annually. The imports are principally spices, betelnut, sugar, oil, butter, timber, and iron. Garlic,[6] which is much relished by the native population, is brought in great quantities from the Ghats, on the western frontier, to the lowlands, which also receive from the same quarter fenugreek, mustard, honey, and wax.

The agricultural prosperity of the low country depends principally on the means of irrigation, supplied by the rains or the rivers, which they replenish; though tanks and wells are surprisingly numerous, there being 10,577 of the latter and 3,517 of the former in the subdivision of Dindigul alone.

The population of Madura, including Dindigul, amounts to 1,756,791.[7] A large majority of the inhabitants are Hindoos. The language spoken in the district is the Tamil.

The principal military stations are Madura, the capital, Dindigul, and Ramnad.

The principal route is from north-east to south-west, from

[5] Report, ut supra, 159.

[6] Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, vi. 280—Warde, Memoir of the Vurragherry Mountains.

[7] Madras Census, 1851.

Trichinopoly, through Madura, to Palamkotta, and thence to Cape Comorin: from this main line a road passes off north-west to the military and civil station of Dindigul, and south-eastward to that of Ramnad; and another south-eastward to the seaport of Tutacorin. Good roads of less importance are numerous in every direction throughout the plain country, except[8] in the district of Ramnad, where they are generally mere sandy tracks, impracticable for wheel-carriages.

[8] Report, ut supra, 157.

The principal places are Madura, the capital, Dindigul, Ramnad, Shivaganga, Kamuri, Kilakarai, Autankarai, Devipatnam, Tonde, Tirumangalum, and Malur.

MADURA.[1]—A town, the principal place of the British district of the same name, presidency of Madras, 33 miles S.S.E. of Dindigul. Of late years, considerable improvements[2] have been made in this town, by laying it out with wide streets, market-places, and accommodation for travellers, whereby the public health and convenience have been greatly promoted. Lat. 9° 55′, long. 78° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Madras Judicial Disp. 18 April, 1849. Madras Pub. Disp. 22 Aug. 1849.

MADUTHOOR.—A town in the British district of Tinnevelly, presidency of Madras, 29 miles E. by N. of Tinnevelly. Lat. 8° 49′, long. 78° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MADUVANALLI.—A town in the British district of Coimbatoor, presidency of Madras, 122 miles E. by N. of Cannanore. Lat. 12° 10′, long. 77° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAGAMURCHY.—A river rising in lat. 11° 59′, long. 78° 6′, and, flowing through the British district of Salem for forty-two miles in a south-westerly direction, falls into the Cauvery on the left side, in lat. 11° 30′, long. 77° 47′.

MAGANUND,[1] a pass through the Sewalik ridge, bounding Sirhind to the north-east, is situate on the route from Sidowra to Nahun, and five miles S.W. of the latter town. The road lies along the course of the Markanda, which crosses the ridge, flowing from the Kyarda Doon to Sirhind. Maganund, a small village at the northern extremity of the pass, gives name to it. Here was the rendezvous of the British army destined to attack Nahun, at the commencement of the Goorkha war in 1815. The road was then very difficult, so that great numbers of bullocks and camels perished, the elephant being on that, as on other occasions, found the most surefooted and efficient beast of burthen in hilly roads. At

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] Travels in Upper India, i. 152.

[3] As. Res. xiv. 331*, 333*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

the time of Davidson's[2] visit, it appears to have been much improved, as he describes the ascent from Mogee Nun (Maganund) as very gradual. As the elevation of Nahun is 3,207[3] feet above the sea, and that of Naraingurh, in the plain of Sirhind, and near the southern base of the Sewalik range, is 2,154, the elevation of Maganund may, by a coarse approximation, be taken at 2,600. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,030 miles. Lat. 30° 32′, long. 77° 19′.

MAGUEE.—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Muneepoor, 22 miles N.N.W. from Muneepoor, and 116 miles from Jynteapoor. Lat. 25° 6′, long. 93° 54′.

[1] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 334.

MAHA NUDDEE.—A river formed in the British province of Saugor and Nerbudda, from several small feeders, the principal of which are stated to be the Kuthna and the Niwar.[1] The source is in lat. 23° 44′, long. 80° 16′, a few miles west of Belhari, whence the river flows in a north-easterly direction for thirty miles, through the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, thirty-seven miles through the native state of Meyhar, and seven miles through that of Rewa, and falls into the Sone in lat. 24° 4′, long. 81° 7′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Res. ix. 84—Wilford, Essay on Anugangam; also i. 147—Chambers, on Mavalipuram.

[3] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 592.

MAHABALIPOORAM,[1] or the SEVEN PAGODAS, on the Coromandel coast, and in the British district of Chingleput (presidency of Madras), so called because built in honour of Maha Bala, or the great Bala, the gigantic brother[2] of the deity Krishna.* One of those pagodas is washed[3] by the sea, which has nearly destroyed it, and another is close to the beach; the rest are farther inland, but none more than half a mile. The rocks on the coast here are picturesque, and elaborately adorned by carved-work, representing the exploits and adventures of Krishna, his kinsmen and followers, and intermixed with numerous sculptures of elephants, monkeys, and other animals famous in Brahminical legends. Though Krishna appears to have been the great object of adoration with the founders of these remarkable works, some are dedicated to Vishnu, some to Siva, others to his consort

[1] Transacts Roy. As. Soc. ii. 265—Babington, Acc. of Sculptures at Mahamallipur.

* A later writer dissents from this opinion, and considers the name to indicate "the city of the great mountain, evidently with reference to the rocky eminence in the vicinity. This, indeed, cannot be called a great mountain on account of its size; but the word Maha may refer to greatness of sanctity or renown with equal propriety."[1]

Durga. Distant from Madras, S., 33 miles. Lat. 12° 37′, long. 80° 15′.

MAHABULESHWAR,[1] in the presidency of Bombay, a small town or village on the summit of the range of mountains bearing the same name. The range is part of the Western Ghauts, extending from south to north in a direction nearly parallel to the western shore of India, and at the distance of about forty miles[2] from it. This section is bounded on the north by the gorge from which issue the head-waters of the river Kistnah, in lat. 18° 1′, long. 73° 40′: the southern boundary of this part of the range is in about lat. 17° 55′. Its greatest breadth at the northern extremity is about fifteen miles, and about eight at its southern boundary: its extent, taken diagonally from north-east to south-west, is about seventeen miles. Its southern extremity is bounded by a deep depression of the surface, extending nearly across the range, but leaving a small neck of land on the west side, which maintains continuity with the Ghaut further south. The summit of the range thus marked is a sort of undulating and rugged table-land, the western buttress of which rises abruptly from the adjacent Concan: the descent towards the Deccan is more gradual, and less in actual amount. The geological formation is ferrugineous clay-stone overlying trap. The clay-stone is soft, easily quarried and dressed for building, but so cellular, that it is advisable to protect its surface with mats during the rainy season. Disintegrated and mixed with the decomposed trap, it forms a brown mould, very fertile, and producing in abundance the esculent vegetables of Europe, especially potatoes, which are here finer than in any other part of India. During the rainy season, the soil is clothed with herbage and a profusion of flowers; and in a few places the natural beauty of the scenery is heightened by groups and avenues of fine trees: generally, however, forest-trees are wanting. Of the natural herbage, the most abundant is the common fern (Pteris aquilina), which grows to the height of nine or ten feet. The picturesque attractions of this table-land are very great, there being "a varied[3] succession of mountain-scenery, which, for grandeur and beauty, is scarcely to be equalled in any part of the world." Excellent roads, made in various directions, give access to all the more interesting

[1] E.I.C. Ms Doc. Appendix to Report from Select Commit. of House of Commons, Aug. 1832, i. Public, pp. 14, 116.

[2] Records at the East-India House, iv. 140—Elphinstone, Report on the Deccan.

[3] Murray, Obs. on the Mahabuleshwar Hills, in Trans. Med. and Phys. Soc. Bombay, 1838, p. 88.

spots. An abundant supply of excellent water may be had from wells, in which it is found at depths varying in different parts from ten to forty feet. There are also many streamlets traversing the country, and continuing to run at all seasons. One of the most striking "characteristics of the climate is the extreme violence of the monsoon, beginning about the middle of June and ending in the commencement of October. During July and August, the country is always covered with fog, and there is scarcely any intermission of rain, which is generally rather light and drizzling, though occasionally drenching showers descend. One writer[4] observes, that the "fall is probably unexampled in amount: in 1849 it amounted to 294 inches.[5] The mean annual quantity is 239 inches, of which 227 fall in the four monsoon months. The greatest annual fall which occurred was in 1834, when it amounted to 297 inches." Another report[6] gives the mean annual fall, as deduced from the observations of ten years, at 229 inches, and the number of days on which rain falls at 127. From the dense nature of the soil, however, and the undulating form of the surface, the water quickly drains off, and there is not the slightest appearance of a marsh or swamp. At other times of the year, the humidity of the atmosphere is moderate. The cool season commences early in October, which is the most genial and pleasant part of the year, in consequence of the moderate temperature and the freshness of the air, resembling that of a European spring. Throughout November, December, January, and February, the sky is almost uniformly clear, and the atmosphere cold, bracing, and elastic. During this period slight hoar-frosts sometimes occur. In scarcely any place is there less variableness in the meteorological phenomena. In contrast with most other hill-stations in India, this is totally free from malaria, an exemption attributed to the circumstance, that the Concan, which stretches from the base of the mountain, through a sultry tract, is not a pestilential one. This place, having in so many circumstances affecting health a decided superiority over the more depressed and sultry tracts in its vicinity, was selected as a sanatory station for troops; but the project was abandoned after a short trial, on the ground, as it is understood, of the climate being unsuited to the acute diseases which are most common among the soldiery.[7] It is,

[4] Murray, ut supra, 106.

[5] Bombay Mil. Disp. 5 June, 1850.

[6] Bombay Courier and Calendar, 1843.

[7] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

however, much frequented by invalid officers, for whose accommodation there is a sanatarium, containing eight sets of quarters and several detached bungalows. There are also about seventy private dwellings, of which upwards of fifty are substantially built of hewn stone. The greater part have thatched roofs, which are said to be better adapted than tiles to resist the monsoon rains. Many persons not in the service of the government seek the restoration of health at this place, and very generally with success. But a visit to it is "contra-indicated[8] in all acute inflammatory diseases, in well-marked cases of organic visceral disease, and generally in all affections attended with increased arterial action." Its effects are highly beneficial in fevers, whether intermittent or otherwise, especially in the obstinate endemic fever of Guzerat. In disorders of the digestive and biliary organs, a residence at this station is decidedly beneficial, as also in certain forms of diarrhœa. In cachexia and general debility, its restorative effects are strongly marked, as also in chronic disease of the liver and spleen. For the cure of headache, chronic rheumatism, ulcers, various scrofulous affections, diseases of females and children, a residence at this place is likewise recommended. The number of visitors appears to have been steadily increasing. The station is situate at the north-west corner of the table-land, and has a western aspect, favourable for receiving the advantage of the salubrious sea-breezes. It was established in 1828 by Sir John Malcolm, then governor of Bombay, after whom the village of Malcolm Peth was named. The site was ceded by the rajah of Sattara,[9] in exchange for another spot. The bazar is a tolerably large one, and is well supplied. There is a small church,[1] a subscription library, and an hotel. A detachment of fifty native troops, under the command of a jemadar, is stationed here to maintain the requisite guards: its European establishment consists of a chaplain and a medical officer, the latter being superintendent of the station. The services of the chaplain are shared by other places, which are visited at stated periods. The general elevation[2] of the station above the sea is 4,500 feet; that of the highest summit, 4,700. Distance N.W. from Sattara, by a good carriage-road, 30 miles; S.W. from Poona, by a circuitous hilly route, 70; S.E. from Bombay, crossing the haven and subsequently proceeding by Nagotna,

8 Murray, 128.

9 Bombay Regulations, xiv. of 1830.

1 Bombay Public Disp. 21 May, 1844.

2 Murray, 83.

114; or by another route 127; viz. by sea, down the coast to Bancote, 70, thence up the river Sawitri 30, and subsequently by land 30 more. Mahabuleshwar is in lat. 17° 59′, long. 73° 41′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAHADEO MOUNTAINS,[1] denominated from a celebrated Hindoo temple of the same name, a cluster of considerable height in the north part of the Nagpore territory, towards the British province of Saugor and Nerbudda. It is situate at the eastern extremity of the Sautpoora Mountains, where they adjoin the Vindhya, and may be considered as lying between lat. 21° 30′—22° 40′, long. 78°—80°. None of the elevations appear to have been accurately determined, but Dowlagheree[2] is conjectured to be the highest; and the elevation of Ambarmaph, another, is estimated at 2,500; Chindwara, 2,100; and Pachmarhi has been vaguely conjectured[3] to have an elevation of 5,000; but this estimate is very probably an exaggeration.* In a publication of very high character, it is mentioned, that Dokgur, one summit of the cluster, "is stated by Captain Franklin[4] to be 4,800 feet high;" and it is farther observed, "There are two other peaks exceeding this in height, viz. Putta Sunkur (above the cave of Mahadeo) and Choura Deo, the highest of all which I conjecture to be about 5,000 feet above the sea." As, however, no specific reference is given to any work of Franklin in support of those points, they must be considered problematical.

[2] Jenkins, Report on Nagpore, 5.

[3] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 322.

[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1834, p. 392 — Spilsbury, Geol. Sect. across the Valley of the Nerbudda.

MAHADEPOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of the Godavery river, and 138 miles N.E. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 48′, long. 79° 59′.

MAHAGAON.—A town of the Deccan, in the territory of Nagpoor or Berar, situate 69 miles E.S.E. from Nagpoor, and 95 S.S.E. from Seuni. Lat. 20° 44′, long. 80° 7′.

MAHAGAUM.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of the Araun river, and 75 miles S.S.E. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 10′, long. 78°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAHAGAUM.—A town in the British district of Tannah,

[1] Gazetteer, ii. 161.

* Hamilton states[1] that the temple of Mahadeo, much frequented by Hindoo pilgrims, and giving name to the range, is in lat. 22° 22′, long. 78° 35′; and adds, that it is on the river Nerbudda: but no place having such lat. and long. can be situate near the Nerbudda.

presidency of Bombay, 60 miles N. of Bombay. Lat. 19° 48′, long. 72° 50′.

MAHANUDDY.[1]—A river having its origin in Nowagudda, one of the native states on the south-west frontier of Bengal. It rises about lat. 20° 20′, long. 82½°, and flowing westerly ten miles through Nowagudda, it enters the territory of Nagpore, through which it holds a course in the same direction for twenty miles, to a point a few miles north-east of the town of Konkeir,* when it turns north-east for 110 miles, to its junction, in lat. 21° 35′, long. 82° 16′, with its principal and more remote feeder. Forty miles farther, the united stream receives the Hutsoo river, another considerable tributary, flowing from the north, when, turning south-easterly, it holds a course of about 300 miles through the native states on the south-west frontier of Bengal, to the town of Cuttack, where it divaricates into the numerous branches inclosing or traversing the delta, the total length of its course being estimated at near 520[2] miles. Its principal mouth is in lat. 20° 20′, long. 86° 50′. At Sumbulpoor, 260 miles above its mouth, it is nearly a mile in breadth[2] during the rains, and at the town of Cuttack, just above its divarication, it at the same season is fully two miles in breadth. From July to February it is navigable for boats from the sea as far as Sewnarain, a distance of about 460 miles.[3] At the point of divarication, near the town of Cuttack, is a hill, said to contain promising indications of coal,[4] but which is more probably merely of volcanic formation. Although the navigation is in some places rendered difficult by rapids, it may be rendered materially available[5] as the means of communication between the sea and the interior of the country. The volume of water rolled down by this river during the periodical rains must be enormous, as Kittoe found[6] the bed of the river near Sumbulpoor 4,500 feet wide, and "the highest flood-water mark to be about forty-seven feet above the level of the shallow stream flowing during dry seasons in the centre of the bed;" and Heber[7] during the rainy season observed, three or four miles out at sea, the fresh water of the Mahanuddee floating, in consequence of less specific gravity, on the salt water of the Bay of Bengal, "exactly like a river about half a mile broad, smooth, dimply, and whirling."

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Jenkins Report on Nagpore, 10, 12.

[2] As. Res. xv. 184 —Stirling, on Orissa.

[3] Jenkins, ut supra, 10.

[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1838, p. 154 —Kittoe, Section of a Hill in Cuttack.

[5] Prinsep, Steam Navigation in British India, 48.

[6] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 377 —Journ. through the Forests of Orissa.

[7] Narrat. of Journ. i. p. xlvi; also Horsburgh, East-India Directory.

* Blunt describes the source somewhat differently in As. Res. vii. 113.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, iii. 359.

[3] Calcutta Gleanings in Science, ii. 91—Herbert, Journ. to Siccim Mountains.

MAHANUNDA.[1]*—A large river of Bengal, tributary to the Ganges. It rises[2] in the territory of Darjeeling, and about lat. 26° 57′, long. 88° 20′, and flowing south for fifteen miles, it on the right side receives[3] the Balasun, a stream coming from the north-west; and from the confluence, the united stream flows southerly for twenty-five miles, forming for the greater part the boundary between the British districts Purneah and Dinajepore. Subsequently entering the former district, it takes a course south-westerly for sixty miles, and thence turning south-east for fifty more, receives at Jagatnathpur, on the left side, the large stream Nagor; and touching on the British district Dinajepore, and taking a direction southerly, it again forms the boundary between that district and Purneah for twenty miles. At that distance it passes into the British district Maldah, through which it flows in a direction south-easterly for forty miles, to Rahunpoor, in lat. 24° 47′, long. 88° 20′. From that point turning south, it for thirty miles forms the boundary between the British districts Maldah and Rajeshahye; and at Godari, in lat. 24° 30′, long. 88° 20′, it falls into the Podda, or great eastern branch of the Ganges, on the left side; its total length of course being 240 miles. Even within a few miles of its source, its navigation is practicable for canoes and for floating timber; and from Kishengunje, seventy-five miles from its source, it is navigable for craft of about eight tons during the dry season, and for those of much larger burthen during the rains. In the lower part of its course, it is at all times navigable for craft of between forty and fifty tons burthen.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAHARAJE DROOG.—A town in the native state of Mysore, situate 61 miles N.W. by W. from Seringapatam, and 73 miles E. from Mangalore. Lat. 12° 54′, long. 76°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAHARAJGUNJ, in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town which, according to Buchanan, who surveyed it about forty years ago, had then 125 houses; and consequently, if six persons be allowed to each, the population may be estimated at 750. Distant N.E. from Goruckpore cantonment 28 miles. Lat. 27° 2′, long. 83° 32′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAHARAJGUNJE,[1] in the British district of Benares,

* Or Mahanadi of Herbert.

lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the city of Benares to Allahabad, 52[2] miles E. of the latter, 22 W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is excellent, the country level, wooded, and cultivated. Lat. 25° 16', long. 82° 40'.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 30.

MAHARAJPOOR,[1]* in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to Futtehpore, and 12[2] miles S.E. of the former. It has a bazar, and is supplied with water from a tank and wells. The road in this part of the route is good, the country level and partially cultivated. Lat. 26° 19', long. 80° 31'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 122.

MAHARAJPOOR,[1] in Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia, a village or small town 15 miles N.W. of the fort of Gwalior. This place and the neighbouring village of Chonda were the keys of the position of the Mahratta army on the 29th December, 1843, when the battle took[2] place between them and the British army under Sir Hugh Gough, commander-in-chief. The Mahrattas were driven from all points of their position, lost fifty-six pieces of artillery and all their ammunition-waggons, and retreated to the fort of Gwalior. The loss of the British army was severe, amounting to 106 killed, 684 wounded, and seven missing. The numbers on each side appear to have been nearly equal, numbering about 13,000 British and 15,000 Mahrattas. A monument at Calcutta, constructed from the cannon captured on the field, commemorates the victory.[3] Lat. 26° 29', long. 78° 5'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Further Gwalior Papers, 158-165. Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, vi. 507-513. Bengal Military Disp. 26 Nov. 1845. India Pol. Disp. 10 Dec. 1845.
[3] Calcutta Review, iii. 431.

MAHASIN.—A town in the territory inhabited by the independent hill tribes of Orissa, situate 104 miles S. from Sumbulpoor, and 86 miles N.W. by W. from Ganjam. Lat. 19° 59', long. 83° 59'.

MAHASINGPUR,[1] in the British district of Allyghur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allyghur[2] to that of Etawa, and 26 miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, with a soil rather well cultivated, though sandy. Lat. 27° 34', long. 78° 16'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 45.

MAHATTIE.—A town of Eastern India, in the British pro-

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Kingstown; from Maharaj, "king," and Pur, "town."

vince of Aracan, presidency of Bengal, eight miles S. of Aracan. Lat. 20° 36′, long. 93° 25′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Topography of Oudh, 129.

MAHBUBGANJ,[1] in the district of Aldemau, territory of Oude, a village on the right bank of the Ghaghra, 18 miles S.E. of the city of Oude. Butter estimates[2] the population at 1,000, including 200 Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 40′, long. 82° 22′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Topography of Oudh, 129.

MAHDARA,[1] in the district of Aldemau, territory of Oude, a village a mile west of the right bank of the Tons (North-eastern), 25 miles S.E. of the city of Oude. Butter estimates[2] its population at 400, all Hindoos. It is the Mijhoura of the surveyor-general's map. Lat. 26° 27′, long. 82° 26′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Horsburgh, India Directory, i. 511.

[3] Buchanan, Narr. of Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 516.

[4] Wilks, Historical Sketches, ii. 227, 233, 241.

[5] Buchanan, ii. 536.

[6] Bartolomeo, Voyage to the East Indies, 143.

[7] Parliamentary Return, 1851.

MAHE.[1]—A French settlement and seaport, included within the limits of the British district of Malabar, containing an area of two square miles. It is situate on the south side of the estuary of a small river flowing from the Western Ghauts, but not navigable for vessels of any considerable burthen, which must anchor[2] in the road, in five or six fathoms, and one and a half or three miles from shore. The river[3] is, however, navigable for boats a considerable distance inland, and in fair weather small craft can cross the bar in safety. The site of the town is fine, on a high ground, overlooking the river; and it is a neat place, many of the houses being good. It was long a serious and vexatious source of annoyance to the British, by affording the French a footing in Malabar, and a ready communication[4] with Mysore and its ruler; but in 1779, it was reduced by a force sent from Bombay, and dismantled, and in 1793 formally[5] taken possession of by the British. The British establishment previously stationed at Tellicherry was then removed to Mahe; but it having been restored to the French at the last general pacification of 1815, the British establishment was replaced in its original station at Tellicherry. The Carmelites[6] have a church and a missionary establishment here. The population is stated at 2,616[7] souls. Distance from Tellicherry, S.E., seven miles; Bombay, S.E., 636; Cannanore, S.E., 16. Lat. 11° 42′, long. 75° 36′.

MAHEIDPORE.—See MEHIDPORE.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 296.

MAHESWA, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Nusseerabad to Deesa, and 49 miles W. of the former. Lat. 26° 12′, long. 74° 14′.

MAHEWA,[1] in the territory of the rajah of Panna, in Bundelcund, a small town on the route from Allahabad to Saugor, 101 miles[2] N.E. of the latter. It has a bazar, and supplies and water are abundant. Elevation above the sea 1,181 feet. Lat. 24° 24′, long. 80° 12′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. As. Res. xviii 28 —Franklin, Mem. on Geology of Bundelkhund.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 40.

MAHEWA,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges. Distant N.W. of Calcutta 762 miles,[2] by the river route, and 46 S.E. of the city of Allahabad, by the same. Lat. 25° 10′, long. 82° 18′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 162.

MAHGWAY.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irawady, and 103 miles N. from Prome. Lat. 20° 13′, long. 94° 43′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAHHASU,[1] in Keyonthul, a peak of one of the lower ridges of the Himalaya, rises amidst picturesque mountains, clothed with forests of towering cedars, noble oaks, and sycamores. On the summit is a small temple, of Chinese architecture, built of wood and stone, and dedicated to the Hindu deity Siva. Elevation of the summit above the sea 9,140 feet.[2] Lat. 31° 6′, long. 77° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Lloyd, Journ. to Himalaya, i. 150.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837, p. 903 —Hutton, Journ. of Trip to Burenda Pass.

MAHIM.—A town in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, 50 miles N. of Bombay. Lat. 19° 40′, long. 72° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAHIM.[1]—A town at the northern extremity of the island of Bombay. It is situate on the south side of the channel separating that island from Salsette, and at the point where they are connected by a road running partly on arches[2] of masonry, partly on a causeway constructed by government, aided by a munificent contribution[3] from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, a Parsee merchant of great wealth, residing in Bombay. The passage is commanded by a fort, originally intended as a defence against the Mahrattas, and still garrisoned by a small force. The town is ill built, and inhabited chiefly by native Christians, of Portuguese descent, who have here a church and some other relics of their former prosperity; in a wood outside the town are the ruins of another church, of a college, and of some other buildings connected with Romish establishments.*

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Von Orlich, Travels in India (translation) i. 31.
[3] Bombay Public Disp. 23 Aug. 1843. Id. 13 Oct. 1847. Id. 21 July, 1852.

* The population of Mahim cannot be stated with precision, as the returns on the subject apply to what is called the Mahim division, which comprehends not only the town so called, but also a very considerable por-

Distance from the fort of Bombay, N., seven miles. Lat. 19° 1', long. 72° 54'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAHLTEERY.—A town in the British district of Balasore, presidency of Bengal, 48 miles S.W. of Balasore. Lat. 21° 6', long. 86° 23'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 174.
[3] Mundy, Sketches, i. 44. Archer, Tours, i. 43.

MAHMUDA,[1] in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Cawnpore to Futtehgurh, and 30 miles[2] S.E. of the latter. The road in this part ot the route is indifferent, the country level and highly cultivated.[3] Lat. 27° 2', long. 79° 56'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 48.

MAHMUDPOOR, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town, with a bazar, on the route from Allygurh to the town of Moradabad, and 14 miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, level, and cultivated. Lat. 28° 40', long. 78° 43'.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 43.

MAHMUDPOOR, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route, by Khasganj, from Bareilly to Allygurh, and eight[1] miles S.E. of the latter, 46 miles N. of Agra. Lat. 27° 52', long. 78° 15'.

MAHNUS NY.—A small river in the Alwar territory. (See LASWARI.)

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 81.
[3] Fitzclarence, Journ. 60.
[4] Davidson, Travels, i. 248.

MAHOBA,[1] * in Bundelcund, in the British district of Hummerpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Banda to Saugor, 36 miles[2] S.E. of the former. It is situate in a beautiful and picturesque country, amongst numerous striking ruins of mausoleums,[3] palaces, and temples. There are three very beautiful lakes,[4]

tion of the island of Bombay, being one of the three divisions into which that island is distributed. By a census made in 1826, the population of this division was returned at 17,713, exclusive of the military. From a subsequent census taken in 1833, it would appear that a large increase had taken place, for the number returned was 15,561, and this of adults only. It was conjectured that the number of children was at least equal to that of adults; and if so, the total population of the Mahim division would then have been upwards of 30,000. In the census returns of May, 1849, under which Mahim forms one of six divisions, the number of its inhabitants is given at 33,801.

[1] Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 261.
[2] Mem. 423.

* Mahoba of Franklin;[1] Mahûbeh of the translators of Baber.[2]

on the west, south, and east sides of the town respectively; and though each two or three miles in circuit, and of considerable depth, have been formed artificially, by damming up the extremities of valleys with huge mounds of earth, faced with stone. Local tradition attributes those works to Parmal Deo, a Rajpoot prince, who ruled in Mahoba about[5] A.D. 1083. Their construction appears to have been intended to secure a copious supply of water for irrigation, the skilful employment of which has converted into a complete garden a tract otherwise[6] rather sterile. They are, however, productive of malaria, which has hastened the depopulation[7] of the place. The town is now an expanse of ruins, amongst which are scattered some houses still tenanted by a population guessed[7] at 5,000 souls. Above the town rises a rocky hill, once strongly fortified, but the defences are now merely piles of massive blocks of stone. Mahoba, according to tradition, is a place of considerable antiquity, as Parmal Deo, who was the last sovereign, and was subdued A.D. 1083, by Pirthiraj, of Delhi, is alleged to have been the nineteenth in lineal descent[8] from the founder. It appears to have been subdued by the Patan Mussulmans about the close of the twelfth century, as Kutb-ood-Deen Eibuk, their commander, in A.D. 1196 overran[9] this part of India, and took the neighbouring fort of Kaleenjar. In the beginning of the eighteenth century, it was wrested[1] from the declining power of Delhi, by Chuttur Saul, an enterprising Boondela chief, who, being in his turn hard pressed[2] by Muhammad Khan, the Afghan possessor of Furruckabad, called in the aid of the Peishwa; and in remuneration of it willed to him this and some other considerable portions of the country. The Peishwa gave it in jaghire to Govind Pandit, whose successor, Nana Govind Rao, ceded[3] it, in A.D. 1817, to the East-India Company, to whom the whole of his remaining territory subsequently passed[4] in 1840. The town is 147 miles W. of Allahabad. Lat. 25° 18′, long. 79° 55′.

[5] Franklin, ut supra, 261.
[6] Fitzclarence, 61.
[7] Davidson, i. 243.
[8] Franklin, 261.
[9] Ferishta, i. 180.
[1] Pogson, Hist. of Boondelas, 45, 96.
[2] Busawun Lal, Mem. of Ameer Khan, translated by Prinsep, 55.
[3] Prinsep, Trans. in India, 238. Treaties with Native Princes, lxxi.
[4] De Cruz, Pol. Relations, 26.

MAHOLA.—A village in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Distance S. from Delhi 27 miles. Lat. 28° 16′, long. 77° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAHOMEDABAD,[1] in the kingdom of Oude, a town on the route from Seetapoor to Sekrora, 38 miles[2] S.E. of the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 311.

former, 42 N.W. of the latter, 32 N.E. of Lucknow. Lat. 27° 16′, long. 81° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAHOMED ALI, in Sinde, a village on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and 63 miles N. of the former place. It is situate on the right bank of a great offset of the Indus. Lat. 27° 8′, long. 68° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAHOMED AMROO, in Sinde, a village on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and five miles S. of the last-mentioned town. The road in this part of the route lies over a level alluvial country, in general waste, but having occasional spots of cultivation, and intersected by watercourses, rendering the passage of wheel-carriages difficult. Lat. 27° 28′, long. 68° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Pott. Belooch. 375. Burnes, Commerce of Hyderabad, 17, 20.

MAHOMED KHAN KA TANDA, in Sinde, a town on the route from Hyderabad to Cutch, and 20 miles S.E. of the former place. It is situate on the bank of the Fulailee branch of the Indus, and the neighbouring country, though near the border of the desert, is fertile and well cultivated. It is a thriving place, in consequence of its manufactures and of the transit-trade from Cutch. During the Talpoor sway in Sinde, it was usually the residence of one of the subordinate ameers. Lat. 25° 7′, long. 68° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAHOMED KHAN TANDA, in Sinde, a village on the route from Sehwan to Kurrachee, and 70 miles N.E. of the latter place. Neither forage nor supplies to any extent can be procured. Lat. 25° 28′, long. 67° 55′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 46.

MAHOMEDPOOR, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Futtehgurh, and 11 miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is bad, and heavy for wheeled carriages; the country level, open, and cultivated. Lat. 27° 23′, long. 79° 34′.

MAHOMEDPOOR.—A town in the native state of Indoor, or territory of Holkar, situate 58 miles S. from Indoor, and 139 miles W. from Baitool. Lat. 21° 52′, long. 75° 50′.

MAHON, a river of Sirgoojah, rising in lat. 23° 6′, long. 83° 18′, a few miles E. of the town of Sirgoojah, and, flowing in a northerly direction for seventy miles, falls into the Rehund, near the town of Cohur, in lat. 23° 50′, long. 82° 51′.

MAHONA,[1] in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Lucknow to Seetapoor, 13[2] miles N. of the former. It has a bazar, and is abundantly provided with water from wells. The road in this part of the route is rather good; the country open, and but partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 6′, long. 80° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 233.

MAHONY.—A town of Baghelcund, in the native state of Rewah, situate nine miles E. of the right bank of the Sone river, and 61 miles S. from Rewah. Lat. 23° 39′, long. 81° 28′.

MAHOP, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the north-eastern frontier, and on the route from the town of Pilleebheet to Oude, and 11 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 28° 40′, long. 79° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAHOUL, in the British district of Azimgurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Azimgurh to Fyzabad, 23 miles W.N.W. of the former. Lat. 26° 6′, long. 82° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAHOUNEA.—A town in the kingdom of Oude, situate 10 miles E. of the left bank of the Ghogra river, and 152 miles N. by W. from Lucknow. Lat. 28° 58′, long. 80° 20′.

MAHOWLI,[1] in the British district of Etawah, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to the cantonment of Etawa, and 34 miles[2] S.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is heavy and bad, the country level and cultivated. Lat. 26° 29′, long. 79° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 32.

MAHRAM, a native state of Eastern India, situate in the Cossya Hills. It is bounded on the north, east, and west by other native hill states, and on the south by the British district of Silhet: its centre is about lat. 25° 12′, long. 91° 24′. It is twenty miles in length from north-east to south-west, and twelve in breadth, and contains an area of about 162 square miles.[1]

[1] Indian Statistics, 8.

MAHUMUDPORE,[1] in the British district of Jessore, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Calcutta to Dacca, by Baraset, 108 miles[2] N.E. of Calcutta, 72 S.W. of Dacca, situate on a branch of the river Barashee, here crossed by ferry. Lat. 23° 24′, long. 89° 38′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 91.

MAHUR.—See CHOTA OODEPOOR.

MAHUR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or

dominions of the Nizam, situate four miles from the right bank of the Payne river, and 98 miles S.S.E. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 19° 50′, long. 78°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAHUTHWAR, in the British district of Gazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Ghazeepoor to Mozufferpoor, 49 miles E.N.E. of the former. Lat. 25° 49′, long. 84° 23′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 303.

[3] p. 377.

MAHUYADABAR,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the Manaura, a feeder[2] of the Koyane, and with it ultimately discharged into the Ghaghra. Buchanan[3] describes Mahuyadabar as a straggling place, buried in plantations, and containing 200 houses, many of which are tiled, and some have two stories. Distant S.W. from Goruckpore cantonment 40 miles. Lat. 26° 34′, long. 82° 44′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 50.

MAI, in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Mynpooree, and 19 miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is rather good; the country low, flat, and but partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 23′, long. 78° 54′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAIDOOR GAT.—A town in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, 74 miles N.W. by N. of Masulipatam. Lat. 17° 1′, long. 80° 32′.

MAIKER.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of the Payne Gunga river, and 96 miles S.W. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 10′, long. 76° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, i. 59.

MAILCOTTA,[1]* in the territory of Mysore, a town with a fort, situate on a high rocky[2] hill, commanding a noble and extensive view southwards. Here is a huge temple of square ground-plan, and entirely surrounded by a colonnade, but all in a rude and mean style of architecture, and overlaid with many thousand coarse images in plaster. It is dedicated to Krishna, and the traditions respecting its foundation are, as usual in such cases, connected with silly and obscene legends. It is viewed with great veneration by the Brahminists, and possesses a quantity of costly jewels, which remained untouched,

* Melukote of Tassin; Mailcotay of Buchanan; Mailcotta of Trigonometrical Survey.

either by Tippoo Sultan or by the victorious British army; they are lodged for security at Seringapatam, and conveyed to this place only on occasions of high festivity. Here is a very fine tank, mostly resorted to for ritual ablutions, both of the idols and of their votaries, who have the infatuation to believe that on occasion of great festivals the water of the Ganges is miraculously conveyed thither by subterraneous passages. Distant from Seringapatam, N., 18 miles; Bangalore, W., 65. Lat. 12° 40', long. 76° 42'.

MAILSIR.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, situate 80 miles N.E. by E. from Beekaneer, and 148 miles N. from Ajmeer. Lat. 28° 36', long. 74° 28'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAIMOKE GHAT (or FERRY), in the Punjab, situate on the Ghara river. By this ferry the route from Hindostan passes to the town of Pauk Petten, where is a celebrated shrine of a Mahometan saint. In consequence of this, the ferry is much frequented at the time appointed for his festival. Lat. 30° 13', long. 73° 13'.

Jour. As. Soc. 1837, p, 192, 212 —Mackeson, Voyage down the Sutlej.

MAINDOO.—A town in the British district of Pegue, on the right bank of the Rangoon river, and two miles S. from Prome. Lat. 16° 44', long. 96° 17'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAINGY, an island of the Mergui Archipelago, situate 23 miles W. of the coast of Tenasserim. Its centre is in lat. 12° 32', long. 98° 22'.

MAIRPOOR.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor, situate on the left bank of the Saburmuttee river, and 23 miles W.N.W. from Oodeypoor. Lat. 24° 42', long. 73° 27'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAIRWARRA,[1] or realm of the Mairs, in Rajpootana, a mountainous[2] tract, consisting of a number of parallel ridges, extending in a direction from north-east to south-west, and constituting that portion of the Aravulli range which lies between Komulmer and Ajmere, a space of about ninety miles in length, and varying in breadth from six to twenty. Mairwarra[3] is interposed between Mewar, or the state of Oodeypore, and Marwar, or the state of Joudpore. Its north-eastern extremity is in about lat. 26° 10', long. 74° 30', its south-western in lat. 25° 25', long. 73° 50'. In the valleys between the ridges are numerous isolated eminences. The average elevation of the bottoms of the valleys above the sea is probably about 1,600 feet, and the summits, which increase in height

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Dixon, Sketch of Mairwarra. Jacquemont, Voyages, vi. 394. Trans. Geol. Soc. 2nd series, i. 148 —Fraser, Journey from Delhi to Bombay.
[3] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, i. 680.

towards the south-west, have an elevation in some instances of about 1,000 feet more. The rocks are of primary formation,[4] and probably contain ores[5] of lead, copper, and antimony, though as yet nothing has been done towards making their presumed contents available. Iron of good quality has been discovered in veins, believed to be inexhaustible. Several furnaces have been erected, and the number is increasing.

[4] Irvine, Topography of Ajmeer, 154.
[5] Id. 170.

The Mairs have been from time immemorial the inhabitants of this rugged country, in which they maintained a savage independence, plundering all around them indiscriminately. They are considered to be of the stock of Menas, who are regarded as the aboriginal[6] population of this part of India, and they have received their present appellation, signifying mountaineers,* from the character of the localities which they inhabit. Previously to the establishment of the British power in this tract, the inhabitants lived concealed among their rugged hills, wearing hardly any clothing, and practising scarcely any sort of cultivation. The scanty herds of goats, constituting their live stock, were left to the charge of the boys and old men, while the more able spent their time, mounted on their diminutive ponies, in marauding,[7] plundering, and murdering. Of their number, some professed to be Mussulmans, some Brahminists, but neither were very scrupulous in the observance of their respective tenets: they greedily indulged in flesh and strong drinks, feasting on the carcases even of such animals as had died of disease. They appeared to have had no priests or teachers of either denomination, unless a fakir, or professed ascetic, maintained in some villages, might be regarded as supplying the deficiency. Women were considered as slaves, and the unmarried sold to men requiring wives. The price demanded by the father was sometimes so great in proportion to the slender resources of the majority of the population, that many women found it very difficult to meet with husbands; and the deep disgrace attached to disappointment in this respect was so galling, that to avoid it female infanticide was very prevalent. The British authorities,

[6] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, i. 680.
[7] Jacquemont, vi. 397.

* According to Tod,[1] "Mera is a 'mountain;' in Sanscrit, Mairawut and Mairote, 'of or belonging to a mountain.'" Wilson[2] mentions Meru, the sacred mountain.

[1] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, i. 680.
[2] Sanscrit Dict. 674.

however, succeeded in moderating this as well as many other evils, and female infanticide has ceased.

Dowlut Rao Scindia having, in 1818, ceded[8] Ajmeer to the British government, it claimed Mairwarra as part of the transferred territory; but the states of Oodeypoor and Joudpore having urged pretensions to a considerable portion of it, their validity was hastily and unadvisedly recognised. The inconvenience of three independent states claiming to exercise the powers of government in a country so circumstanced was, however, subsequently mitigated by arrangements, under which the whole was placed under British management,[9] Joudpore and Oodeypoor engaging to pay a certain sum towards the expense of a local corps, and receiving credit for the net revenue. It was, however, much easier to assert authority over such a people as the Mairs than to enforce it; and it required a strong hand to reduce these wild people to anything approaching to obedience and order. One of the measures, however, which appears to have been most efficacious in reclaiming the people from their predatory habits, was the formation of a local corps, to which, as already mentioned, Oodeypoor and Joudpore were bound to contribute. The former freebooters became speedily excellent soldiers, perfect in the British discipline, well skilled in the use of fire-arms, active, trustworthy, and intelligent. The success of these and other judicious arrangements was complete: the inhabitants soon became orderly and peaceable; the revenue statements exhibited a progressive increase in the collections; and the country[1] presented a pleasing picture of a population, reclaimed by judicious treatment from predatory and lawless habits, rapidly advancing in prosperity and in the arts of peace. The latest accounts[2] indicate a continued increase of cultivation and prosperity. A land revenue settlement has been made for a period of twenty[3] years. The principal place in the district is the newly-established town of Nya Nugga,[4] which has been surrounded by a wall, and promises to be the seat of considerable trade. British Mairwarra contains an area of 282 square miles, with a population of 37,715.[5] The portion allotted to Oodeypoor has an area of 305 square miles, and that belonging to Joudpore a superficial extent of about sixty-seven square miles.[5]

[8] Prinsep, Trans. in India, ii. 200.

[9] India Pol. Disp 15 August, 1849

[1] India Pol. Disp. 6 June, 1838.

[2] Id. 21 Feb. 1849.

[3] India Rev. Disp. 2 June, 1852.

[4] Sketch of Mairwarra, ut supra, 96. India Pol. Disp. 24 April, 1840. Id. 27 March, 1844.

[5] Shakespear, Statistics of N.W. Prov. 179.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. MAISELY, in the British territory of Sagur and Nurbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Gawilgurh to Baitool, 12 miles N.E. of the latter. Lat. 21° 45′, long. 77° 50′.

MAITWARRA.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Bhopal, situate on the left bank of the Newuj river, and 61 miles W.S.W. from Bhopal. Lat. 22° 59′, long. 76° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. MAJGURRA, in the Damaun division of the Punjaub, a village on the route from Dera Ismael Khan to Ghuznee, by the Golairee Pass, and 29 miles W. of Dera Ismael Khan. It is situate at the foot of a pass across the Suliman Mountains, through which the road is difficult to within a short distance of the village. There is water from a subterraneous aqueduct. Lat. 31° 45′, long. 70° 24′.

[1] Burnes, Bokh. iii. 264. [2] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAJINDA,[1] in Sinde, a town on the route from Hyderabad to Sehwan, and 45 miles S.E. of the latter place. It is situate two miles from the right or western bank of the Indus, in an alluvial plain but indifferently cultivated. Its population is 2,000. Majinda[2] has an extensive bazar and a good supply of water. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 25° 54′, long. 68° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. MAJOGOYA.—A town in the British district of Seebpoor, a division of Upper Assam, presidency of Bengal, 67 miles N.E. of Seebpoor. Lat. 27° 36′, long. 95° 32′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. MAJOORA.—A town in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, 31 miles N.N.E. of Bombay. Lat. 19° 21′, long. 73° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. MAJRA, in the British district of Rohtuk, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Rohtuk to Narnol, and 20 miles S. of the former. Lat. 28° 40′, long. 76° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. MAKAVA.—A town in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras, 67 miles N. of Vizagapatam. Lat. 18° 40′, long. 83° 21′.

MAKLOR.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 13 miles S. of the left bank of the Loonee river, and 62 miles S.W. from Jodhpoor. Lat. 25° 37′, long. 72° 32′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv.

MAKOWAL,[1] in the hill state of Kuhloor, a small town situate close to the left bank of the Sutlej, in the level, fertile, alluvial tract stretching between the river and the Nina Devi

mountain, and which from this place is usually called the Valley of Makowal. It was wrested from the rajah of Kuhloor by Runjeet Singh,[2] who was subsequently compelled by the British to restore it. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,100[3] miles. Lat. 31° 14′, long. 76° 34′.

[2] Prinsep, Life of Runjeet Singh, 64.
[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172, 220.

MAKRAHA,[1] in the district of Aldemau, territory of Oude, a town situate on the river Tons, 62 miles S.E. of the city of Oudh. A foujdar (commandant of police) is usually posted here with two pieces of artillery and a paltan or battalion. Butter[2] estimates the population at 6,000, all Hindoos and cultivators. Lat. 26° 14′, long. 82° 52′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Topography of Oudh, 129.

MALABAR,[1]* a British district under the presidency of Madras, bounded on the north by Canara and Coorg; on the east by Mysore and Coimbatore; on the south by Cochin; and on the west by the Arabian Sea, or North Indian Ocean, lies between lat. 10° 15′—12° 18′, long. 75° 15′—76° 55′. The area is 6,060 square miles.[2] It has the advantage of an extensive seacoast, measuring 143 miles in length, and which abounds with havens, though for the most part, in consequence of want of adequate depth of water, they are suited only for the coasting craft of the country, or other vessels of small draught. The north-west extremity of the coast is marked by Mount Dilly, a bold[3] conspicuous headland, south of which, and in lat. 11° 57′, long. 75° 22′, is the estuary of the Billipatam river, extending into a long channel parallel to the shore, from which it is separated by a low strip of land; but, owing to its shallowness, it is navigable for only small vessels. Cannanore, eight miles south-east of this estuary, has a small bay open to the south, but capable of affording shelter to small craft on other points. The anchorage, however, for ships of any considerable burthen, and in five or six fathoms of water, is unsheltered. Tellicherry, ten miles south-east of the last-mentioned place, has an unsheltered anchorage for large ships in soft mud, with five or six fathoms, and a well-sheltered berth for small vessels. The French possession Mahe, situate four miles south-east of Tellicherry, at the entrance of a small river, has an unsheltered anchorage in five or six fathoms. Calicut, thirty-five miles farther south-east, has also an un-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.
[3] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 510.

* Malbar and Malabar of Richardson; Malibar or Malayabar of Briggs's Index.

sheltered anchorage for large ships, with about the same depth of water, and abreast of the town a sheltered berth for small vessels. Beypoor, on the estuary of the Beypoor river, six miles to the south-east of Calicut, is accessible for small vessels, having from eight to ten feet of water on the bar at high tides. Ponany, twenty-eight miles S.E. of Beypoor, is situate on the river of the same name, which is shoaly, and admits only small craft; but there is a tolerably sheltered anchorage in four fathoms for ships, within a shoal three miles out at sea. Cranganore or Kodungaloor, forty-one miles south-east, is the next place deserving notice, and though in the district of Cochin, may not improperly be mentioned in the general description of the coast in which it is situate. Its position is at the estuary of the Aicotta river; it has only about six feet of water on the bar and fifteen or sixteen inside; consequently it is navigable for small craft only. Along the whole coast, the soundings are rather regular, and increase fast in depth on receding from the shore, which is for the most part flat, low, barren, and sandy, but in the southern part interspersed with a few[4] hills, and in some places well wooded, being traversed by small rivers flowing westward from the Ghats, and terminating in narrow shallow estuaries amidst the sands of the coast. Of these streams, none appear to have any strictly distinctive names, they being called after the chief places by which they flow. The principal are the rivers of Ponany, Calicut, Cheracul, Mahe, and Billipatam. Though inconsiderable in size, they are navigable[5] for boats, which bring to the coast both the products of the low country and of the Ghats. Many of those rivers during the monsoon have inland communications,[6] by which navigation is practicable from stream to stream and estuary to estuary, in a direction parallel to the shore. Of these waters, the most remarkable is that of Chowgaut, a fine sheet on the south-eastern frontier towards Cochin, twenty miles in length and eight in breadth; having numerous islands, coves, and inlets, and characterized by Buchanan[7] as "one of the finest inland navigations imaginable."

The most remarkable feature of the country is the great range of the Western Ghats, the culminating ridge of which, in the north part of the district, is nearly parallel to the coast, and on an average about thirty miles from it, dipping west-

[4] Forbes, Oriental Memoirs, i. 10.

[5] Bartolomeo, Voyage to the East Indies, 104.

[6] Journ. of Roy. As. Soc. No iv. Aug. 1835, p. 347 — Edye, on Seaports of Malabar.

[7] Journey from Madras, &c. ii. 393.

ward towards the lowlands of Malabar with a bold precipitous face, but eastward becoming depressed more gradually and slightly into the rugged and rocky expanse of Coorg. The elevation of several of the summits is between 5,000 and 6,000 feet, and the ascent from Malabar so steep, that on the invasion[8] of Coorg by the British troops in 1834, but two passes were found practicable for the advance of a military force; and of those one was so difficult, that the column which attempted it was driven back with severe loss by an inconsiderable and undisciplined body of Coorg troops, who defended the intricate ravine. As the range stretches more to the south-east, it recedes farther from the shore, and coalesces with the western brow of the lofty Neilgherry group, having an elevation[9] of upwards of 7,000 feet; south of this, the Western Ghats dip down steeply to the valley of the river Ponany, a wide and deep depression, allowing an easy communication between the eastern and western side of the southern part of the peninsula of India.

[8] As. Journ. xv. Nov.-Dec. 1834, pp. 153, 204.

[9] Report on the Med Topography and Statistics of the Neilgherry Hills, 2.

The prevailing geological formation is stated[1] to be "primitive trap, together with its associate the small-grained sienitic granite," which is in many places overlaid with immense masses of laterite or iron-clay, which is soft in situ, but when dug out and exposed to the sun and air, becomes as hard as the best brick. Iron-ore is found[2] in all the hills, in beds, veins, or masses in the laterite, and is extensively smelted. Gold-dust is found[3] in many of the streams descending from the Ghats, and in Wynaad, or the rugged country sloping eastward from the culminating ridge of the Ghats to the southern part of Mysore. The quantity extracted in the district of Malabar in one year amounted[4] to 750 ounces, equal in value to about 3,000*l*. The subject having attracted the notice of the local government, operations connected with the search for gold in Malabar were commenced in 1833. Shortly after, a committee was appointed to examine the gold-mines in the province, and to report their opinion upon the propriety of working them at the expense of government. The report of the committee was not in favour of the project, and the evidence collected led to the abandonment[5] on the part of the government of all attempts to carry it out.

[1] Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, Oct. 1836, p. 328 —Allardyce, on the Granitic Formation of Southern India.

[2] Buchanan, ii. 436.

[3] Id. ii. 441. Report of Commission on the Province of Malabar, ii. 31. Appendix to Rep. of Sel. Com. of House of Com. on East-India Affairs, 16 Aug. 1832, p. 8.

[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1834, p. 474. Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, Jan. 1839, p. 120 —Clark, Geology of Bangalore.

[5] Madras Revenue Disp. 19 Aug. 1835.

Probably no part of the world exceeds the mountain-tracts

of Malabar in the abundance and excellence of its timber-trees, especially teak (Tectona grandis). The impediments in the way of transporting this valuable timber to the seaports are considerable, but so great is the demand for it, that, notwithstanding the difficulty and cost of shipping, the woods were fast becoming exhausted:[6] With the view to the restoration of these forests, extensive tracts of waste land have been converted by the government into teak-plantations. In the latter part of 1843 and the spring of the following year, no less than 50,000 young trees were planted in these nurseries.[7] In the comparatively level tracts about Palaghaut, elephants are employed to drag to the banks of the river Ponany and its various feeders the huge trees, which are thence floated to the coast; but in the elevated and less-accessible valleys, they are committed to the monsoon torrents, which hurry them down cataracts with such violence that most of them are so shattered as to be unsuitable for purposes requiring timber of large dimensions. In a report[8] on this important subject, 120 valuable sorts of timber are enumerated as produced in Malabar. Some trees are of vast size, having been found on measurement forty-five[9] feet in circumference, upwards of 120 feet high, and sixty feet without a branch. Teak has been felled measuring seven feet in diameter at the lower end, and twenty inches at the height of sixty feet. The peon or puna,[1] a light and strong tree, is fit for masts,[2] and has been cut ninety-five feet in length and three feet in diameter. This wood is as light[3] as Riga timber, while it is stronger and more durable.

The climate[4] of the seacoast is warm, but tolerably equable, the temperature being seldom lower than 68° or higher than 88°, and the mean temperature 78°. March, April, and May, constitute the hot season; the south-west monsoon setting in about the beginning of June, when vast masses of clouds rise from the ocean and move towards the north-east, accumulating[5] and becoming more dense as they approach the land, and casting deep gloom and darkness over the sky. The air, previously calm and sultry, is agitated by violent gusts of wind, followed by loud peals of thunder and flashes of vivid lightning; heavy rain succeeds, and continues for several days, renovating, invigorating, and refreshing vegetation, so that the surface of

[6] Evidence before Select Commit. of House of Commons, Aug. 1832: Finance, ii. 273.

[7] Madras Marine Disp. 22 Oct. 1845.

[8] Journ. Roy. As. Soc. No. iv. 350-369.

[9] Id. 339.

[1] Id. 353.

[2] Id. 345.

[3] Id. 349.

[4] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Malabar, 3 6, 16, 17.

[5] Report, ut supra, 4.

the country, from an arid naked expanse of hard earth, becomes a sheet of varied and luxuriant verdure, and the air being cooled and purified, animal life is refreshed. "The rain[6] continues to fall heavily during the months of June and July, with frequent intervals of from two to three hours to a day or two. In August there is commonly a cessation for about twenty days, and again in September it falls heavily, and continues till about the 15th October, after which it ceases nearly altogether, a violent thunder-storm, similar to that which ushered in the monsoon, usually preceding its departure." As the monsoon advances, the air in the intervals of rain is often hot, close, and moist, oppressing respiration, and causing sensations like those of a vapour-bath; the atmosphere becomes so damp, that extreme care is necessary to prevent the destruction of everything liable to injury from moisture. Iron becomes in a short time deeply corroded; glued furniture falls to pieces; books, paper, clothes, become saturated with water, and rot, unless carefully dried. The average annual fall of rain is estimated at about 120 inches, but in 1835 the fall amounted to 131 inches. As affecting health, the climate of the Malabar coast is relaxing, and unfavourable to such ailments as require a bracing air for their removal; yet the rainy season, in consequence of its equable temperature, is not found unfavourable to pulmonary complaints. Intermittent fevers are common, and are attributed to the influence of a chill easterly wind, bringing malaria from the jungly valleys of the Ghats, where the tract called Wynaad, sloping eastward from the culminating ridge, is noted for its deadly[7] atmosphere. The other most prevailing complaints are diarrhœa, rheumatism, dropsy, elephantiasis, leprosy, and cutaneous complaints, resulting chiefly from unwholesome diet and want of cleanliness. From these causes cholera has sometimes been frightfully fatal.

Wild elephants, inferior[8] in size to none in India, harbour in the forests and jungly valleys, and associate in herds of 200 or 300. Tigers of great[8] size are numerous, and dreadfully ferocious. There are wild buffaloes, deer of various kinds, bears, apes, and monkeys innumerable. The gayal, a gigantic bovine quadruped, lurks in the most secluded recesses of the Ghats: it is stated[9] to be ten feet high, and proportionally bulky, with large beautiful horns, silvery-grey coat, and

[6] Report, ut supra, 4.

[7] Report, ut supra, 10. Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, Jan. 1839, p. 120 —Clark, on Geol. of Bangalore.

[8] Journ. Roy. As. Soc. No. iv. 339, 340—Edye, on Seaports in Malabar. Bartolomeo, Voyage to the East Indies, 125.

[9] Bartolomeo, 214.

flesh hard and fibrous, but very palatable and nutritious. There are wild swine, wolves, leopards, panthers, ounces, servals, ichneumons, the flying squirrel (Sciurus petaurista), the bezoar-goat (Antelope gazella), the black antelope, the Malayan hedgehog, the otter, the mouse, and the rat in several varieties and in great numbers. Of birds, there are the hawk and vulture of various kinds, the raven, buceros or rhinoceros-bird, pea-fowl, jungle-fowl or gallinaceous poultry, parrots of all colours, forms, and sizes, in great numbers; the crane, the ibis, the quail, the tailor-bird, and the duck. The rivers swarm with crocodiles of great size. Of other reptiles, there are the skink, a large lizard about four feet long, the salamander, tortoise, snakes of various kinds, as the cobra de capello, the bite of which results in inevitable and speedy death, and many other venomous kinds, as also the boa constrictor, generally swept down by torrents from the jungly valleys of the Ghats. The sea, and the inlets and landlocked lagunes, abound in excellent fish, the capture of which employs a great number of fishermen, who ply their business in canoes[1] of simple form, excavated from the single trunk of a tree.

Of commercial products, the most important is pepper, proverbially styled the money of Malabar. It requires much moisture,[2] and hence thrives best in the deep valleys of the Ghats, but may with proper culture succeed in any moist ground. The trailing plant which produces pepper, is propagated[3] by planting a cutting at the root of the jak, the mango,[4] or other tree having rough bark, up which the vine climbs. After it has been planted, it requires no great trouble or attention,[5] the cultivator having little more to do than to collect the produce in the proper season. When the fruit is intended for black pepper, it is not allowed to ripen, but is collected green, and becomes black on drying. That which is intended for white pepper is left to ripen thoroughly, in which state the berries are covered with a red pulp, which being washed off, leaves the peppercorn white, and requiring merely to be dried to be fit for market. According to official statement,[6] "the exportation of this article during the years 1833-34-35-36 amounted to 54,698 candies." Cardamoms, a scarce and high-priced article, are produced spontaneously in the woods of the high land, the care given to them being merely the clearing of

[1] Jour. Roy. As. Soc. No. i. 6—Edye, on the Native Vessels of India.

[2] Heyne, Tracts on India, 403.

[3] Dalrymple, Oriental Repertory, i. 31-36.

[4] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 463-465.

[5] Heyne, 403.

[6] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Malabar, 30.

the ground from trees in those places where they are observed to spring up naturally.[7] This spontaneous growth affords the only product of cardamoms in Malabar. The amount of annual produce, in 1801, is stated by Buchanan at 120 candies, or, at 640 pounds to the candy, 76,800 pounds.[8] The betel-vine appears to be little cultivated with a view to the demands of commerce; but every one who has a garden, plants for his own use a few vines, trained up the mango or other suitable trees. The cocoanut-tree (Cocos nucifera) is very extensively raised in the alluvial grounds along the seacoast, the soil and air being favourable to its successful culture. Cocoanuts are exported in great numbers, being in much demand in the countries farther north, where they do not thrive; and the advantage of water-carriage afforded by proximity to the sea, and to estuaries, causes localities possessing it to be selected for the plantations. It is asserted that the cocoanut will not thrive without some saline admixture in the soil, and that, where this is not naturally supplied by the vicinity of the sea, salt[9] should be mixed with the earth in which the nut is planted. "The[1] average produce of cocoanuts in the whole of Malabar is estimated at from 300,000,000 to 400,000,000 annually, which are valued at half a million of rupees (50,000*l.*); but in addition to this, from 20,000 to 25,000 candies of copra (or dried* unshelled nuts) are exported, valued at 400,000 rupees (40,000*l.*). It is alleged that a cocoanut-palm lives 100 years, but some die at twenty years, and many at all intermediate ages. A good tree produces on an average fifty nuts annually. From the cocoanut-palm is extracted, by tapping, a juice,[2] which, when fermented, becomes intoxicating, and is then denominated toddy; if boiled down, it is converted into a sort of coarse molasses, called jaggery, from which a form of alcohol called arrack is obtained by distillation. Of other fruits, there are the mango[3] (Mangifera indica), the jak (Artocarpus integrifolia), the lime,[4] the orange, and the plantain (Musa paradisiaca). Rice is the grain crop most generally cultivated in low lands admitting of being flooded. Its high price, however, places it for the most part out of the reach of the poorer classes, who are principally supported on ragi (Eleusine coro-

[7] Buchanan, ut supra, ii. 337, 512.

[8] Id. ii. 538-539.

[9] Buchanan, iii. 51, 163. Heyne, Tracts on India, 414.

[1] Report, ut supra, 30.

[2] Buchanan, ii. 417.

[3] Id. ii. 402.

[4] Id. ii. 247.

* The *copra,* according to Buchanan,[1] is the dry kernel of the nut freed from husk and shell.

[1] ii. 50.

cana), far more productive, and succeeding in a greater variety of soils. The other principal crops are shamay (Panicum miliare), pulse, cucurbitaceous plants, sholum[5] (Holcus sorghum), bajra (Holcus spicatus), tovary (Citysus cajan), ellu (Sesamum), and other oil-seeds, as the castor-oil-plant; also ginger, coffee, turmeric, bringal (Solanum melongena), the pumpkin (Cucurbita hispida), the yam (Dioscorea sativa), and the sweet potato (Convolvulus battatus). The pine is produced in great abundance, and in quality nowhere excelled. Sugarcane, tobacco, and cotton, are produced to a limited extent. A small quantity of sandal-wood (Santalum album), growing spontaneously in the hills, is among the choicest articles of exportation. Grants of waste land have been made rent-free by government, for a term of years, with the view of encouraging the cultivation of the coffee-plant.[6] The right of private property in the soil is more fully recognised[7] in this district than in any other part of Madras; but even here a man is not allowed to keep his land waste, unless he agree to pay the government the tax they should derive from its cultivation. Should he decline to do this, the land is delivered over to any person who will undertake to till it, a specification being made, that out of the profits deducible from its cultivation a certain portion (about fifteen per cent.) shall be given to the proprietor, as the landlord's share.

[5] Buchanan, ii. 323.

[6] Madras Revenue Disp. 22 Aug. 1840.

[7] Id. 21 June, 1843.

Manufactures are few and insignificant, those required by the population being for the most part obtained in return for raw produce exported, of which the principal articles are—grain,[8] pepper, cocoanuts, coir or cordage made from the husks of the cocoanut, copra or dried cocoanut kernel, betelnut and betel-leaf (in small quantities), horns, jaggery, teak and sandalwood, and oil. The principal article of import is cotton, of which little is produced[9] in the country, and that of indifferent quality; salt from Bombay, tobacco, metals, hardware, spices, wine, beer, spirits, tea, woollens, silk and cotton fabrics, saddlery, and gunpowder.

[8] Buchanan, ii. 363.

[9] Evidence before Select Commit. of House of Commons, Aug. 1832. iii. Revenue, 334.

The principal routes are—1. From south-east to north-west, from Cochin to Calicut and Cannanore, nearly parallel to the coast, and at no great distance from it; 2. from east to west, from Palghat, on the eastern frontier, to Ponany, on the seacoast, by means of which is carried on the traffic in cotton,

tobacco, and salt, between the districts of Coimbatoor and Malabar; 3. from east to west, from Ootacamund, on the Neilgherry Hills, to Calicut, on the seacoast; 4. from south-east to north, from Matanadi, in Wynaad, to Calicut; 5. from Bangalore and Seringapatam, through Periyapatam and Coorg, to Cananore, and which has recently been improved. Superior means of transit will shortly be afforded by means of the projected railroad from Ponany to Madras, connecting the eastern and western coasts of the peninsula. The principal places—Cochin, Cananore, Pennani, and Tellichery—are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. The total population* is estimated at 1,514,909.[1]

Throughout this district the prevailing language[2] is the Malayala, which varies considerably from the Tamul, or what, among the Europeans of Madras, is called the Malabar language. They are nevertheless but different dialects of the same language; and those who respectively use either, can in some measure understand each other. The accents are very different; but the Malayala language is considered more perfect than the Tamul, as containing a larger portion of Sanscrit, and of the Pat or poetical dialect. The character used in the Malayala language is nearly the same with that used among the Tamuls for writing poetry. There are several grammars of the Malayala language, and a dictionary. There are also translations of the Old Testament, and of the book of Common Prayer of the English Church, printed[3] in this language.

The population consists of—1st, Brahminists, or followers of the Hindoo system, of divers castes and various denominations; 2nd, Moplays or Mussulmans; 3rd, Christians, either of native descent, and denominated Christians of St. Thomas or Syrian Christians, or of Portuguese origin, and members of the Romish Church; 4th, Jews.

Among the professors of the Hindoo creed, the class considered by themselves as highest in dignity are Brahmins, denominated Namburis,[4] reputed to have been the aboriginal proprietors of the soil, which Varuna, the deity of the sea, at the entreaty of Brahma, caused[5] to emerge from the waters. Their hereditary chief, called Tamburacal, before the establish-

* In an earlier[1] report the area is stated at 6,262 square miles, and the population 1,140,916.

[1] Madras Census, 1852.

[2] Buchanan, Narr. of Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 346.

[3] Catalogue of Library of East-India Company, 204, 262.

[4] Buchanan, ut supra, 348. Duncan, ut supra, 27.

[5] Id. 1. Buchanan, ii. 348, 409.

[1] Report on Med. Topog. and Stat. of Malabar, 33.

ment of British authority, affected to regard himself as superior to the Tamuri or Zamorin, the Nair sovereign of Malabar, but in reality had no power except over the members of his own caste. Other Brahmins, called Puttar, are much more numerous than the Namburis, who, considering their dignity enhanced by the paucity of their race, keep down their number by preventing the younger sons in their families from marrying. The Brahmins of both these descriptions burn their dead, but it does not appear that at any time their women were required to be burned alive with the corpses of their husbands, in conformity with the horrible practice prevailing in many other parts of India.

The Nairs, who rank next to Brahmins, are here a very numerous and influential body, and long held the ruling power. Their habits and manners are marked by those strange peculiarities which elsewhere distinguish this class from all other people. Among these is the utter disuse of marriage; for, though a ceremony which consists in a man tying a string round the neck of some young girl,[6] has sometimes been represented as a marriage rite, it has, in truth, no claim to be so regarded, as no cohabitation between the parties follows at any time. The girl, on attaining marriageable age, forms any connection which she may prefer; and her offspring, who have no claim upon their natural father, become the heirs of her[7] brothers. Thus, the connection of the sexes, which, well regulated, is the basis of domestic and social duty, and the main link by which the well-being of the community is maintained, is here perverted into an organized system of shameless profligacy, alike abominable in its exercise, and mischievous in its effects. How so strange and revolting an illustration of the depth of human corruption could have arisen, is matter for pure conjecture. It has been suggested, that it originated with the early Brahmins, who on this view are imagined to have imposed it for the purpose of securing to themselves the means of sensual indulgence, free from the burden of parental duties, and at the same time to secure a race of soldiers more especially devoted to their service, in consequence of being exempt from the incumbrance of families. All the Nairs profess to be of the military class, each swaggering[8] about with a naked scythe-shaped sword in his hand or strapped

[6] Duncan, ut supra, 13.

[7] Report of Joint Committee from Bengal and Bombay on Malabar, i. 12.

[8] Duncan, ut supra, 17.

unsheathed on his back. A military authority of high character thus describes[9] them :—"The Nairs, or military class of Malabar, are perhaps not exceeded by any nation on earth in a high spirit of independence and military honour; but, like all persons stimulated by that spirit without the direction of discipline, their efforts are uncertain, capricious, and desultory. The military dress of the Nair is a pair of short drawers, and his peculiar weapon is an instrument with a thin, but very broad blade, hooked towards the edge, like a bill-hook or gardener's knife, and about the length of a Roman sword, which the weapon of the chiefs often exactly resembles. This hooked instrument, the inseparable companion of the Nair whenever he quits his dwelling, on business, for pleasure, or for war, has no scabbard, and is usually grasped by the right hand, as an ornamental appendage in peace, and for destruction in war. When the Nair employs his musket or his bow, the weapon which has been described is fixed in an instant by means of a catch in the waist-belt, with the flat part of the blade diagonally across his back, and is disengaged as quickly, whenever he drops his musket in the wood or slings it across his shoulders, for the purpose of rushing to close encounter with this terrible instrument." All classes of the Nairs are not, however, exclusively devoted to arms. "There[1] are supposed to be thirty distinct classes of this general tribe, many of whom do now apply to the peaceable arts of husbandry, penmanship and accounts, weaving, carpenter's work, pottery, oil-making, and the like; though, formerly, they are all said to have been liable to be called upon by their respective sovereigns to perform military service." Another reporter, Buchanan, draws a hideous picture of these people, when the possession of power gave scope for the freer manifestation of their natural propensities. "Their[2] chief delight is in arms; but they are more inclined to use them for assassination or surprise than in the open field. Their submission to their superiors was great; but they exacted deference from those under them with a cruelty and arrogance rarely practised, except among Hindoos in their state of independence. A Nair was expected instantly to cut down a Tiar or Mucua who presumed to defile him by touching his person; and a similar fate awaited a slave who did not turn out of the road as a Nair passed." Comyn's statement[3] is

9 Wilks, Historical Sketches, i. 470.

1 Duncan, ut supra, 17.

2 Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 410.

3 Letter on Malabar, in Dalrymple, Oriental Repertory, ii. 166; see also p. 545.

much to the same effect. "They [the Nairs] look upon the Tiars (the next class) to be so much beneath them, that if any of them should by chance touch them, they think themselves contaminated, and are obliged to wash their bodies immediately. It formerly often cost the Tiar his life," without notice being taken of it. It requires some acquaintance with human nature in its more debased forms of existence, to admit the credibility of those whose lives were one systematized violation of the most obvious natural obligations, feeling the touch of an inferior a contamination to be washed out only by blood. Yet, the perverseness of man, when under no better influence than passion and superstition, is too well authenticated to justify a refusal to believe in the perpetration of almost any enormity, if attested by sufficient evidence. Such practices, however, have of course disappeared before the impartial and wholesome strictness of British authority.

Of the Nair families, the most exalted is the Tamuri, called generally by Europeans that of the Zamorin, whose founder, at a period not capable of being very precisely fixed, obtained a small settlement at Calicut. The chief of this family aspires to higher rank than the Brahmins, claiming to be inferior only to the invisible gods; but this assumption, though maintained by his followers, is of course held by the Brahmins to be unwarranted, absurd, and abominable. The descent of the dignity of head of the family, as well as of the Nair class and of the whole district of Calicut, is regulated in an extraordinary manner, the eldest male of the whole lineage succeeding on the occurrence of a vacancy. In conformity with Nair practice, those only possess the claim of lineage who are born of a Tamburetti, or female of the Tamuri family;* and,

* "In[1] the Zamorin's family, and in that of the rajahs of Palghaut, there are from fifty to a hundred or more males of the same blood, that is, descended from females of the rajah's family, who are all entitled, and do accordingly rise to the chief rule, agreeably to their seniority in point of birth, without any other right or title to precedence." The tenacious adherence to customs and claims in Malabar has given rise to some very extraordinary occurrences, which appear to have been misapprehended by some Europeans, but of which the following account probably affords the proper explanation. "In[2] Hamilton's (Alexander) account of the East Indies, there is mention of a custom in Malabar, which he describes in the following words:—'And a new custom is followed by the modern Samo-

[1] Letter on Malabar, in Dalrymple, Oriental Repertory, ii. 15.

[2] Transacts. of the Lit. Soc. of Bombay, i. 1—Account of Festival of Mamangon, as celebrated on the Coast of Malabar, by Francis Wrede.

according to some authorities, "if the eldest Tamburetti happen to be older than the Tamuri, she is considered as of higher rank." [3] Buchanan, ii. 394.

rins, that a jubilee is proclaimed throughout his dominions at the end of twelve years, and a tent is pitched for him in a spacious plain, and a great feast is celebrated for ten or twelve days with mirth and jollity, guns firing night and day; so at the end of the feast any four of the guests that have a mind to gain a crown by a desperate action, in fighting their way through 30,000 or 40,000 of his guards, and kill the Samorin (Tamuri rajah) in his tent, he that kills him succeeds him in his empire. In 1695, one of those jubilees happened, and the tent pitched near Pennany, a sea-port of his about fifteen leagues to the southward of Calicut. There were but three men that would venture on that desperate action, who fell in with sword and target among the guards, and after they had killed and wounded many, were themselves killed. One of the desperadoes had a nephew of fifteen or sixteen years of age, who kept close by his uncle in the attack on the guards, and when he saw him fall, the youth got through the guards into the tent, and made a stroke at his majesty's head, and had certainly despatched him, if a large brass lamp which was burning over his head had not marred the blow; but before he could make another, he was killed by the guards.' The explanation, no doubt the true one, which is given by Wrede, long and intimately acquainted with the country, is that the feast called Mamangon, celebrated every twelfth year, lasted twenty-eight days, and consisted in a great many religious rites, military games, theatrical exhibitions, and a great and splendid fair, all of which drew a prodigious concourse from all parts of India. It was an observance of very remote antiquity, and was celebrated by the Vellaterra rajah until the rise of the Tamuri rajah or Zamorin, who assumed the prerogative of presiding at and celebrating the Mamangon; but the Vellaterra family not brooking this assumption, attacked and attempted to kill him when he first presided at the festival, but were defeated, and themselves and many of their followers, as well as those of the Tamuri rajah, killed in the onset. Since that time this tragedy has been repeated as often as the Mamangon was celebrated, the most resolute of the Vellaterra family and their followers devoting themselves to an almost certain death; for they appear armed with bows and swords, and attempt to pave their way to the Zamorin's throne, who, surrounded by a strong guard, is prepared to receive them, and they are of course overpowered and cut to pieces before they can reach the successful usurper; which attempt is repeated every day as long as the Mamangon lasts, and each day some fall a sacrifice to their enthusiasm. It happened, however, towards the middle of the present century (eighteenth), that the Zamorin was in imminent danger of being murdered by a Nair chief, who, after having cut down with incredible bravery every man in his way, had already ascended the steps of the Zamorin's throne, when a Mapilla (Mussulman) priest threw himself in his way, and gave the Zamorin time to save himself." The invasions of Hyder Ali and his

The Tiars are considered next in rank to the Nairs, and are freemen engaged in cultivating the ground: next to these are the Maleres, musicians and conjurers, also freemen. The Poliar Chermar, or slaves, were a numerous class before the establishment of British supremacy, and many remained after that establishment, their condition, however, being then stated to have been much ameliorated.[4] But, though their condition was improved, the landlords[5] and proprietors of slaves still retained the power of mortgaging and letting them out for hire, as well as of selling them, with or without land. It has been supposed[6] that the unfortunate persons in this state were the aboriginal population of the country, enslaved by their Brahminical conquerors. However this may have been, it is certain that they were studiously and systematically degraded, regarded with the utmost contempt, and exposed to the last degree of contumely. "So very[7] impure," says a witness on the subject, "are all castes of slaves held, that they are obliged to erect huts at a distance from all other habitations; neither are they allowed to approach, except within certain prescribed distances, the houses or persons of any of the free castes. Those distances vary from seventy-two to twenty-four paces, as well with reference to the caste of the several grades of freemen as to their own; and even among these wretched creatures the pride of caste has its influence. If a slave accidentally touch a Brahmin, he must purify himself by prayer and ablution, and by changing his poonoob (Brahminical thread). Hence it is that slaves are obliged to leave the road and call aloud from as far off as they can see a Brahmin coming. Nairs and other castes, who purify themselves by morning ablutions, if polluted as above, must fast and bathe." Another witness says,—"The creatures in human form, who constitute the number of 100,000, the agrestic slave population of that province [Malabar], being distinguishable, like the savage tribes still to be found in some of the forests of India, from the rest of the human race by their degraded, diminutive, squalid appearance, their dropsical pot-bellies contrasting horribly with their skeleton arms and legs, half-starved, hardly-

[4] Papers respecting Slavery in the East-Indies, ordered by the House of Com. to be printed, April, 1841, pp. 90, 96.
[5] Id. 97.
[6] Id. 120, 126, 127, 128.
[7] Id. 129. As. Res. v. 5—Duncan, on the Coast of Malabar.

son Tippoo Sultan, and subsequently the establishment of British sway, put an end to those extraordinary proceedings, the last Mamangon having been celebrated about A.D. 1750.

clothed children, and in a condition scarcely superior to the cattle that they follow at the plough." Mr. Warden,[8] principal collector in 1806–7, reported the number of slaves at 96,386; his successor, Mr. James Vaughan, stated the number to be 100,000, exclusive of Wynaad, containing about 3,000 more; and in 1827, another principal collector, Mr. Sheffield, ascertained the number to be 95,696, exclusive of Wynaad. The census of 1838[9] gave their number at 144,371; which indicates an increase. Happily, the necessity for adverting more minutely to the subject is removed by the provisions of a legislative act[1] of the government of India, by which slavery is abolished. Measures have been adopted for securing the contemplated advantages of the act by efforts to provide employment for the emancipated, and education for their children, and at the same time to create, as far as practicable, a good feeling between the labourers and their masters.

Besides the more numerous classes, there are scattered in the more secluded parts of the country a few wretched outcasts, for the most part in a condition little superior to that of the beasts of the field. Among these are the Naiadis, a wretched race, consisting of not more than 600, reputed to be descendants of a Brahmin who was excommunicated many centuries ago. These are reckoned so impure, that even a slave will not touch them; but, in a more benevolent and enlightened spirit, the British government has recently adopted means for raising them from their abject state.

The native Mussulmans, denominated Mapilas, are a numerous and important class. The name is supposed[2] to be contracted from Mahapilla, or "child of Mocha," in Arabia, from which country they originally came, as in the language of Malabar, Maha means Mocha, and pilla, child. Their settlement in Malabar is of very remote date. According to some traditions, the first[3] mosque in the country was founded as early as 642, being only a short period after the commencement of the Mahommedan era. More sober authorities, however, refer this event to a period about two centuries[4] later. It is asserted[5] that, in the vicinity of Calicut, the Moplahs are more numerous than all the rest of the population, and that this circumstance has resulted from the combined operation of a variety of causes; viz., the continued and brisk intercourse between this part of

8 Appendix to Rep. from Select Com. of House of Commons on the Affairs of the East-India Company, 16 Aug. 1832, p. 423.

9 Id. 92, 93.

1 No. v. of 1843.

2 Duncan, ut supra, 27.

3 Id. 10.

4 Id. ib.

5 Id. 16.

India and Arabia; the course pursued by the Mussulmans in purchasing great numbers of children, and educating them in the doctrines and observances of Islam; and the numerous converts, consisting of those who have lost caste among the Brahminists by violating some of their innumerable and vexatious observances, and who are eagerly received as proselytes by the Moplahs. The alleged preponderance of Mussulmans would not, however, seem to be general, the Hindoos of Malabar, according to the census of 1851, comprising nearly three-fourths of the total population of the district. "The Moplays[6] of Malabar," says an accredited observer, "are both traders and farmers. As traders, they are remarkably quiet and industrious people; but those who in the interior parts of Malabar have become farmers, having been encouraged by Tippoo in a most licentious attack on the lives, persons, and property of the Hindoos, are fierce, bloodthirsty, bigoted ruffians." Fanatical outbreaks on the part of the Moplahs have unhappily not been uncommon of late years. One occurred in this district at the end of 1843; another, attended with serious loss of life, followed in 1849. Upon the latter occasion, three murders in succession had been committed by a band of these men, who took shelter in a Hindoo pagoda, and set the police at defiance. Upon the arrival of a company of her Majesty's 94th regiment, the Moplahs boldly advanced to the attack, and of the whole band, amounting to sixty-four, all were killed save one (a boy of sixteen years of age), who was severely wounded:[7] they fought with desperation, seeking no quarter. The wounded prisoner stated that they had received an assurance from their priest, that those who died with arms in their hands fighting against infidels would be immediately translated to Paradise. Measures have been taken for the prevention of these outrages.[8] The Moplahs have numerous mosques. Their spiritual chief, denominated Tangul, resides at Ponany, and is maintained by lands which have been allotted for the purpose.

A considerable portion of the population of Malabar are Christians, of whom, as already intimated, there are two denominations: the Syrian Christians, or those who refer their conversion and the foundation of their religious establishment to St. Thomas the Apostle, and the disciples of the Church of

[6] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 422.

[7] Madras Judicial Disp. 28 Dec. 1849.

[8] Id. 4 Jan. 1854.

Rome, either descendants from the Portuguese or their converts. The total number of Christians in the tract between Cape Comorin and the vicinity of Mangalore has been estimated at 150,000;[9] but there does not appear to be any satisfactory information as to how many of those are in the British district of Malabar. At one time they were very numerous in the Concan, which[1] they left at the instance of the rajah of Akkeri or Bednore, who induced 80,000 Christians, partly Syrian, partly Romish, to migrate into Malabar and Mysore. The liturgy[2] of the Christians of St. Thomas is in Syriac, as is their version of the Scriptures, the date of which is referred to an early part of the fourth century. According to the information which a priest of this persuasion gave Buchanan,[3] this church "is dependent on the Jacobite patriarch of Antioch; but they have a metropolitan, who resides in Travancore, and who is sent by the patriarch on the death of his predecessor." They are settled chiefly in the mountainous[4] parts of South Malabar, and had formerly an archbishop at Animalaya, a town on the confines of the British district of Coimbatoor. Their doctrines are stated with a wide difference by different authorities. According to Wrede,[5] they maintained the heresy of Nestorius. "They rejected the divine nature of Christ, and called the Virgin Mary only the mother of Christ, not of God: they also maintained that the Holy Ghost proceeded from the Father, and not from the Father and Son.* They admitted no images of saints, where the holy cross alone was to be seen. They had only three sacraments, Baptism, Eucharist, and Orders, and would not admit transubstantiation in the manner the Roman Catholics do. They knew nothing of purgatory, and the saints, they said, were not admitted to the presence of God, but were kept in a third place till the day of judgment. Their priests were permitted to marry at least once in their life." There are, however, monasteries[6] amongst them; and those establishments were formerly much more numerous, until the severe and continual persecutions of the Portuguese against the Syrian congregations and communities. An earnest and well-informed inquirer[7] gives an account varying greatly from that above quoted. He represents their doctrines as identical with those of the Episcopal Church of England; viz.,

9 As. Res. vii. 364 —Wrede, Account of the St. Thome Christians.

1 Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, iii. 24

2 Id. ii. 391.

3 Ut supra, ii. 391.

4 As. Res. vii. 368 —Wrede, on the St. Thomas Christians on the Coast of Malabar.

5 Ut supra, 370, 371.

6 Bartolomeo, Voyage to the East-Indies, 124.

7 Buchanan (Claudius), Christian Researches, 125.

* This, however, is an acknowledged tenet of the Greek church.

1. Vicarious atonement for the sins of men by the blood and merits of Christ, and justification by faith; 2. Regeneration by the influence of the Spirit of God; 3. Belief in the Trinity, as set forth in the Nicene Creed. A similar account is given by a more recent[8] writer:—"Their creed coincides with the articles of faith of Athanasius, but without its damnatory clauses; they deny the tenets of the Nestorian heresy; they believe in God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; that Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin Mary, and was incarnate God and man; and that Christ appeared on earth for the salvation of mankind, through whose blood and merits, atonement was made for the sins of men: they hold regeneration to righteousness; and they believe that the souls of the blessed will not see God till after the universal judgment." If thus far their tenets might be admitted to be generally the same with those of the Church of England, that which follows appears perfectly irreconcilable with such admission. The writer proceeds to say, "They commonly acknowledge seven sacraments, Baptism and the Lord's Supper, Ordination, Confirmation, Extreme Unction, Penance, and Marriage; they make use of holy oil in baptism; they practise auricular confession, even in children from the age of seven and upwards; they say masses for the repose of the souls of the dead." Their mode of worship appears also to be accompanied by prostrations, crossings, and other ceremonies, little agreeing with the sobriety and decorum of English devotion. The only imaginable mode of accounting for the existence of these opinions and practices among a people whose creed is said to be in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England, is by adverting to a schism (hereafter to be noticed) which took place among the Syrian Christians about two centuries since, and by supposing that what in the last-quoted extract appears to be said of the entire body, applies, in fact, to only one section of it.

[8] Swanston, Transacts. of Roy. As. Soc. ii. 237.

Of the lives and characters of the Syrian Christians very favourable accounts are given:—"They[9] are remarkable for mildness and simplicity of character, rectitude of conduct, veracity, and plain-dealing, and attention to their religious duties; they are strikingly superior to the other tribes among which they live."* All classes suffer from poverty, the metro-

[9] Journ. Roy. As. Soc. No. iv. 236—Swanston, ut supra.

* It appears, however, that they are not exempt from gross superstition.

politan having an annual income of only 60*l.*, the priests of only 6*l.*, contributed with great difficulty by their poverty-stricken congregations. They observe five lents in the year; one for fifty days preceding Easter, another for fifty days preceding Advent, another for fifty days succeeding Pentecost, another for a fortnight preceding the Assumption, another for twenty-five days preceding Christmas; besides Wednesdays and Fridays throughout the year. During those fasts they abstain rigidly from flesh, fish, eggs, milk, butter, and spirituous drinks. Frequency and severity of fasting prevail in the Eastern Church perhaps in even a greater degree than in the Church of Rome; but from a part of this statement it would seem to apply to the members of the latter church rather than to those who adhere to the original doctrines of the disciples of St. Thomas. There is some evidence for concluding that the Gospel was preached in Malabar with successful[1] results by that apostle, and that, immediately after his martyrdom, it was widely and zealously received there. It is not, however, to be unnoticed, that a large portion of the Syrian Christians attribute the introduction of Christianity into Malabar to a missionary, whom they call[2] Mar Thome, and who appears to have laboured about the middle of the third century. Many Brahmins, and other persons of rank, became converts, and the church so flourished, that, in the tenth century, it is stated that Alfred, the Anglo-Saxon king,* sent a mission to inquire after its welfare. At the time of the first arrival of the Portuguese, in the end of the fifteenth century, the Syrian Christians were a prosperous[3] race, highly esteemed and honoured by the native princes. From the Portuguese, who were Romanists, actuated by all the intolerance which prevailed in their own church, the Syrian Christians endured every species of persecution and cruelty which the new-comers had power to inflict, and in 1599 Menezes, the Portuguese archbishop of Goa, convened at Udiamper, near Cochin, a synod,[4] at which the priests of the Syrian Christians, or at least many of them, terrified at

[1] Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, Oct. 1833, p. 8—Account of Christians on Malabar Coast. Heber, Narrative of Journey, ii. 278.

[2] As. Res. vii. 369—Wrede, ut supra.

[3] Journal of Roy. As. Soc. No. ii. 81—Swanston, on Primitive Church of Maylayala.

[4] Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, Oct. 1834, pp. 342, 350—Robinson, Account of the Christians on the Malabar Coast.

In marriage the parties, it is said, are sometimes "contracted with superstitious ceremonies resembling the practices of the Hindoos;" and the people are "much given to soothsayers and omens."

* This fact has the authority of both Turner and Palgrave, two of the most learned and trustworthy of Anglo-Saxon historians.

the display of military force by the Portuguese and their native supporters, declared their conformity to the Church of Rome. At length the Dutch, having, in 1663, overthrown the Portuguese power in Malabar, the Syrian Christians recovered their religious liberty; but a considerable number of them voluntarily continued to conform to the faith which their ancestors had been forcibly constrained to adopt, and, coalescing with the Portuguese and their native converts, formed a body under the spiritual jurisdiction of the pope, and known by the denomination of Romish Christians of Malabar.[5]

The Jews[6] of Malabar are of two different denominations,—the Black Jews, from time immemorial settled in the country, and the White Jews, bearing, in their comparatively fair complexions, evidence of the recent emigration of their race from a more temperate climate. The principal settlement of the Jews is in the southern part of the district. In the city of Cochin are many white Jews,[7] the black Jews for the most part inhabiting a suburb on the northern side of the city. The number of both denominations is, however, small; that of the white Jews in this vicinity being estimated at 223, and that of the black Jews at 720.[8]

Malabar, the present name of the tract extending along the south-western coast of Southern India, is considered to be a corruption[9] of the name Malayalam, which, in the vernacular dialect, signifies "skirting[1] the hills." Its original Sanskrit name is stated to have been Kevala, and its original occupants the Brahmins, though there is some reason to conclude that they mastered and enslaved a still more ancient race, which, under the denomination of Poliar, groaned until lately under oppressive bondage. The Brahmins, who originally governed, it is said, by an aristocracy of their own caste, became, in consequence of their incessant and ruinous intestine discords, subject to a great potentate, who ruled them by permals (viceroys); a succession of these officers holding the dignity about twelve years each, until towards the commencement[2] of the ninth century, when Cheruma Perumal threw off the yoke, established his independence, and divided his dominions with the Nairs, whom he had invited from the Carnatic. Having subsequently professed Islamism, he repaired to Mecca, and there ended his days. Great obscurity and inconsistency

[5] Buchanan (Claudius), Christian Researches, 145.
[6] Idem, 221, 249.
[7] Journ. Roy. As. Soc. No. iv. 325—Edye, Seaports on Coast of Malabar.
[8] As. Journ. vi. Sept.-Dec. 1851, part i. p. 8.
[9] Buchanan, Narr. of Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 197, 347.
[1] As. Res. v. i.—Duncan, ut supra.
[2] Duncan, ut supra, 4.

characterize the traditions, forming the only sources from which the history, real or fictitious, of these early periods is to be drawn. Neither dates nor facts can be relied on. The Nairs, however, appear to have maintained their ascendancy until the arrival of the Portuguese at Calicut in 1498,[3] who found that city the residence of the Tamuri rajah, then the greatest potentate on the coast. From their landing, the intercourse of the Portuguese with the natives was characterized by an equal display of valour, fanaticism, and cruelty, until the overthrow of their power by the Dutch, who, in 1663,[4] took from them the city and seaport of Cochin; and thenceforth the native chiefs held their possessions with little molestation until the irruption of Hyder Ali. Influenced by ambition, rapacity, and the prospect of easy conquest from the dissensions of the chiefs, Hyder, in 1763,[5] invaded Malabar from the side of Canara, overcame the obstinate but desultory resistance of the Nairs, and took Calicut, where the Tamuri rajah or Zamorin in despair fired his palace, and destroyed himself and his family in the flames. Calicut was garrisoned by a Mysorean force; but the inhabitants of Malabar continued obstinately, though ineffectually, to resist: 15,000 of them were driven off to people the devastated parts of the Carnatic; but this cruel measure proved abortive, as not more than 200 survived. Hyder Ali having plundered the country to exhaustion, in 1768 evacuated it;[6] but in 1773, with little difficulty, recovered[7] possession. His son and successor, Tippoo Sultan, outdid his father in acts of ferocity and plunder, everywhere treating the population with the greatest cruelty; and, among other outrages, causing such males as could be seized to be forcibly subjected to the initiatory rite of the Mahomedans. The success of the British arms against Tippoo transferred Malabar to the East-India Company, of whose possessions it has ever since formed part.

MALABAR POINT.—The south-western extremity of the island of Bombay. The place contains a residence[1] for the use of the governor of the presidency. Distant W. from Bombay Castle three miles. Lat. 18° 56′, long. 72° 51′.

MALACCA.—A town in the straits of the same name, situate at the entrance of a small river, near the southern extremity of the Malay peninsula. It consists of two divi-

[3] Faria y Sousa (Translation), i. 45.

[4] Journ. Roy. As. Soc. No. iv. 324—Edye, on the Sea-ports on the Coast of Malabar.

[5] Wilks, Historical Sketches, i. 472, 474.

[6] Id. ii. 61.

[7] Id. ii. 159.

[1] Bombay Pub. Disp. 3 Jan. 1844.

[1] Newbold, British Settlements in Malacca, i. 109.

sions, separated by the river, but connected by a bridge. "On[1] the left bank rises the verdant hill of St. Paul, surrounded by vestiges of an old Portuguese fort. Around its base lie the barracks, lines, and most of the houses of the military, the stadthouse, courthouse, jail, church, civil and military hospitals, convent, police-office, school, and post-office. On its summit stand the ruins of the ancient church of our Lady del Monte, erected by Albuquerque, and the scene of the labours and supposed miracles of that apostle of the East St. Francis Xavier. The bazars and by far the greatest part of the town are situate on the right bank of the river." The view of the town from the roads is extremely picturesque. Lat. 5°, long. 100°.

The British territory, of which this town is the chief place, is bounded on the north-west by the Malay state of Salangore; on the south-east by that of Johore; on the east by Rumbowe and Johole; and on the west by the Straits of Malacca. Its length is about forty miles; its breadth, including Naning, twenty-five; and it contains an area of about 1,000 square miles. The products consist principally of rice, sago, jaggery, pepper, timber, poultry, and cattle: fruit and vegetables are abundant, and fish is plentiful and cheap. The climate is noted for its salubrity,[2] the thermometer ranging from 72° to 85°. According to Newbold,[3] "excessive heat and cold are not encountered here as on the peninsula of India, nor any scorching land-winds: hot nights seldom occur. There are regular land and sea breezes." The settlement is but slightly affected by the monsoons that prevail in the Bay of Bengal. A search for coal, conducted under the authority of the British government in different parts of the peninsula, has proved unsuccessful.[4] Tin-mines are worked[5] in various places.

[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 295.
[3] Ut supra, 116.

The population of the settlement, inclusive of the military and also of convicts and all other classes, has been officially returned at 54,021.[6] It is of very heterogeneous composition, embracing persons varying greatly as to descent, country, creed, and habits.

[4] Bengal Marine Disp. 5 Sept. 1849.
[5] Bengal Judicial Disp. 5 Nov. 1851.

[6] Bengal Revenue Disp. 15 Nov. 1848.

Malacca was captured by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1509, and remained in their possession till 1642, when it fell to the Dutch, who in their turn were expelled by the British in 1795. At the peace of Amiens, in 1801, it was restored to the

Dutch: upon the renewal of hostilities in 1807, it again fell to the British; but was once more restored to the Dutch in 1818, after the general pacification. In 1824 it was finally transferred to the British, among the cessions made by the king of the Netherlands, in exchange for the British possessions on the island of Sumatra.[7] The settlement, previously a dependency of the presidency of Bengal, was, by proclamation, 1st August, 1851, separated therefrom, and the governor of Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Malacca, was authorized to exercise within the three settlements, subject only to the government of India, the powers of administration which had previously been intrusted to the government of Bengal.

[7] Treaties with Foreign Powers, 335.

The peninsula of which Malacca forms part is inhabited by various tribes, chiefly, but not entirely, of Malay origin. In some tracts are found negroes, distinctly marked by the peculiar physical characteristics of that race. The Malay governments, as might be expected, have little or no pretensions to regularity. The chief is usually styled sultan, and between him and the people stand a body of nobles; but obedience, whether from the nobles to the prince, or from the people to both, is yielded only when inclination prompts, or the danger of resistance affrights. The chief points in the character of the Malay,—his violent and uncontrollable temper, his love of gambling, and more especially of cock-fighting, his faithlessness and cruelty, are well known. It is remarkable that his language should be singularly soft, sweet, and musical: it is of mixed origin, and great simplicity of construction. The following account of it is given by Hamilton:[8]—"There is no inflexion of any part of speech to express relative number, gender, time, or mood; and a word is often used without alteration, as a noun, adjective, verb, or adverb. The tenses of a verb are sometimes expressed by auxiliaries, sometimes by adverbs, but not unfrequently both are omitted, and the reader is left to gather the meaning from the context, the sentiment being rather hinted at than expressed. The language, as spoken in the year 1521 in the island of Tidore, when visited by a companion of Magellan, is said to have been precisely that of the present day. The religion professed by the Malays is Mahomedan."

[8] Gazetteer, ii. 186.

MALAGARH, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the left bank of the East Kalee Nuddee, 38 miles S.E. of Delhi. Lat. 28° 28′, long. 77° 53′.

MALA SHEDAO.—A town in the native state of Bhawulpoor, situate on the left bank of the Beas river, and 77 miles N.E. by E. from Bhawulpoor. Lat. 29° 57′, long. 72° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Journ. in India, i. 412.

[3] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 193.

[4] Indian Recreations, ii. 399.

MALAUN,[1] in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Cawnpore to Seetapoor cantonment, 38 miles N. of the former, 44 S. of the latter. Heber,[2] who visited it in 1824, describes it as a large town; and Tieffenthaler, about sixty years earlier, styles[3] it "a small town (Städtchen), mostly built of brick, thickly peopled, surrounded by trees. It has a fort, built partly of mud, partly of brick, and having towers." Tennant describes[4] it, at the beginning of the present century, as a "very large village, in length fully two miles. The inhabitants are numerous; but the town is mean and irregular, consisting almost entirely of small mud huts." Lat. 27°, long. 80° 32′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Journey through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, iii. 423.

[3] Wilks, Historical Sketches, iii. 411.

[4] Buchanan, ut supra, iii. 424.

MALAVELLY, or MALAWALI,[1] in the territory of Mysore, a large mud fort,[2] situate about two miles from an extensive tank or artificial lake, and on the principal route from the Carnatic to Seringapatam. Here, in March, 1799, a battle took place between Tippoo Sultan and the British army under General Harris, advancing to besiege Seringapatam, in which the Mysoreans[3] lost upwards of 1,000 men, while the loss of the British was only sixty-nine. After the latter had marched onwards past Malavelly, Tippoo Sultan caused it to be destroyed;[4] but, after his overthrow, it was partially rebuilt. Distance from Seringapatam, E., 25 miles. Lat. 12° 23′, long. 77° 7′.

MALCOLM ISLAND, in the Mergui Archipelago, situate 33 miles W. of the coast of Tenasserim. Its centre is in lat. 11° 18′, long. 98° 20′.

[1] Bombay Rev. Disp. 30 March, 1836.

[2] Bombay Routes and Stages, 211.

[3] Bombay Judicial Disp. 15 Nov. 1848.

MALCOLM PEIT.—A village forming part of the convalescent station[1] on the Mahabulishwar Hills, presidency of Bombay. It has several government bungalows for sick officers; the church is about four miles distant from the village and temples of Mahabulishwar, at the source of the Kistna river.[2] The station[3] is well supplied with vegetables from gar-

dens rented of the government. Distant S.E. from Bombay 104 miles. Lat. 17° 56′, long. 73° 41′.

MALDAH,[1] a British district under the presidency of Bengal, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by Purneah; on the north-east by the British district of Dinajepore; on the south-east by the British district of Rajeshahye; and on the south-west by Moorshedabad and Bhaugulpore. It lies between lat. 24° 30′—25° 25′, long. 87° 50′—88° 30′; is seventy miles in length from south-east to north-west, and thirty-seven in breadth: the area is 1,000 square miles. It is throughout a thoroughly alluvial tract, traversed by numerous streams, all of which, flowing towards the south-east, indicate the general slope of the surface to be in that direction; and as they communicate with each other by numerous offsets, they give the country the character of the delta of a vast river, though distant 200 miles in a direct line from the sea. The elevation of no part of the surface is considerable;* it is probably not more than 110 feet at the north-western or highest part. The Ganges, touching on the district at the north-west corner, in lat. 25° 10′, long. 87° 52′, forms for forty miles its south-western boundary; and in this part of its course is a vast stream, in some places seventy feet[2] in depth, and nowhere less than thirty;[3] having occasionally, moreover, with its collateral branches, a breadth of several miles,[4] though a portion of such great expanse is generally occupied by islands. In one place, however, in the north-western corner of the district, the uninterrupted width was found to be about three miles.[5] The Mahanunda, flowing south-easterly from the British district of Purneah, crosses, in lat. 25° 13′, long. 88° 7′, into this district: it thence continues its course in a south-easterly direction for forty miles, to its confluence with the Purnabada, at Rohunpore, in lat. 24° 48′, long. 88° 20′; and from that point the united stream turns south, and for thirty miles, until its fall

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Res. vii. 12—Colebrooke, on the Course of the Ganges.

[3] Rennell, Mem. of Map of Hindoostan.

[4] Colebrooke, ut supra, 22.

[5] Valentia, Travels, i. 223.

* According to Prinsep,[1] the average elevation of the waterway of the Ganges at Colgong is 130 feet. The north-western corner of the district is twenty miles lower down the stream than that town; and as the same writer estimates the slope of the waterway in that part of its course at four inches per mile, the north-west corner of this district being, as already said, twenty miles below, Colgong may be assumed to have an elevation of 123 feet above the sea.

[1] Steam Navigation in British India, 98.

into the Ganges, forms the boundary between this district and the British district of Rajeshahye. The Mahanunda, about half-way in its course through this district, receives on the left side, and in lat. 24° 57′, long. 88° 14′, the river Tangon, flowing south from the British district of Dinajepore. The Mahanunda on the right side communicates by cross-channels with the Eastern Bhagruttee, a great watercourse, parting from the main stream of the Ganges on the left side, a little above Rajmahal, and considered[6] to have been formerly the main stream of the Ganges. The Bhagruttee meanders through the district in a direction generally south-east for about fifty miles, communicating, by means of several cross-channels, with the main river, which it ultimately rejoins, in lat. 24° 40′, long. 88° 10′. Those streams, navigable with little exception at all seasons for craft of considerable burthen, afford great advantages to the commerce of the country. The chief exception to the general level character of the country is in the southern part, where a range of very slight elevation, and formed of stiff clay and kunkur or calcareous conglomerate, extends along the east bank of the Bhagruttee, and was formerly the site of the vast city of Gaur.[7] There is also some uneven ground on the south-east, on the right bank of the Mahanunda. Much of the soil of this district is clay, and not remarkably productive:[8] there is also much that is sandy; the rest is a rich, fertile alluvium, well wooded, and remarkable for groves of mango and banyan (Ficus bengalensis). The cultivation of this district appears to be rather rude and circumscribed, especially in the vicinity of the town of Maldah, where, notwithstanding the soil is excellent, the tract in Buchanan's time was nearly a desert.[9] The rainy season begins early in June, and ends in the middle of October: it is accompanied by violent thunderstorms. From the middle of October to the middle of February[1] the winds are light, bringing fog and dew. The east winds are most prevalent in the beginning of this period, and the north towards its close. In mid-winter the cold is so considerable, that Europeans find fires and woollen clothing essential. The most agreeable time of the year is from the middle of February to the end of March. The westerly winds then set in, and prevail for about two months, being hot, though in a less degree than in tracts farther west; and they

[6] Colebrooke, ut supra, 21.

[7] Id. 8.

[8] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 642, 643.

[9] Survey, ii. 657.

[1] Id. ii. 607.

are sometimes varied by violent squalls and storms, bringing thunder, rain, and hail. Rice is the staple[2] crop on the inundated grounds; the more elevated produce wheat of good quality, barley, indigo, cucurbitaceous plants, oil-seeds, and pulse; but much of the soil is, or at least at the period of Buchanan's visit was, allowed to remain overgrown by reeds and other coarse spontaneous vegetation.*

[2] Buchanan, ii. 643.

The principal exports are rice, wheat, barley, pulse, mangoes, coarse cotton fabrics, coarse silk and coarse silk fabrics, indigo; the chief imports, sugar, tobacco, hemp, cotton, ghee or clarified butter, British hardware and other manufactures, and salt.

The principal towns are Maldah, English Bazar, Ruhanpore, and Sivganj.

The population is stated to be 431,000,[3] affording a proportion of 431 to the square mile. As this district once contained the Gaur capital of the Mussulman sovereigns of Bengal, and was occasionally the residence of the padshah of Delhi, it is not improbable that the Mussulmans may outnumber the Brahminists. The routes are—1. From south to north, from Berhampore to Maldah, thence divaricating north-west to Purnea, and north-east to Dinajepore; 2. from west to east, from Rajmahal to Maldah.

[3] Parliamentary Return, 1851.

The tract comprised within this district, according to Wilford, quoting[4] Puranic authorities, was originally part of the great kingdom of Magadha or Bengal, on the overthrow of which, in the middle of the seventh century, the town of Gaur became the capital of a rajah, the most powerful monarch of the eastern part of India. This state is said to have been overthrown, at the beginning of the thirteenth century, by Bakhtyar Khilji,† an officer subordinate to Kutbuddin Aibak, viceroy of Delhi, for Shahabuddin, the Mussulman monarch of Ghor, in Afghanistan. Baktiyar Khilji assuming the title of king of Bengal, it became part of his realm, the seat of government being established at Laknouti or Gaur. In 1538 Gaur

[4] As. Res. ix. 112.—Essay on the Kings of Magadha.

* In a recent publication[1] it is stated that mulberry-trees are planted in great numbers for feeding silkworms; one of the principal objects of industry in the district being the production of silk.

† Elphinstone,[2] Stewart,[3] and Bird[4] all make this statement without quoting any original authority: Ferishta does not appear to mention it.

[1] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 264.
[2] Hist. of India, i. 614.
[3] Hist. of Beng. 44.
[4] Preface to Hist. of Gujarat, trans. from Ali Mohammed Khan, 87.

[5] Elphinstone, ii. 135.

was taken,[5] and the kingdom of Bengal conquered, by Sher Shah, the renowned Pathan chief, who subsequently expelled Humayon from Delhi. During the conflict between those rivals, Humayon subjugated this tract, but was quickly obliged to retreat from it. The country was subdued, and restored to the kingdom of Delhi, in 1576, by the arms[6] of Akbar, and thenceforward remained ostensibly part of that realm, until it was granted to the East-India Company by the firman[7] of Shah Alum, in 1765.

[6] Id. ii 242.

[7] Treaties with Native Princes, Calcutta, 1845.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 102.

[3] Buchanan, Survey, ii. 657.

MALDAH,[1]* a town, the principal place of the British district of the same name, on the route from Burhampore to Purnea, 73 miles[2] N. of the former, 91 S.E. of the latter. It is situate on the left bank of the Mahanunda, at the confluence of a considerable offset from the Ganges, and during the periodical rains is nearly insulated by the inundation. Buchanan describes it as a wretched[3] place, consisting of ruined houses, forming narrow irregular streets, loaded with filth. The manufactures which it formerly had have disappeared before the superior cheapness of those brought from Britain; and the desolation of the town appears to have extended to the surrounding country, as, though fertile, it had become a melancholy desert, from want of cultivation. Besides mosques, the only public building is a large serai or public lodging-house for travellers. Though giving name to the district, it is not the locality of the civil establishment, which is at English Bazar, four miles to the southward. The number of houses has been estimated at 3,000, which, according to the usually received average ratio of inmates to dwellings, would assign it a population of about 15,000. Distant N. from Calcutta, by Burhampore, 191 miles. Lat. 25° 2′, long. 88° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MALDAH.—A town in the British district of Mongheer, presidency of Bengal, 46 miles W.S.W. of Mongheer. Lat. 25° 8′, long. 85° 48′.

MALEBUM.—A town in the native state of Nepal, 143 miles W.N.W. from Khatmandoo, and 127 miles N. from Goruckpoor. Lat. 28° 30′, long. 83° 12′.

* By Buchanan it is stated that Maldah is a Persian word, signifying "the place of wealth." This writer spells[1] the name "Maldeh;" and that name, or more properly Maldih, signifies wealth-town; from Mal, "wealth," and Dih, "village, or small town."

[1] Survey of Eastern India, ii. 656.

MALEEPARA.—A town in the British district of Nuddea, presidency of Bengal 97 miles N.N.E. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 54′, long. 88° 51′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MALEKRA, in the north-east of the Punjab, a town in the southern range of the Himalaya, and close to the celebrated fort Kot Kangra. Here is an idol called Bawun, an object of great veneration to the superstitious Hindoos. It is without its head, which is supposed to be at Jewala Muki, and to breathe forth the perpetual fire issuing from the rock there. Malekra is a neat, clean-looking place, built on the side of a hill, traversed by the road from Nadaum to Kot Kangra. Lat. 32° 6′, long. 76° 19′.

Vigne, Kashmir, i. 140.

MALINGAPOOR.—A town in the Southern Mahratta jaghire of Moodhull, 66 miles E.S.E. from Kolapoor, and 58 miles N.E. from Belgaum. Lat. 16° 23′, long. 75° 14′.

MALKAH.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the right bank of the Kurnalli river, and 19 miles W. by N. from Jemlah. Lat. 29° 22′, long. 81° 23′.

MALLA BONNOOR.—A town in the native state of Mysore, 149 miles N.N.W. from Seringapatam, and 120 miles N.E. by N. from Mangalore. Lat. 14° 21′, long. 75° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MALLIA.—A town in the province of Guzerat, or the dominions of the Guicowar, situate 86 miles S.S.W. from Rajkote, and 111 miles S.E. from Dwarka. Lat. 21° 10′, long. 70° 21′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MALLIA,[1] in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town in the district of Muchu Kanta, and in the spot where the Runn or Salt Marsh joins the head of the Gulf of Cutch, and on the estuary of the small river Muchu. The tallook or subdivision annexed to it contains nine villages, the whole having[2] a population of 4,293, and paying annually to the Guicowar, and to the nawaub of Joonaghur, a tribute of 1,641 rupees. It belongs to a thakoor or chief, a Jhareja Rajpoot, representative of the elder branch of the family[3] holding the sovereignty of Cutch. The thakoor and his family reside at Kokraji, eight miles west of Mallia: his gross revenue,[4] including the tribute paid by him, is estimated at 17,138 rupees. The inhabitants are characterized as infamous robbers. Distance from Ahmedabad, W., 115 miles; from

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Jacob, Report on the Province of Katteewar, 64.

[3] Id. 13.

[4] Clunes, Append. to Itinerary of Western India, 53.

5 2 D

Baroda, N.W., 160; Bombay, N.W., 315. Lat. 23° 4′, long. 70° 46′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MALLIAPOORAM.—A town in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, 24 miles S.E. by E. from Calicut. Lat. 11° 4′, long. 76° 6′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Bombay Eccles. Disp. 9 Oct. 1850.

[3] Bombay Military Disp. 25 Aug. 1852.

MALLIGAUM.[1]—A town in the British district of Candeish, presidency of Bombay, situate on the trunk road from Bombay to Agra. A church has been recently erected in the town.[2] A proposal[3] was some time since made to transfer the civil station of the district to this place, from Dhoolia, its present locality, 154 miles N.E. of Bombay. Lat. 20° 32′, long. 74° 30′.

MALLIWARRA.—A town of the Deccan, in the territory of Nagpoor or Berar, situate 98 miles S.E. by E. from Nagpoor, and 94 miles S.W. by W. from Ryepoor. Lat. 20° 30′, long. 80° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MALLOODIE, in Sinde, a village on the route from Subzulcote to Shikarpoor, and 35 miles S.W. of the former place. The road in this part of the route lies through the jungle overspreading the low alluvial ground forming the left bank of the Indus. Lat. 28° 6′, long. 69° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MALLUNG.—A town in the British district of Silhet, presidency of Bengal, 26 miles N.W. by N. of Silhet. Lat. 25° 11′, long. 91° 38′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172.

MALOD,[1] in Sirhind, a town on the route from Ferozpoor to Simla, and 101 miles S.E. of the former place. It is abundantly supplied with water, and being situate in a well-cultivated country, supplies are plentiful. It is the possession of one of the Sikh chiefs, under the protection and control of the British. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,069 miles.[2] Lat. 30° 38′, long. 76° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MALOEE, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village 19 miles S.E. of the cantonment of Allygurh. Lat. 27° 42′, long. 78° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MALOON.—A town of Burmah, situate on the right bank of the Irawady river, and 85 miles N. from Prome. Lat. 19° 59′, long. 94° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MALOOR.—A town in the British district of Madura,

presidency of Madras, 19 miles N.E. by E. of Madura. Lat. 10° 3′, long. 78° 24′.

MALOOR.—A town in the native state of Mysore, 96 miles E.N.E. from Seringapatam, and 158 miles W. from Madras. Lat. 13°, long. 78° 1′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MALOUD.—A town in the territory of one of the independent hill tribes of Orissa, situate 85 miles S. from Sumbulpoor, and 98 miles N.W. from Ganjam. Lat. 20° 15′, long. 83° 58′.

MALOWN,[1] in the petty hill state of Hindoor, a celebrated fort, situate on a summit of the ridge of the same name, which rises over the left bank of the Sutlej, and has a south-easterly direction until it joins the Sub-Himalaya. The ridge in the part where the fort is situate is only between twenty[2] and thirty yards wide, having on the north-east a steep declivity of 2,000 feet to the river Gumrara, and on the south-west one equally steep and deep to the river Gumbur. The fort is strongly built of masonry, and contains a court-yard, a few small apartments, and a magazine, the whole occupying a space 100 yards long and twenty wide, and surrounded by a strong wall without a ditch.[3] Here, in April, 1815, the Goorkha forces, under their commander-in-chief Ummer Singh, were shut up, when dislodged from all their other posts in the western hill states by the persevering and masterly operations of General Ochterlony,[4] and the British engineers having, with amazing toil and skill, made up those difficult heights a road practicable for heavy artillery, a breaching battery was formed within 400 yards of the fort, which was surrendered on the 15th of May following.[5] By this capitulation, it was provided that the whole of the hill states west of the river Kalee should be evacuated by the Goorkhas, and delivered up to the British. Malown is 4,448[6] feet above the sea. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,095[7] miles. Lat. 31° 12′, long. 76° 52′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] Lloyd, Journ. to Himalaya, i. 115. Hugel, Kaschmir, i. 39.

[3] Vigne, Kashmir, i. 60.

[4] Thornton, Brit. Empire in India, iv. 313.

[5] Thornton, ut supra, 317.

[6] Lloyd, ut supra, i. 107.

[7] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172, 220.

MALPURA, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town situate eight miles S.W. of the city of Agra. Lat. 27° 7′, long. 77° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MALPURA,[1] in the state of Jeypoor, in Rajpootana, a town on the route from Delhi to Neemuch, 216[2] miles S.W. of

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 148.

former, 155 N.E. of latter. It is of considerable size, and water and supplies are abundant. Lat. 26° 17', long. 75° 25'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MALRA, in the jaghire of Jujhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Rohtuk to Narnol, and 47 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 28° 19', long. 76° 15'.

MALSEIJ GHAUT, a pass over the Western Ghauts, separating the Tannah and Ahmednuggur districts, 68 miles N.E. by E. from Bombay. Lat. 19° 25', long. 73° 48'.

MALTEE NUDDEE, a small river, rising on the south-west frontier of Bengal, in lat. 21° 22', long. 84° 13', and, flowing circuitously, but generally westerly, for twenty miles, through the British district of Sumbulpoor, falls into the Mahanuddy, in lat. 21° 25', long. 84° 1'.

MALWA, or CENTRAL INDIA, a table-land of uneven surface, elevated from 1,500 to 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, bounded on the west by the Aravulli range of mountains; on the south by the Vindhya chain;[1] on the east by Bundlecund; and on the north-east by the valley of the Ganges. Of a country so extensive and so divided as to government, it would be out of place to attempt a description of either its physical or political circumstances; but in the articles devoted to particular portions, the proper information will be found; and to these the inquirer is referred. Malwa formerly constituted a powerful kingdom: it appears to have thrown off the yoke of Delhi at the close of the fourteenth century, in the reign of Feroz Toghluk. Its first king was Dilawar Ghori,[2] whose ancestors were natives of Ghor, in Afghanistan. It preserved its independence through a line of kings for 130 years, when it was subjugated by Akbar, and annexed to the imperial dominions. The power and magnificence of its former rulers are attested by the ruins of the city of Mandoo, where the seat of government was fixed about the year 1404. Abul Fazel speaks of it as a city of prodigious extent, being twenty-two miles in circumference; Hamilton[3] states, that by actual measurement the walls have been found to be twenty-eight miles in circumference, while Sir John Malcolm[4] gives them at thirty-seven miles. Whichever be correct, the extent was great. Malwa continued a province of the empire until the dissolution of that great fabric of power made way for the subjugation of

[1] Elphinstone, Hist. of India, 2.

[2] Elphinstone, ut supra, 684.

[3] Gazetteer, ii. 205.

[4] Central India, i. 29, 41.

Malwa by the power then rising in India,—the Mahrattas, by whom it was speedily overrun. But its occupation by these adventurers was not complete, inasmuch as many of the old proprietors retained strongholds in the province, which enabled them to obtain part of the rents, and occasionally to give much annoyance to their unwelcome visitants. The condition of the country was most unsettled and irregular, and here, as the proper soil for their production, originated the associations of plunderers, infamous in Indian history under the name of Pindaries. These miscreants gradually extended themselves over Malwa, and would soon have occupied the whole, issuing forth but to carry devastation and misery into the adjacent countries, had not the vigorous measures of the Marquis of Hastings put an end to their success, and forced them to resort to more honest means of life than they had been accustomed to. Malwa was thus restored to peace and security, and the great preservative of peace afforded by the paramount power of the British government has been effectual in maintaining those blessings which its energy and perseverance won for the country. It is divided into a number of principalities, held by native chiefs, who, at the period of the establishment of British supremacy, were mostly in the hands of foreign mercenaries, whom they were utterly unable to control, and equally unable to dismiss, from the want of means to pay them: the country also swarmed with freebooters, many of them of habits singularly wild and ferocious. These two sources of evil have been overcome, and the one has actually been made useful in keeping down the other. The foreign mercenaries were paid and discharged, and the peace of the country is in part preserved by a Bheel corps, embodied in 1840. The Bheels were among the most despised outcasts, and were considered among the most hopeless. The experiment of converting them into soldiers did not appear to bear much promise, but it has succeeded to an extent that the most sanguine could scarcely have looked for: they have been trusted, and they have shown themselves worthy of trust. The expense of the corps is supported partly by the British government, and partly by contributions from Holkar, Scindia, Dhar, Jaboon, and Amjherra. In addition to this force, is the Malwa united contingent, supported by Holkar, Dewas, and Jourah.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MALWAN,[1] also known by the names of Melundy Island and Sindoodroog, is situate off the coast of the Southern Concan, presidency of Bombay. It is little elevated above the water, and the channel being narrow, it at a short distance is not easily distinguished[2] from the mainland, on which, abreast of the island, is a fort. This was formerly a stronghold of Mahratta pirates, but in 1812 it was, under the treaty of Kurveer, ceded to the East-India Company by the rajah of Colapore.[3] Iron-ore[4] of good quality has been found in the vicinity. Distant S. from Bombay 210 miles, S.W. from Sattara 122 miles. Lat. 16° 4′, long. 73° 31′.

[2] Horsburgh, India Directory, i. 502.
[3] Treaties with Native Princes, 485. Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, iii. 351.
[4] Bom. Pub. Disp. 20 Nov. 1839. Id. 3 Jan. 1845.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAMADPOOR, in Sinde, a village on the route from Subzulcote to Shikarpoor, and 22 miles S.W. of the former town. The adjacent country is low, level, alluvial, overrun with jungle, and containing numerous watercourses and ponds, replenished during the inundation of the Indus, at which time this tract is extensively flooded. Lat. 28° 7′, long. 69° 34′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAMKPOONJ.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 80 miles N. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 20° 14′, long. 74° 44′.

MAMUN, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Muttra to Meerut, and 49[1] miles S. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 20′, long. 77° 55′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 236.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. As. Res. xvi. 141; xvii. 5—Traill, Statistical Sketch on Kamaon, and on the Bhotia Mehals.

MANA,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the Saraswati, called lower down the Vishnuganga or Bishenganga, a tributary of the Aluknunda. It is the chief place of a petty district of the same name, containing, according to Traill, three villages and 700 or 800 inhabitants. A route from the south proceeds by the village and up the course of the river, to the crest of the range dividing Kumaon from Chinese Tartary, on which it debouches by a pass of the same name as the town. The Mana Pass, though very lofty, is one of the easiest into Chinese Tartary from the south, in consequence of the ascent up the course of the river being rather regular and gradual. It is that usually followed by the Hindoo pilgrims in their journeys[2] to Lake Manasarovara, for which

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1838, p. 316—Batten, Visit to the Niti Pass.

they choose the month of July, returning in October by the Nilun Pass.

At the time of Raper's[3] visit, in 1808, the town contained from 150 to 200 houses, inhabited by 1,400 or 1,500 persons. The houses are of stone, two stories high, and covered with deal planks: the inhabitants are of the Mongolian type, middle-sized, stout, well made, with olive complexions, enlivened by ruddiness on the cheeks. The dress of the men consists of trowsers, and over them a loose frock, girt round the waist with a cord, and on the head a cap all of wool. The women, instead of trowsers, wear a loose under-garment, the upper differing nothing from that of the men, except in the finer texture and gayer colours. Their head-dress is of cloth, wrapped round in the form of a turban; their necks, ears, and noses, as well as those of their offspring, are covered with a profusion of beads, rings, and other trinkets in gold and silver; so that children may be seen actually tottering under the weight of costly ornaments, sometimes of the value of 500 or 600 rupees. This wealth is acquired by traffic with Chinese Tartary on the one side, and the low country on the other, and by supplying the necessities of the numerous pilgrims to the adjacent shrine of Badrinath. Sheep, goats, and yaks are used in conveying the merchandise, of which Hiundes supplies salt, borax, gold-dust, dried grapes, saffron, musk, bezoar (a soft stone of a pale green colour, considered an antidote for the bite of a snake), wool, Tartarian sheep, goats, ponies, and dogs. A few articles of porcelain are also brought down, but the demand for them is small, as is that also for tea. Considerable wealth is sometimes accumulated by the inhabitants, as one of them has been known to advance the rajah of Gurwhal a loan of 20,000*l*.[4] The Hindu religion is professed by the inhabitants, though observed with no great strictness, as the people are much addicted to intoxication with a spirit distilled from rice. In the winter season the town and neighbourhood are buried under snow, and in consequence, are quite deserted by the inhabitants, who migrate to Josimath and other places of less elevation, enjoying a milder climate. At that season, in 1822, an avalanche[5] destroyed a large number of houses; and that circumstance may, perhaps, in some degree account for Raper's estimate of the number of houses and inhabitants being so

[3] As. Res. xi. 525 —Survey of the Ganges.

[4] Survey of the Ganges, ut supra, 528.

[5] Traill, on the Bhotia Mehals, ut supra, 5.

much more considerable than that of Traill. The oppression of the Gorkhas must also have had a very ruinous effect. The town of Mana has an elevation of 10,492[6] feet, the pass of 18,000.[6]* Lat. 30° 46′, long. 79° 32′, of town; lat. 31° 5′, long. 79° 34′, of pass.

[6] Surveyor-general's Map.

MANAAR,[1] an island off[2] the coast of Ceylon, and at the eastern extremity of the narrow, long sandbank called Adam's Bridge, which stretches in a direction from east to west between Ceylon and the mainland of India. Between Manaar and Ceylon there is a narrow gut, navigable only for small craft. The surface is low, without any hills, and consists of sand apparently thrown up by the waves, and covered with cocoanut-trees, intermixed with a small number of other kinds. There is on the island a decayed town with a small fort. The population is a mixed race, consisting of persons of Portuguese and Cingalese descent, with a few Arabs. The air is considered very unhealthy,[3] probably on account of numerous salt-marshes which the island contains. Manaar gives name to a gulf or rather bay indenting the mainland of India: it bears north-east from Cape Comorin, and south-west from Palk's Straits, from which it is divided by Adam's Bridge. A survey of the gulf, conducted at considerable cost, was completed[4] a few years since, and resulted in the formation of the Paumbum Passage, the particulars of which are described under that head in the alphabetical arrangement. The island is in lat. 9° 3′, long. 80°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 544.
[3] Lord Valentia, Travels, i. 336.
[4] Madras Marine Disp. 31 July, 1851.

MANAMALEGUDI.—A town in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, situate 53 miles S. of Tanjore. Lat. 10° 3′, long. 79° 18′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MANANTAWADDY,[1] in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, a town, the principal place of the talook[2] or subdivision of Wynaad, and the head-quarters of the local force stationed in it. The moderate temperature, never reaching 80°, compared with the low latitude, indicates an elevation approaching probably to 4,000 feet. Distance from Calicut, N.E., 43 miles; Cannanore, E., 50. Lat. 11° 48′, long. 76° 4′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Papers on Slavery in the East Indies, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, April, 1841, p. 87.

MANAPARA.—A town in the British district of Madura,

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Traill[1] assigns it an elevation of above 20,000 feet; but, referring to no authority, his statement must be regarded as merely conjectural.

[1] Ut supra, Bhotia Mehals, 2.

presidency of Madras, 55 miles N.N.E. of Madura. Lat. 10° 39′, long. 78° 29′.

MANARGOODY.—A town in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, 22 miles E.S.E. of Tanjore. Lat. 10° 40′, long. 79° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MANAR GURR.—A town in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras, 26 miles N. by W. of Mangalore. Lat. 13° 13′, long. 74° 47′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MANASA BUL, or MANOS BAL, in Cashmere, a beautiful lake, which discharges its water into the Jhelum, on the right or north side. It is a mile and a half long, three-quarters of a mile wide, and very deep, bounded on the west by picturesque hills; while on the north and east the successive ranges of the northern Cashmirian mountains rise in great grandeur, and on the south a fertile and verdant plain stretches to the Jhelum. It is altogether, according to Von Hügel,[1] one of the most beautiful spots in existence. On the northern bank are the remains of a palace built by Nur Jehan, the celebrated queen of Jehangir, the Mogul emperor. Here the substratum of the soil is of limestone, which is reduced to lime in a large kiln belonging to the government. Lat. 34° 13′, long. 74° 48′.

[1] i. 330. Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 147.

MANCHEE, a river rising in lat. 27°, long. 89° 3′, on the southern slope of the Sub-Himalaya range of mountains, and, flowing in a southerly direction for forty miles through the native state of Bhotan, and for nineteen through that of Coosh Behar, falls into the Jerdeeker river on the left side, in lat. 26° 20′, long. 89° 15′.

MANCHUN, a river rising in lat. 22° 21′, long. 74° 38′, on the northern slope of the Vindhya range of mountains, and in the native state of Barreah, and, flowing in a northerly direction for fifty-five miles through Barreah, Dewud, Jhallod, and Saunte, falls into the river Mhye, in lat. 23° 32′, long. 74° 1′.

MANDALE.—A town of Burmah, situate five miles N. from the right bank of the Irawady, and 34 miles W.N.W. from Ava. Lat. 22° 2′, long. 95° 32′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MANDAVEE, in the presidency of Bombay, a town, the principal place of a feudal dependency, which, on the demise of Rajah Doorjun Singjee in 1840, and the failure of heirs in the direct line of succession, lapsed[1] to the paramount power,

[1] Bombay Pol. Disp. 30 Dec. 1842. Id. 2 Aug. 1844. Act of the Govt. of India, x. of 1848.

and was subsequently annexed to the British dominions: it now forms part of the collectorate of Surat. The town is situate on the right bank of the Taptee, 73 miles S. of Baroda. Lat. 21° 11′, long. 73° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MANDAVEE.—A town in the native state of Cutch, situate on the coast of the Gulf of Cutch, and 34 miles S.W. from Bhooj. Lat. 22° 51′, long. 69° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MANDAWA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, situate 86 miles N.W. by N. from Jeypoor, and 115 miles N.N.E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 28° 1′, long. 75° 18′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 15.

MANDEYE, in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village situate on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Mynpooree, and 27 miles W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is laid under water during the rains in the latter part of summer; at other times it is tolerably good. Lat. 27° 7′, long. 78° 43′.

MANDGAON.—A town of the Deccan, in the territory of Nagpoor, situate on the right bank of one of the branches of the Wurda river, and 39 miles S.S.W. from Nagpoor. Lat. 20° 40′, long. 78° 55′.

MANDI.—See MUNDI.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Jacquemont, Voyage, vi. 452. Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 250.
[2] Central India, i. 29.
[3] Jacquemont, vi. 454.
[4] Malcolm, Central India, i. 29.
[5] Jacquemont, vi. 454. Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 250.
[6] Jacquemont, vi. 453.

MANDOO,[1] * in the small raj or state of Dhar, in Malwa, an extensive deserted city, 15 miles N. of the right bank of the Nerbudda. The circuit of its ramparts is, according to Malcolm,[2] thirty-seven miles; but it is not probable that the whole of this great space was inhabited.[3] It[4] extends along the crest of the Vindhya range about eight miles, and is parted from the table-land of Malwa, with which it is on a level, by an abrupt and rugged valley of unequal depth, but nowhere less than 200 feet, and generally from 300 to 400 yards in breadth. On the brow of the table-land thus insulated runs the rampart, inclosing it all round. There are no springs;[5] and the circumstance that the population was supplied with water from tanks and wells, indicates that it could not have been numerous. The greatest and least-injured of the ruined buildings is the Jama Masjit, or great mosque. "Its area[6] is raised several yards above the ground, and is reached by a

[1] In v. 1206.

* Mando of Tassin; Mando of Briggs's Index; Mendow of the Ayeen Akbery; Mandu of Richardson.[1]

large and handsome flight of stairs: its interior is open to the heavens. The ground-plan is a square, and each side is a low deep gallery, supported by several ranges of enormous pillars." The size of this building is great, so that, notwithstanding some degree of heaviness and inelegance, its appearance is very striking. Next in importance is the mausoleum of Hoshung Ghori, king of Malwa, who raised this city to great splendour. It is built in massive style, of white marble, and is situate in a square court, from which proceeds a deep gallery, supported by columns elaborately sculptured; and in a chamber roofed with vast slabs is the sarcophagus of the sultan. The ruins of the palace of Baz Bahadur, king of Malwa, and of many other gorgeous buildings, strew the ground to a great extent, their destruction having been hastened by the powerful vegetation of the pipal (Ficus religiosa), bar (Ficus indica), caper, and other growths, insinuating their roots, and, by their penetration and expansion, rending asunder the most solid masonry. No less rapid is the destruction of the numerous tanks, which the vegetation, springing and decaying within them, is rapidly filling up. According to Malcolm,[7] Mandoo was founded in the year 370 of the Sambat, or A.D. 313, and was at first the residence of the Hindoo rajahs of the state of Dhar. It is mentioned by Ferishta,[8] as the occasional residence and seat of government of Dilawar Khan Ghori, the first Mussulman king of Malwa, who reigned from A.D. 1387 to 1405; and that his son, Alp Khan, who succeeded him under the name of Hoshung Ghori, laid the foundations, during his father's life and reign, of the fortifications, which he completed afterwards when on the throne.* In 1526 it was taken[9] by Bahadur Shah, sovereign of Guzerat, and was embodied in his dominions, in which it remained comprised until their conquest[1] by Akbar in 1570. The name of Akbar, and the date of his visit to Mandoo, are inscribed[2] on a marble

[7] Index to Map of Malwa, 250.

[8] iv. 168, 169.

[9] Ferishta, iv. 268.

[1] Id. iv. 279.

[2] Calcutta Gleanings in Science, ii. 345—Account of Mandu.

* Briggs, in a note on Ferishta, observes:[1] "Perhaps no part of India so abounds with tigers at present as the vicinity of the once famous city of Mando. This capital, now deserted by man, is overgrown by forest-trees, and from being the seat of luxury, elegance, and wealth, has become the abode of wild beasts, and is resorted to by the few Europeans in that quarter of the world, for the purpose of enjoying the pleasure of destroying them. Instances have been known of the tigers being so bold as to carry off troopers riding in the ranks of their regiments."

[1] iv. 235.

[3] Dangerfield, in Appendix to Malcolm, Central India, ii. 349.

slab over one of the principal gates. Elevation[3] above the sea 1,944 feet. Distant from Mow, S.W., 26 miles; Indoor, S.W., 38 miles; from Oojein, by Indor, S.W., 70. Lat. 22° 20′, long. 75° 27′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MANDOUTHEE, in the British district of Rohtuk, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Rohtuk to Delhi, 18 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 28° 42′, long. 76° 51′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MANDOWLA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, situate on the left bank of the Loonee river, and 100 miles S.W. from Jodhpoor. Lat. 25° 20′, long. 71° 59′.

MANDREL.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or the territory of Scindia's family, situate on the right bank of the Parbutty river, and 62 miles W. from Gwalior. Lat. 26° 14′, long. 77° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MANDULGURH.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor, 96 miles N.E. by E. from Oodeypoor, and 96 miles S. by E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 25° 10′, long. 75° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MANDUNEE,[1] in Koomharsin, a village on the route from Simla to Kotgurh, and 10 miles S. of the latter place, remarkable for two Hindoo temples, constructed partly of stone, partly of wood, ingeniously and elaborately carved. The village is exclusively inhabited by Brahmins. Elevation above the sea 7,428[2] feet. Lat. 31° 11′, long. 77° 29′.

[2] Lloyd, Journ. to Himalaya, i. 159.

MANDWA.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate 161 miles N.E. by N. from Hyderabad, and 127 miles S. by E. from Nagpoor. Lat. 19° 24′, long. 79° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MANDWA.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, presidency of Bengal, situate 89 miles S.E. by E. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 18° 32′, long. 75° 59′.

MANDWELLA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, situate on the right bank of the Sookree river, and 68 miles S.W. by S. from Jodhpoor. Lat. 25° 28′, long. 72° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MANDYAH, in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village situate on the route from Dadri to Rewari, and six miles N.W. of the latter. Lat. 28° 15′, long. 76° 36′.

MANEGUMBA.—A town in the native state of Nepal,

situate on the right bank of the Arun river, and 102 miles E.N.E. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 28° 7′, long. 86° 51′.

MANERUNG.[1]—A pass over the lofty range of Damuk Shu,[2] bounding Koonawur on the north-west, and dividing it from Ladakh. No European, except Alexander Gerard, appears to have visited that scene of terrific wildness; and its passage, and that of the Charung Pass, were the most arduous undertakings of that intrepid and adventurous explorer. The ascent of the pass from the south-east or Koonawur side is up the course of the Darbung river, to its source, in perennial ice and snow, at an elevation of 15,000[3] feet. Gerard gives an appalling description of the scene in advance of that spot. "Here only began our toils; we scaled the slope of the mountain very slowly; respiration was laborious, and we felt exhausted at every step. The crest of the pass was not visible, and we saw no limit to our exertions. The road inclined to an angle of 30°: vast benches of limestone, like marble, were passed under; the projections frowned over us in new and horrid shapes. Our situation was different from anything we had yet experienced; it cannot be described: long before we got up, our respiration became hurried and oppressive, and compelled us to sit down every few yards; and then only could we inhale a sufficient supply of air. The least motion was accompanied by debility and mental dejection; and thus we laboured on for two miles: the last half-mile was over the perpetual snow, sinking with the foot from three to twelve inches, the fresh covering of the former night. The direct road leads to the centre of the gap, where the snow is very deep and treacherous; and we made a circuit to the right to avoid the danger of being swallowed up in one of the dark rents, into which often shepherds and their flocks have sunk, never to rise. The day was cloudy, and a strong wind half froze us; the rocks were falling on all sides, and we narrowly escaped destruction. I myself twice saw large blocks of rock pass with dreadful velocity through the line of people, and between two of them not four feet apart."[4] The summits inclosing the pass are wholly of limestone, without the slightest vegetation, and as snow cannot rest upon them, they exhibit an enormous extent of solid rock, spiring into slender peaks, and assuming a variety of extraordinary forms. The slope on the north-

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

2 As. Res. xv. 395 —Herbert, on the Levels of the Setlej.

3 Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 240.

4 Lloyd and Gerard, ut supra, ii. 242.

west is gentler, and less than on the south-east, as the surface on the former side is much more elevated than on the other. Some sheep, loaded with grain, which Gerard had directed to be driven forward to supply the party with provisions, arrived at the halting-place as soon as any of the travellers. This pass is open about four[5] months of the year: it was crossed by Gerard at the end of August. Elevation above the sea 18,612 feet. Lat. 31° 56′, long. 78° 24′.

[5] Gerard, Koonawur, 52.

MANGAHPETT,[1] in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a small town on the right or south-west bank of the river Godavery, which flows at the base of a range of mountains[2] situate in the territory of Nagpoor. It has a small mud fort, but the remarkable objects there are some structures in the Cyclopean style of architecture, consisting of huge stones above twenty feet high, set upright as pillars, and arranged in circles like those of Stonehenge, and other antique works considered as Druidical monuments. They are cut out of the sandstone,[3] the natural formation of the rocks in that part of the country. Distance from Hyderabad, N.E., 150 miles; from Polenshaw, N., 50. Lat. 18° 13′, long. 80° 35′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Res. vii. 151 —Blunt, Narrat. of Route from Chunarghur to Yernagoodum.

[3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 400 —Voysey, Report on Geology of Hyderabad.

MANGALORE,[1] * in the British district of South Canara, presidency of Madras, a town situate on the north side of the estuary formed by the junction of a river flowing from the north-east, and of the Naitravutty, a considerable[2] river, but navigable only by small vessels, there being but ten or eleven feet water on the bar. "Here," says a traveller who visited the place some years since, "are[3] the magazines for sandal-wood, which grows on the Mysore hills, of which," the writer states, the East-India Company had at the time a monopoly from the rajah. The estuary[4] is a fine expanse of water, separated from the sea by a beach of sand, liable to be breached by the waves in different places, and thence the utility of the haven is greatly impaired, as the depth of water at the entrance, at no time great, is liable to vary at short intervals. The town is large, and is washed on east and west by the two streams whose confluence forms the estuary. The houses are generally mean, and there are no public buildings worth notice.

Mangalore, though a bad haven, was the principal seaport[5]

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Horsburgh, India Directory, i. 509. Trigonometrical Survey, engraved by Walker, No. 43.

[3] Valentia, Travels, i. 455.

[4] Buchanan, Journ. in Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, iii. 21.

[5] Forbes, Oriental Memoirs, ii. 464.

* Mangalor[1] of the Urdu and Persian writers.

[1] Richardson, in v. 1515.

of the territory of Hyder Ali, and, subsequently, of his son Tippoo; and here were constructed the ships forming the maritime force of their realm; the fine teak-woods at the base and on the slopes of the Ghats affording abundance of the best materials. Rice is produced in great abundance in the vicinity, and its export is one of the principal operations of commerce. The cocoanut, jak (Artocarpus integrifolia), toddy-palms, areca-nuts or betelnuts, mangoes, and pepper-vines, are also extensively and successfully cultivated. Salt is made by evaporating sea-water, but is considered of indifferent quality, and the quantity is inadequate to the consumption of the population. A few miles[6] to the north of Mangalore is an extensive deposit of porcelain-clay, very closely resembling that of Limoges, in France, of which the beautiful Sevres ware is formed; and as the beds of this substance are close to the coast, it could advantageously be shipped to Europe as ballast, or, with the aid of Chinese artificers, might be manufactured in India.

[6] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 967—Christie, on Porcelain Clay found at Mangalore.

Mangalore early and repeatedly suffered from the ferocity of the Portuguese. In 1547[7] * it was desolated by them with fire and sword: being rebuilt in 1555,[8] it was again destroyed by the same nation. Having recovered this calamity, it once more fell into the hands of these people, who destroyed every living being, and burned the town.[9] In 1567[1] † it was finally occupied by the Portuguese, who built there the fort St. Sebastian and a church. In 1617, the Portuguese governor of Mangalore defeated[2] the rajah of the small territory in the vicinity of the town, and compelled him to cede a portion of his possessions. In 1640 this place was still in the hands of the Portuguese; and it does not appear when or how it was wrested from them by the rajah of Bednore, on the overthrow[3] of whose power by Hyder Ali, in 1763, it was seized by that adventurer. In 1768[4] it was taken by an expedition sent for that purpose from Bombay, and in the same year retaken by Hyder; the British garrison, though ample and provided with means to make a prolonged defence, pusillanimously evacuating

[7] Faria y Souza, ii. 120.
[8] Id. ii. 180.
[9] Id. ii. 195.
[1] Id. ii. 255, 277, 282, 501.
[2] Id. iii. 279.
[3] Wilks, Historical Sketches of South of India, i. 452.
[4] Id. ii. 57, 58. Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, ii. 155.

* Hamilton states[1] that the Portuguese had a factory here in 1554; but this, from the account given by Faria y Souza, appears to be erroneous.

[1] Gazetteer, ii. 206.

† Hamilton states[1] that in 1596 it was taken by the Muscat Arabs; but Faria y Souza is silent[2] on the point.

[1] Id. ii. 206.
[2] iii. 64, 74.

the place, and making off to Bombay. In 1783 it was surrendered[5] to a British force under General Matthews, and in the same year it yielded[6] to Tippoo Sultan; on whose final overthrow, in 1798, it was acquired by the East-India Company.

5 Thornton, ii. 276. Wilks, ii. 457.
6 Thornton, ii. 282.

The population[7] was ascertained by census, in 1836, to amount to 11,548 persons, exclusive of the military. The cantonment is situate on the north side of the town, on a level space, gently elevated, well drained, and open to the sea-breezes; and from these circumstances is healthy. Adjacent to the town is the jail, a spacious well-constructed[8] building of stone, the ground-plan being a square of 240 feet. The whole, calculated to accommodate 500 persons, is divided into twenty apartments, ten of which are appropriated to male prisoners, two to female, one as an hospital, one as a convalescent ward, two for lunatics, one as a dispensary, and the remaining three for requisite offices. Here, in 1784,[9] was concluded the treaty of peace, called the treaty of Mangalore, between the East-India Company and Tippoo Sultan. Mangalore is called also Codyall Bunder, and is the principal place of a talook or subdivision of the same name. An excellent road from Mangalore to Mercara, a distance of eighty miles, was constructed in 1840, at a cost of upwards of 25,000*l.*[1] The town is distant direct from Bombay, S.E., 440 miles; from Bangalore, W., 188; Seringapatam, N.W., 130; Madras, W., 370; Calcutta, S.W., by Bangalore, Ongole, Ellore, Cuttack, and Midnapore, 1,160. Lat. 12° 52′, long. 74° 54′.

7 Medical Rep. on Malabar, Canara, and Madras, 1844, p. 40.
8 Madras Judicial Disp. 3 Feb. 1841.
9 Treaties with Native Powers, 393.
1 Madras Revenue Disp. 29 July, 1840.

MANGLEE.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of the Payne Gunga river, and 169 miles N. by E. from Hyderabad. Lat. 19° 45′, long. 78° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MANGLOOR, in the British district of Suharunpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Suharunpoor to Bijnour, 23 miles S.E. by E. of the former. Lat. 29° 47′, long. 77° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MANGMUTCHA.—A town in the British district of Mergui, one of the Tenasserim provinces, presidency of Bengal. Lat. 13° 10′, long. 98° 43′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MANGOR,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or dominions of Scindia, a fortified village, 11 miles S.W. of the celebrated fort

of that name, and situate[2] at the base of a high range of hills. Here, during the brief campaign at the close of December, 1843, the Mahratta army took post, preparatory to its attack on the British, under General Grey, posted close to the town of Puniar. In the engagement which ensued, on December 29th, the Mahrattas were driven, with heavy loss, from all points of their position, and all their artillery, consisting of twenty-four pieces, was captured, as well as all their ammunition. The British had 35 men killed and 182 wounded.[3] Lat. 26° 7′, long. 78°.

[2] Further Papers respecting Gwalior, presented to Parliament, April, 1844, p. 165.

[3] Id. 167.

MANGROL,[1] * in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town in the prant or district of Soruth, on the south-west coast, washed by the Arabian Sea. Though an indifferent port, the town is very populous,[2] and has considerable traffic.[3] Here is a mosque, the finest building of the kind in the peninsula of Kattywar. A tablet in one part of the building records its foundation, A.D. 1383. It belongs to a petty Mussulman chief, styled nawaub of Mangrol. He is tributary to the chief or nawaub of Joonagurh. The nawaub of Mangrol pays to Joonagurh an annual tribute of 11,000 rupees. Distant from Ahmedabad, S.W., 205 miles; Baroda, S.W., 210. Lat. 21° 8′, long. 70° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Clunes, Append. to Itinerary of Western India, 53.

[3] Jacob, Report on Katteewar, 81.

MANGROL,[1] in the Rajpoot territory of Kotah, a town on the route from Calpee to Kotah, 274 miles S.W. of former, 46 E. of latter. Here, on the 31st of September, 1821, a battle was fought between the army of Kishen Singh, the maha rao or hereditary prince of Kotah, and the troops of Zalim Singh, the minister of the state, aided by the British, in which the maha rao was utterly defeated,[2] and his brother, Pirthi Singh, killed. Lat. 25° 17′, long. 76° 33′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Sutherland, Sketch of Political Relations, 82. Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 577, 579.

MANGUL, a small hill state under the superintendence of the Governor-General's agent for the Cis-Sutlej states, is bounded on the north by Sooket, from which it is separated by the Sutlej; on the east and south by Bhagul; and on the west by Kuhloor. It is about six miles in length from north to south, and four in breadth from east to west: its centre is in lat. 31° 18′, long. 76° 56′: it contains two pergunnahs.[1] The

[1] De Cruz, Pol. Relations, 122.

* Jacob observes,[1] "Correctly Mungulpoor, subsequently corrupted to Manglor, the Monoglossum of Ptolemy, and hence the modern Mangrol."

[1] Report on Katteewar, 18.

revenue is estimated at 100*l*., and the population at 1,000 souls.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MANGURH, in the British district of Dumoh, Saugor and Nerbudda territory, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Dumoh to Sohagpoor, 21 miles E.S.E. of the former. Lat. 23° 40′, long. 79° 50′.

MANICKDROOG.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 166 miles N. by E. from Hyderabad, and 107 miles S. from Nagpoor. Lat. 19° 39′, long. 79° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MANIHALA, or MANIALA, in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 14 miles S.E. from the left bank of the Ravee, 13 miles E.S.E. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 32′, long. 74° 35′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 37.
[3] Von Orlich, Travels in India, ii. 125.
[4] Lord Valentia, i. 209.
[5] Prinsep, Steam Navigation in British India, 55.
[6] Butter, Topog. of Oudh, 129.
[7] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 168.
[8] Butter, 129. Tieffenthaler, i. 169.
[9] p. 129.
[1] Tennant, ii. 357.

MANIKPOOR,[1] in the territory of Oude, a decayed town in the district of Ahladganj, on the route from Allahabad to Lucknow, 38[2] miles N.W. of the former, 90 S.E. of the latter. It is situate on the left bank of the Ganges, here a rapid stream, shallow in the season of low water, when it is about a third[3] of a mile wide, "muddy[4] and discoloured. The spits of sand that stretch out alternately from each side make the navigation very circuitous and difficult," but in the season of rains, deep with a violent current,[5] and filling the channel a mile wide. It extends a mile[6] along the bank, and is much decayed, as it was nearly a century ago, according to Tieffenthaler, who describes[7] it as ill-peopled, with many ruined houses. Tennant, who, at the beginning of the present century, found the scanty and wretched population living in wretched hovels, amongst shattered remains of former prosperity, mentions that the ruin of the place was much accelerated by Asaf-ud-daula, the nawaub vizier of Oude, who demolished the finest buildings, and used the materials in embellishing Lucknow. There is still an extensive[8] brick-built fort on the bank of the river; but there are no guns, and the garrison consists of between twenty and thirty men, under the command of a faujdar, or officer of police. The principal traders here are money-changers, dealers in grain, cloth, and hardware. According to Butter,[9] the population is 10,000, one-half of whom are Mussulmans, the majority claiming[1] high lineage, being said to be descendants of the founder of Islam, and to have

sprung from Saiyids who emigrated from Persia. Outside, and north-west of the town, is a large structure, called Shahababad, built by Rajah Hela, formerly sovereign* of all the south of Oude, as far as Sultanpoor. The descendant of the founder still resides in it, and draws a scanty support from the produce of the surrounding garden, well stocked with betel-nut-trees and fruit-trees, all fast deteriorating and perishing, the poverty of the proprietor preventing him from keeping gardeners. The town of Manikpoor is often called Shahababad, from this great structure. Wild elephants, now unknown in this part of India, appear to have been common here three centuries ago, as Baber[2] mentions, "there may be thirty or forty villages in Karrah and Manikpoor that are occupied solely in this employment of taking elephants." It is mentioned in the Ayeen Akbery:[3]—"Manickpoor, with the Havelly [annexed or corporate lands], has a brick fort on the Ganges," and is assessed at 168,443 rupees. It was the chief place of the sirkar or district in the soobah or province of Allahabad. At present, as a halting-station for troops on march, it has "a large bazar;[4] supplies and water abundant:" the road to the south-east, or towards Allahabad, good; north-west, or towards Lucknow, very narrow and bad. Distance N.W. from Calcutta, by Allahabad, 541 miles. Lat. 25° 45′, long. 81° 30′.

[2] Memoirs, 315.

[3] Part ii. Assessment of Lands, para. 30.

[4] Garden, 37.

MANIKPOOR, in the British district of Budaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Agra to Bareilly, and 44 miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country partially cultivated, but in many places overrun with jungle. Lat. 28° 1′, long. 79° 4′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 5.

MANJEE, in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, a considerable town on the left bank of the river Ghoghra, three miles above its confluence with the Ganges. Distance from Chapra, N.W., 12 miles; from Dinapore, N.W., 36. Lat. 25° 48′, long. 84° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 253.

MANJERA, a river, rising in lat. 18° 44′, long. 75° 30′, and, flowing in a south-easterly direction for 170 miles, separates for that distance one of the recently sequestrated districts

* According to Butter, who, however, does not state whether he held his power before or after the establishment of the Mahomedan sway in India.

from the reserved territories of the Nizam. From the termination of this boundary it continues its course through the territory of Hyderabad, and falls into the Godavery river on the right-hand side, near the town of Sungum, in lat. 18° 48′, long. 77° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MANKAH.—A town in the British district of Palamow, presidency of Bengal, situate 12 miles E.S.E. of Palamow. Lat. 23° 45′, long. 84° 11′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 413.
[2] As. Res. xii. 553, 555, 557.

MANKORE, or MANKAUR,[1]* in the British district of Burdwan, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from the town of Burdwan to Raniganj, 22 miles N.W. of former, 30 S.E. of latter. It is a considerable mart for the sale of rice,[2] grown in great quantities in the vicinity. The population in 1814 was estimated[2] at 8,682. Jacquemont styles it a considerable village. Lat. 23° 24′, long. 87° 34′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MANKOT.—A town in the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate 18 miles N.W. from the right bank of the Ravee, and 101 miles N.E. from Lahore. Lat. 32° 38′, long. 75° 24′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MANOKPOOR.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 49 miles N.E. from Jodhpoor, and 70 miles N.E. by N. from Ajmeer. Lat. 26° 49′, long. 73° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 228.

MANOOKE,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the route from Ferozpoor to Simla, and 50[2] miles S.E. of the former town. Lat. 30° 40′, long. 75° 40′.

MANOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 141 miles N. from Hyderabad, and 139 miles S.S.E. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 19° 23′, long. 78° 31′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MANOOR.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 41 miles E. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 9′, long. 75° 21′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 2.
[3] Boileau, Narrat. of Tour in Rajwara, 160. Heber, Narrat. i. 620.

MANPOOR,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a town on the route from Agra to Ajmeer, 87[2] miles W. of former, 141 E. of latter. It is situate on the right or south bank of the Baun or Banganga river or torrent, the channel of which, 600 yards wide,[3] is devoid of water in the dry season, though having a considerable stream during the periodical rains. The town is surrounded by a mud rampart, from twelve to sixteen

[1] Voyages, iii 263.

* Mankor of Jacquemont.[1]

feet high, with eight good semicircular bastions and a dry ditch. Boileau states that it contains 800 houses; an amount which would assign it a population of about 4,000 persons. Lat. 26° 58′, long. 76° 44′.

MANSA,[1] in the north of the Punjab, a small lake in the southern range of the Himalaya, a mile in length, half a mile in breadth, and very deep. Forster[2] styles it "a delicious spot." It is considered sacred by the Hindoos, who visit it in pilgrimage, regarding it as a meritorious act to make the circuit of it, to propitiate the Devi or presiding spirit. Lat. 32° 40′, long. 75° 8′.

[1] Vigne, Kashmir, i. 178.
[2] Jour. Beng. Eng. i. 277.

MANSOOD, in the British territory of Saugur and Nurbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Ellichpoor to Deogur, 50 miles N.E. by E. of the former. Lat. 21° 38′, long. 78° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MANSUK, in the native state of Korea, on the south-west frontier of the presidency of Bengal, a small town or village among the mountains of Gondwana, situate 45 miles W. of the ruined city of Sirgooja, 136 S. of Mirzapoor, 440 W. of Calcutta, by Hazaribagh. Lat. 23° 12′, long. 82° 25′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MANTEE,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Calpee, and 21[2] miles N.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is excellent, the country partially cultivated. Lat. 26° 20′, long. 80° 1′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 110.

MANTHALIGHOT.—A town in the native state of Nepal, 47 miles E.S.E. from Khatmandoo, and 95 miles N. from Durbunga. Lat. 27° 30′, long. 86°.

MANTHOLY.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor or Berar, situate 129 miles S.E. from Nagpoor, and 92 miles W. by S. from Chanda. Lat. 20° 6′, long. 80° 47′.

MANUND,[1] in Keonthul, a peak on a ridge connected with the Jako or Simla range, and throwing off feeders to the river Giri on one side, and to the Ushun on the other. Elevation above the sea 7,800[2] feet. Lat. 31° 3′, long. 77° 19′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] As. Res. xiv. 332*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

MANUROO, or MUNHEIROO, in the jaghire of Jujhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Hansi to Neemuch, and 34 miles S.E. of the former. Supplies may on notice be obtained in moderate

Garden, Tables of Routes, 197.

quantity, and water is supplied from wells and tanks. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 41′, long. 76° 17′.

Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 142.

MAO, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, an ancient town, 11 miles N.W. of the city of Furruckabad, and a mile and a half W. of the right bank of the Ganges. Lat. 27° 35′, long. 79° 31′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAPAN, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village in the Bhotia subdivision of Juwahir, on the route to Hiundes or Chinese Tartary, and 16 miles S. of the Juwahir Pass. It is situate near the right bank of the Goree river, which flows at the depth of about 250 feet below. The country is above the limit of forest vegetation, producing only a few creeping cedars, barberry and gooseberry-bushes, and other shrubs. Elevation above the sea 11,082 feet. Lat. 30° 23′, long. 80° 12′.

MARACHANGDI, a river rising in lat. 28° 55′, long. 83° 58′, in the Snowy range of the Himalayas, and, flowing in a southerly direction for 100 miles, falls into the Naling, a tributary of the Trisul-Gunga, in lat. 27° 40′, long. 84° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MARANDAHALLIC.—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 161 miles W.S.W. of Madras. Lat. 12° 24′, long. 78° 4′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAREE,[1] in Sirhind, a town thirty miles from the left bank of the Sutlej. It was comprised in the possessions held by the maharajah of the Punjab, on the left side of the Sutlej, and is now locally situated within the British district of Ferozepoor. Distant S.E. from Ferozepoor 38 miles; N.W. from Calcutta, by way of Delhi and Munuk, 1,068[2] miles. Lat. 30° 36′, long. 75° 7′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 171.

MARHWAS.—A town of Baghelcund, in the native state of Rewah, situate 42 miles S.E. from Rewah, and 60 miles N.N.E. from Sohagpoor. Lat. 24° 6′, long. 81° 51′.

MARIAN RIVER.—One of the mouths of the Irawady, falling into the Bay of Bengal in lat. 16° 35′, long. 96° 45′.

Gerard, Koonawur, 45.

MARJA, in Bussahir, a pass over the range of the Himalaya bounding Koonawur to the south. This pass and three others cross the ridge within a space of little more than a mile. The elevation of Marja is probably between 16,000 and 17,000

feet. On account of fissures in the ice, and the snow sinking, it is scarcely passable, except in May, June, July, and the first half of August. Marja Pass is in lat. 31° 16′, long. 78° 27′.

MARKAPOOR.—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 91 miles N.N.E. of Cuddapah. Lat. 15° 45′, long. 79° 20′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MARKARI, in the British district Malabar, presidency of Madras, a town on the western base of the Western Ghats, on a river flowing from that range, nine miles E. of Cannanore. Lat. 11° 52′, long. 75° 38′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MARKUNDA,[1] a river, or rather torrent, rises in Sirmour, under the name of Murkwata, in the hills about Nahun, in lat. 30° 35′, long. 77° 27′. Holding a course of a few miles in a south-westerly direction, it flows into Sirhind, and still proceeding south-west, joins the Sursooty in lat. 29° 29′, long. 76° 39′, having run from its source to this point about seventy miles. This river, like the Sursooty to the east, and the Gagur to the west, flows through a shallow valley[2] twenty-nine miles wide, and so level that, in time of inundation, the three rivers communicate by means of numerous branches, forming a maze of streams; and in extraordinary floods all unite, the whole country, except the elevated sites of villages, being laid under water: at other times, like the rest of the streams of Sirhind, it becomes "a mere thread of running water."[3]

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1840, p. 690—Baker, Report on Levels between the Sutlej and Jumna.

[3] Baker, ut supra.

MAROOT, in Bhawlpoor, a town in the desert extending through the eastern part of that state, is situate on the route from the town of Bhawlpoor to Bhutneer, and 60 miles E. of the former place. It is surrounded with a mud wall of considerable extent, having numerous bastions. The adjacent country is a tract of hard clay, producing coarse grass, except where occasionally overspread with loose sandhills. Here is a considerable mart for grain, brought from the fertile parts of Bhawlpoor, to meet the demands of the dealers, who purchase and convey it to the desert tracts eastward. The garrison stationed here by the khan of Bhawlpoor usually consists of a regiment with six guns. Maroot is in lat. 29° 5′, long. 72° 40′. Boileau, Rajwara, Map. Conolly, Jour. Eng. Ind. ii. 291. Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 2, 25.

MAROT, in the British district of Bhutteeana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town or E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

village close to the north-east frontier towards Sirhind. Lat. 30° 10′, long. 74° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAROUT.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, situate 140 miles E.N.E. from Jodhpoor, and 52 miles N.E. by N. from Ajmeer. Lat. 27° 5′, long. 75° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 161.

MAROWA,[1] in the British district of Benares, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 659[2] miles N.W. of Calcutta by water, or 836 if the Sunderbund passage be taken; 10 N.E. of Benares, or farther down the stream. Lat. 25° 22′, long. 83° 10′.

MAROWRA.—A town in Bundelkund, 22 miles W. by N. from Shahgurh, and 37 miles N. from Saugur. Lat. 24° 22′, long. 78° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MARTABAN.—A town in the British province of Pegue, situate on the east bank of the Salween, immediately opposite the British station of Moulmein. It is a place of no strength, and upon the breaking out of the Burmese war in 1852, it was the first of the enemy's possessions which fell before the British arms. On the 4th April, a fire was opened upon the town from her Majesty's steamer *Rattler*, which had taken up a position at a short distance from the defences, and the garrison offering little resistance, the place became an easy conquest. (See also PEGUE.) Lat. 16° 30′, long. 97° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Leech, on Trade of Shikarpoor, 70.

MARTEE KHAN KA TANDA, in Sinde, a town on the route from Khyerpoor to Hyderabad, and 16 miles S.W. of the former place. It is important on account of its having a brisk direct trade with Marwar, from which it annually imports cottons and other articles. Lat. 27° 20′, long. 68° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MARUDGEE.—A town in the British district of Dharwar, presidency of Bombay, nine miles E. of Dharwar. Lat. 15° 29′, long. 75° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MARUPOOR, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Etawa to Futtehgurh, and 13 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 27° 14′, long. 79° 37′.

MARWAR.—See JOUDPORE.

MASHO.—A town in the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate on the left bank of the Senge

Khobab or Indus river, and 158 miles E. from Sirinagur. Lat. 34° 1′, long. 77° 44′.

MASIRANI,[1] in Gurhwal, on the southern frontier, a peak[2] on the range bounding the Dehra Doon to the north, and stretching along the left bank of the Aglar, a feeder of the Jumna. It is situate about five miles west of the sanatory station of Mussouree. On the summit was a station of the small series of triangles in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 7,888[3] feet. Lat. 30° 28′, long. 78° 7′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv.
[2] As. Res. xiv. 330*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.
[3] Id. ib.

MASSEY.—A town in the native state of Oude, situate on the left bank of the Goomtee river, and 37 miles N.W. by N. from Lucknow. Lat. 27° 20′, long. 80° 43′.

MASTEE.—A town in the native state of Mysore, 93 miles E.N.E. from Seringapatam, and 158 miles W. from Madras. Lat. 12° 53′, long. 78° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MASULIPATAM.[1]—A British district, named from its principal place, within the limits of the presidency of Madras. It is bounded on the north by Hydrabad, or the territory of the Nizam; on the north-east and east by the British district Rajahmundry; on the south-east by the Bay of Bengal; and on the south-west by the river Kistnah, dividing it from the British district Guntoor. It lies between lat. 15° 45′—17° 13′, long. 80° 5′—81° 49′, and embraces an area, according to official return,[2] of 5,000 square miles. The seacoast commences from the south-western or principal mouth of the Kistnah, and has a direction north-east for twenty-nine miles, to Point Divy, at the mouth of the great north-eastern branch of that river. The coast between these points is very low, and ships can scarcely sight it in some parts, shoals extending five or six miles seawards. It is conjectured, not without probability, that those shoals have been formed by the earth swept[3] down the branches of the Kistnah during the rains. At Point Divy the shore takes a direction northward for fifteen miles, to the town of Masulipatam, where it turns to the north-east, following that direction for twenty-eight miles, and subsequently turns eastward for fifteen miles, forming an indenture in the coast, called the Bay of Masulipatam. Narsipore, situate just beyond the coast belonging to this district, at the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.
[3] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 601.

eastern extremity of the bay, and on the eastern side of the mouth of the western branch of the Godavery, though having but eight or nine feet of water on the bar, and four or five fathoms inside, is the only port in the neighbourhood for shipping, even of that small draught, as the Chinnapuram Canal, which joins the sea at Masulipatam, admits boats only, and those but at high water, they being at other times excluded[4] by a hard bar of sand. The low country extends inland and westward for between forty or fifty miles, and at some distance from the sea becomes more depressed than the shore, which is somewhat elevated by the sand thrown up by the waves, and raised by the winds into low ridges and hillocks. In one place the depression is so great, that the rains of the monsoons accumulating, form the lake of Colair, having an area of twenty square miles.[5] Into this lake flow the redundant waters of the Kistnah and the Godavery, by channels proceeding from both rivers.[6] As the waterways of these great streams, where they flow into the district, are much above the average level of its surface, probably no tract of equal extent has to a greater degree facilities for irrigation; yet, for ages, such was the disregard of this advantage, that the crops were allowed to depend on the annual amount of rain-fall, which is extremely precarious; and during three years,[7] 1764, 1765, and 1766, so little rain fell, that the country was desolated; and it has been estimated that one-half of the population perished. The British government, alive to the importance of improving the means provided by the bounty of nature for averting such fearful results, has, at great cost, established an extensive system of irrigation, in connection with the rivers Godavery and Kistnah. In 1849, the sum of 91,000*l.* was authorized to be expended on the former river; and in the following year, 150,000*l.* on the latter. The hilly country commences about fifty miles inland, or westward from the coast, and attains its greatest elevation (about[8] 1,700 feet) in the vicinity of Condapilly. In the geological formation,[9] a variety of gneiss, which contains garnets instead of mica (though the latter sometimes co-exists), is the predominant rock. Sienite,[1] limestone, granite, and other formations occur. At Malavilly, diamonds[2] are found in a detritus consisting of a mixture of disintegrated sandstone, hornstone, iron-ore, and kunkar or calcareous con-

[4] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Northern Division of Army of Madras, 5.
[5] Report, ut supra, 5.
[6] Dalrymple, Oriental Repertory, ii. 35, 41.
[7] Dalrymple, ut supra, 34.
[8] Report, ut supra, 5.
[9] Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, v. 45—Benza, Notes of a Journey through the Northern Circars.
[1] Report, ut supra, 6.
[2] Heyne, Account of the Circars, 288.

glomerate. Iron-ore abounds in many places, and roofing-slate, marble, and limestone are also met with. The great river Godavery throws off a branch, which, for a short distance, flows along the eastern boundary of this district towards Rajahmundry. Above the divarication, this river, during the season of inundation in June and July, rolls down in a rapid and deep current a mile[3] wide. The Kistnah, flowing from the west, from the territory of the Nizam, touches on this district at its confluence with the Pallair, and turning south-east for eighty-five miles, separates Masulipatam from the British district Guntoor as far as Boburlunka, where it divides, sending to the southward one branch, which for twenty-five miles continues to separate the two districts as above, and then falls into the Bay of Bengal; and another, which, flowing south-east for twenty-eight miles, falls into the bay somewhat higher. The delta inclosed by these branches is traversed by others of less magnitude, which are numerous during inundations. The Moonyair, flowing from Hydrabad, or the territory of the Nizam, in a southern direction, falls into the Kistnah. The bed of the Kistnah is sandy, its channel deep, and the body of water considerable during inundation, but at other times rather scanty, so that it is of no avail for the purposes of navigation, except at the estuaries of its various branches, which are in some instances navigable for small craft for a few miles from the sea. Its water is remarkably limpid, and free[4] from any unpleasant or injurious admixture; and so considerable is its volume during inundations, that it fills the entire channel, which is at least a mile and a half wide.[5]

The seasons may be divided into the hot, rainy, and cold. The hot season commences in March, and ends in the first week in June; the rainy lasts from June until the end of October; the cold commences in November, and terminates about the end of February; and during this period the sky is generally clear, with a sharp wind from the north-east. March and April constitute the most disagreeable part of the year, the wind then setting in from the south-west, and being very relaxing and debilitating. May is the hottest month; but the excessive heat is mitigated by the sea-breeze, which sets in early in the afternoon. The commencement of the rains lowers the temperature many degrees.

[3] Heyne, 284.

[4] Heyne, ut supra, 286.

[5] Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, v. 46—Benza, ut supra.

Of wild animals, there are the bear, hyæna, wolf, jackal, wild swine, wild buffalo, antelope, and hare: tigers infest the jungles and gorges of the hills in great numbers, and are of extraordinary size, one having been killed about fourteen or fifteen feet[6] in length. The soil in the plain is alluvial, and very fertile, except in the vicinity of the seashore, where it is rather sandy. The cultivation of rice was formerly not considerable, though the soil was favourable to it; but with the extensive means of irrigation now available, its production in large quantities, and of a high degree of excellence, may be looked for. Various kinds of millet, maize, gram, and other pulse, oil-seeds, and other dry grain, are abundantly produced. All native vegetables, and many of European origin, may be reared; and among these are comprised carrots, turnips, cabbages, peas, endive, lettuce, celery, and potatoes. Of commercial crops, the principal are chay-root (Oldenlandia umbellata), indigo and some other dye-stuffs, tobacco, and cotton. Of this last crop the quantity produced is sufficient to render it an article of exportation.[7] The babul-tree (Mimosa arabica) grows in abundance in the hills, and yields considerable quantities of gum-arabic. A gradual falling off of late years in the revenue of this district tended to excite the suspicions of government, and led to an investigation, which resulted in the discovery of a gross system of fraud and oppression on the part of the native establishment.[8]

Manufactures are few and insignificant, except those in cotton carried on in the town of Masulipatam. A trifling quantity of iron-ore is raised and smelted among the hills; but the diamond-mines, once celebrated, are now but little worked.

The population, according to official return, is 544,672.[9] Much the larger[1] part are Brahminists; the residue, estimated to be not more than one-twentieth of the whole, are almost exclusively Mussulmans. The houses of those in easy circumstances are built of brick or mud, of a convenient height, and either tiled or roofed with bamboos and palmyra-leaves. The huts of the poor are constructed in a conical form, of bamboos and palmyra-leaves, the lower ends resting on the ground: the entrance is by means of a hole on one side; and the furniture and utensils consist only of a few cooking-pots and wretched

6 Heyne, 235.

7 Report on the Culture of Cotton-Wool in India, 402.

8 Madras Revenue Disp. 23 Nov. 1853.

9 Madras Census, 1851.

1 Report, ut supra, 3.

beds on the floor. In the dwellings of the wealthy, there are chairs and other articles in use among Europeans.

Masulipatam, the principal place, Condapilly, and Ellore, are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The principal routes are—1. That from Calcutta, from north-east to south-west, along the coast, through Masulipatam and Ongole, to Madras; 2. in the same direction, but more inland, through Ellore, Guntoor, and Ongole, to Madras; 3. from south-east to north-west, from Masulipatam, through Bezawada, to Hydrabad. Masulipatam is one of the five Northern Circars which were obtained by the French in 1753, and remained in their possession till 1759, when Clive transferred them to the East-India Company, to whom they were formally ceded in 1765, by the emperor of Delhi.

MASULIPATAM,[1] the principal place of the British district of the same name, presidency of Madras, is situate on the Golconda coast, or western shore of the Bay of Bengal, and on the north side of the mouth of a branch of the river Kistnah. The shore is flat, and water very shallow, the depth in approaching it being not more than half a fathom[2] for the distance of nearly a mile; consequently ships must be anchored four or five miles from land, and abreast of the town. During the north-east monsoon, from the middle of October to the middle of December, it is unfrequented by shipping. The Chinnapuram Canal,[3] communicating with the sea about a mile and a half south-east of the fort, and passing close on the south side of its rampart, is navigable up to it for small craft, which ply with cargoes of bricks, tiles, and wood, and, proceeding past the town, joins the river Kistnah, about fifteen miles farther to the north-west. It can be entered from the sea, even by boats, only at high water, as at other times it is closed by a bar of hard sand, on which a violent surf beats, so as to dash to pieces any craft exposed to it. The town is situate in an extensive plain, stretching westward to the Ghats, and "in an unhealthy[4] marshy situation, the atmosphere having the characteristic odour of such pestiferous places, arising from the putrefaction of the lacustrine plants, the Salicorniæ principally." In the midst of this swamp, which is overflowed by the sea at spring tides, stands the fort, the ground-plan of which is an oblong

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Rennell, Memoir of Map of Hindoostan, 210.

[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 601.

[3] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Northern Division of Madras Army, 5.

[4] Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, v. 43—Benza, Journey through the Northern Circars.

rectangle, 800 yards in length and 600[5] in breadth, with high ramparts and a wide and deep ditch. Within this inclosure are the arsenal, the powder-magazine, the garrison hospital, and barracks for one European and one native regiment; a Protestant church and a Romanist chapel; besides several large houses. There is no good water within the fort, that used for drinking being brought from sources outside the walls. Formerly it was conveyed, by means of a covered channel, into a reservoir; but those works have been allowed to fall into decay. The cantonment and the pettah are situate on a slightly elevated ridge a mile north-west of the fort, four miles and a half in length, and one mile in breadth. It is highest near its south-west extremity: towards the native town, it falls so considerably, as to leave the greater part of both that and the cantonment but little raised above the level of the swamps when flooded. The pettah or native town is situate south-west of the cantonment, and has some wide and airy streets, tolerably straight and well built. "In the middle[6] of the pettah, at the spot where two principal streets cross each other, are placed erect, and arranged in a circular form, thirty-three large slabs, of a compact limestone, covered with numerous figures, in basso and alto-rilievo, of the most exquisite execution." The delicate skill and taste displayed in the figures, their anatomical correctness, and the nature and freedom in their positions and attitudes, are said to rival the highest efforts of Italian genius. They were brought from the ruins of a pagoda about seven miles from this town; and some, at least, of the sculptured subjects are conjectured to be representations of the ceremonies of the Jain tribe. There is one large square in the native town, tolerably well built, and in which the markets are held. It bears the name of Mr. Robertson, a servant of the East-India Company, through whose exertions, when assistant to the collector here, it was made, and the vicinity much improved. Many of the houses in the town are large, and well built of brick and lime-mortar, with upper stories and tiled roofs; and even most of the dwellings of the poor are commodious and clean, in consequence of the neatness indispensably required for the manufacture of cotton fabrics, in which many of them are engaged. This branch of industry has of late years been somewhat circumscribed by the

[5] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Northern Division of Madras Army, 10.

[6] Benza, ut supra, v. 44.

effects of the competition of British skill and capital, but it is still not inconsiderable. The operations carried on, include weaving, printing, bleaching, washing, and dressing tartans, ginghams, towels, table-linens, and other articles; and the assiduous and provident habits of the people are indicated by their well-dressed creditable appearance. The population, according to the census[7] of 1837, amounted to 27,884; of this number, 24,029 were Hindoos, and 3,855 Mussulmans; which last class comprised many persons from Western India and Persia, engaged in trade. Distance from Bangalore, N.E., 325 miles; Hydrabad, S.E., 195; Nellore, N.E., 135; Madras, N., 215. Lat. 16° 10′, long. 81° 13′.

[7] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Northern Division of Madras Army, 11.

MATABHANGA.—A large watercourse in the Delta of the Ganges. Issuing from that river in lat. 24° 3′, long. 88° 45′, it takes a circuitous but generally southerly course for 103 miles, through the British district of Nuddea, and falls into the Hoogly river in lat. 23° 9′, long. 88° 26′. Its channel is said to have been formerly much deeper, and to have afforded the means of transit between Calcutta and the eastern portion of Bengal.[1]

[1] Calcutta Review, vi. 414.

MATAN, in Cashmere, a Karywa or table-land, extending from the town of Islamabad to the base of the range inclosing the valley on the east. Notwithstanding its situation below those vast mountain masses, it is devoid of streams or other natural means of irrigation,[1] but, consisting almost entirely of very fertile alluvial earth, it bears, where cultivated, abundant crops of wheat, barley, and most kinds of grain, excepting rice. The great depopulation of Cashmere, however, has rendered it, for the most part, a waste, presenting a surface of the finest verdure, unbroken by tree, shrub, or human habitation. With the exception of a fakir's dwelling, recently fallen in ruins, "there is not a vestige of a human habitation upon the green waste. A solitary villager may be seen passing from one district to another; a few cattle may be grazing in the distance, and a shepherd or two may be seen collecting their flocks for the night, whilst the bleating of their charge only breaks in upon the silence, without disturbing the extraordinary tranquillity of the scene."[2]* Moorcroft seems greatly to under-

[1] Jacquemont, Voyage, v. 246.

[2] Vigne, Kashmir, i. 465.

* Hügel[1] also mentions the solitude and unbroken silence of this fertile plain, which formerly was irrigated by means of a great aqueduct now

[1] Kaschmir, ii. 453.

rate its extent, in stating it to be "commonly a mile in breadth."[3] Hügel assigns to it a breadth of four or five miles in every direction, and adds, that it appeared almost interminable, from an optical illusion frequently occurring, from the state of the atmosphere in the valley. This table-land is elevated from 250 to 300 feet above the great alluvial plain of Cashmere.[4] On a slight eminence at its western extremity, are situated the ruins of a very ancient building, which excites in all spectators feelings of admiration approaching to awe, by the elaborate skill displayed in its construction, and the simple, massive, and sublime character of its architecture. It is built of huge blocks of hard compact limestone, the black colour of which adds to its gloomy grandeur. The blocks* are generally from six to nine feet in length, having proportionate breadth and thickness.[5] This extraordinary monument of early civilization consists of an outer colonnade, inclosing an area in which stands the principal building detached. The shape of this inclosure is rectangular; the length being 244 feet, the breadth 150.† The longer sides face north and south. Within each of the four sides a row of pillars is carried along the entire extent of the building. Each pillar has a shaft seven feet long and a foot and a half in diameter; a pedestal two feet and a half high; a capital four feet high: the whole height of the inclosing peristyle is about fifteen feet. The

[3] Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 254.

[4] F. Von Hugel, ii. 453.

[5] Vigne, i. 386.

completely ruined :—"Das Plateau ist, wie mit der Hand geebnet, völlig baum- und strauchlos; kein Feld, keine Hütte ist auf demselben. Spuren früherer Bebauung sind jedoch durch die noch bestehende Abtheilung in Felder sichtbar; sie wurden vormals durch eine grosse, nun zerstörte Wasserleitung bewässert." Jacquemont, on the contrary, states that it was almost entirely under corn crops :—"Le plateau de Motonne est presque entièrement cultivé en céreales diverses." The discrepancy, however, is explainable by the supposition that the desolating change took place between 1831, the time of Jacquemont's visit, and 1835, when the Karywa was surveyed by Hügel,[2] and probably by Vigne.

[2] Kaschmir, i. 303.

* Vigne[1] states that these stones are cemented "with an excellent mortar." Jacquemont,[2] on the contrary,—"Il est construit dans toute son étendue de tranches posées successivement les unes au-dessus des autres sans ciment." The general character of architecture of this description renders the statement of Jacquemont more probable; but "non nostrum tantas componere lites."

[1] i. 386.

[2] Voyages. v. 247.

† These dimensions are taken from the plan given by Jacquemont, Pl. 66.

pillars, which are fluted, are six feet and a half distant from each other, and a foot and a quarter from the wall. In each interval between the pillars is an entrance seven feet high and four feet wide, into a small chamber or recess six feet deep from front to back, and constructed in the body of the wall, which, exclusive of the chambers, is six feet thick. Stone blocks of regular dimensions, eight feet long and two feet wide, form the roof of all. The workmanship throughout is excellent, and in an elaborate yet chaste style. There are four great gateways, one in the middle of each side, and facing the four cardinal points; those facing east and west being much finer than the others. Within the inclosure made by this peristyle, and equidistant from the side-walls, but much nearer the eastern than the western end, is a magnificent temple, of a rectangular outline, seventy feet long, sixty feet wide, and in its present ruined state about forty feet high.[6] The great thickness of the walls diminishes the interior space. The whole character of the building, like that of the inclosing colonnade, is massive, simple, and severe, yet in excellent taste. Some notion of the style of architecture may be formed by imagining a combination of the Egyptian, Tuscan, and Saxon. The temple is at present roofless: Hügel supposes it to have been always so, and to have been left in an unfinished state. He considers its plan to have been in some degree akin to that of the cave-temples at Ellora and other places. The ground within and without is strewed with great quantities of vast blocks of stone, which may have been displaced either by the violence of earthquakes, which are frequent here, or by that of hostile superstition; but the former may be regarded as the more probable. There are a few mutilated and time-worn images and sculptures in bas-relief, but nothing to determine with any approach to certainty by whom the building was raised, or what was the period and purport of its erection. The tradition of the Cashmirian pundits assigns it an antiquity of about 2,500 years. With them it bears the name of Korau Pandau, and is attributed to Kaura and Pandu,[7] two kings who figure in the remote legends of Hindoo mythology. It is also known by the name of the Temple of Martund[8] or the Sun, and Srinagur[9] or the City of the Sun. Vigne[1] thinks that a resemblance may be traced between this structure and

[6] Vigne, i. 391.

[7] F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, ii. 463.

[8] Id. i. 315.

[9] Jacquemont, 248.

[1] i. 395.

[2] 1 Kings, vi. the first temple of Jerusalem as described in Scripture.[2]
[3] Kaschmir, ii. 463. Hügel[3] supposes that it was dedicated to the worship of the *linga*, and assigns the date of its erection to the period intervening between the waning of Buddhism and the establishment of Brahminism. In common with others who have visited these ruins, he regrets the weakness of language to express
[4] Id. ii. 463, 464. the feelings to which they give rise. "My[4] description unfortunately gives little conception of the impression produced by this simple majestic structure, which I class amongst the finest ruins of the world. The forms are throughout noble, and the embellishments often tasteful; but it is peculiarly characterized by the huge masses of which it is constructed; and the effect of these is heightened by the dark hue of the marble, and the desolation in which it stands in the most fruitful valley in the world." These ruins are situate in lat. 33° 42′, long. 75° 21′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. MATCHUACAL.—A town in the British district of Tipperah, presidency of Bengal, 27 miles W. by S. of Tipperah. Lat. 23° 22′, long. 90° 46′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. MATEGAON, in the British territory of Saugur and Nurbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Nagpoor to Ramgurh, 62 miles S.W. of the latter. Lat. 22° 8′, long. 80° 21′.

MATHINGUMBO.—A town in the native state of Nepal, 71 miles E.N.E. from Khatmandoo, and 136 miles N. by E. from Durbunga. Lat. 28° 4′, long. 86° 22′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. MATIL,[1] in Keonthul, a village in the district of Poondur, and on the south-eastern declivity of the high ridge forming the greater part of it. Here during the operations of the invasion of the Goorkhas, a body of about 6,000 of their troops
[2] Fraser, Tour in Himalaya, 154. gave a bloody defeat[2] to the natives of Poondur, and utterly broke their power. Lat. 31° 1′, long. 77° 39′.

MATTA BURAILEE.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Bhopal, 70 miles E. from Bhopal, and 53 miles S.S.W. from Saugur. Lat. 23° 8′, long. 78° 28′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. MAUCLY DROOG,[1]* in the territory of Mysore, a hill fort, with a small town at its base, in the tallook or subdivision of the same name, situate amidst the mountains north-west of

* Fort of Great Kali; Kali or Durg, the goddess of destruction, being peculiarly honoured in this part of the country.

Nundy Droog,[2] from which it is distant 13 miles; from Bangalore, N., 33. Lat. 13° 26′, long. 77° 34′.

[2] Trigonometrical Survey engraved by Walker, No. 60.

MAUGRY, or MAGERI,[1] in the territory of Mysore, an ancient fortified town, the principal place of a tallook or subdivision of the same name, situate[2] on a rock, amidst dense and luxuriant forests, and separated by a deep rugged ravine, and a stream flowing through it, from the celebrated hill fort Savan Droog, situate four miles to the south-east. At Guttypoor, in its vicinity, is abundance of fine iron-ore, reducible into excellent iron and steel. The forests yield excellent sandal-wood, but its value has caused the trees to be cut with ruinous wastefulness. Maugry has a considerable tank and numerous ruined temples. Distance from Bangalore, W., 23 miles; Seringapatam, N.E., 53 miles. Lat. 12° 57′, long. 77° 17′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Journey from Madras through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, i. 178.

MAULMASEER.—A town in the native state of Oude, situate five miles W. of the right bank of the Goomtee river, and 18 miles N.W. from Lucknow. Lat. 27° 1′, long. 80° 50′.

MAULPOOR,[1] in the province of Guzerat, or territory of the Guicowar, a town on the route from Mow to Deesa, 200 miles[2] N.W. of former, 126 S.E. of latter. It is situate at the base of a low range of hills, has a bazar, and is supplied with water from wells and a tank, and belongs to a petty chief, subject to the control of the British resident at Indor. Lat. 23° 20′, long. 73° 28′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 248.

MAUMDOOR.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 47 miles S.W. by W. of Madras. Lat. 12° 45′, long. 79° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAUNBHOOM.—See PACHETE and BARABHOOM.

MAUNDEE.—A town in the British district of Burraboom, presidency of Bengal, situate 114 miles W.N.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 4′, long. 86° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAUNDPOOR.—A town in the native state of Sirgoojah, 40 miles N. from Sirgoojah, and 51 miles W. by S. from Palamow. Lat. 23° 41′, long. 83° 13′.

MAUNDVEE.—See MANDAVEE.

MAUNGUNGE,[1] in the British district of Cawnporè, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to that of Cawnpore,

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

² Garden, Tables of Routes, 120.

and 50[2] miles W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country cultivated. Lat. 26° 21′, long. 79° 42′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Prinsep, Life of Runjeet Singh, 129.

MAUNKAIRA, or MUNKERE, in the Punjab, a town situate in the Doab between the Jhelum and Indus. It is surrounded by a mud wall, and has a citadel built of burnt brick; but its principal defence is considered to be its position amidst arid sandhills, which afford no water to invaders. Runjeet Sing, when he invested it, at the close of 1821, supplied his troops at first with water carried for a considerable distance by beasts of burthen, and then without delay proceeded to dig an adequate number of wells. The siege was pressed with so much vigour and success, that the nawab, Hafiz Ahmed, surrendered to the Sikh ruler, on condition of being indemnified by a jaghire in the Derajat. Maunkaira is in lat. 31° 18′, long. 71° 24′.

¹ E.I.C. Ms. Doc. ² Transacts. of Phys. and Med. Soc. of Bombay, i. 51—Gibson, Sketch of Guzerat.

MAUNSA,[1] in Guzerat, or dominions of the Guicowar, a town near the right bank of the river Saburmuttee: population[2] estimated at 7,000. Distance from Ahmedabad, N., 30 miles; Baroda, N.W., 85. Lat. 23° 26′, long. 72° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAUVINHOLA.—A town in the native state of Mysore, 151 miles N.W. from Seringapatam, and 79 miles N. by E. from Mangalore. Lat. 13° 58′, long. 75° 10′.

MAYAKOT.—A town in the native state of Nepal, 193 miles W.N.W. from Khatmandoo, and 157 miles N.N.W. from Goruckpoor. Lat. 28° 46′, long. 82° 25′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAYAPOOR.—A town in the British district of Palamow, presidency of Bengal, 11 miles S.W. by W. of Palamow. Lat. 23° 45′, long. 83° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAYENOUNG.—A town in the British district of Pegue, situate on the right bank of the Irawady river, and 38 miles S. from Prome. Lat. 19° 31′, long. 94° 27′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MAYUNEE.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 40 miles E. by S. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 25′, long. 74° 37′.

MAZAGON.—A small village in the island of Bombay, distant direct from Bombay fort one mile and three quarters. Mazagon has a dock for small vessels. Lat. 18° 58′, long. 72° 53′.

¹ Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 183.

MAZUFURABAD,[1] in the Punjab, a town at the conflu-

ence of the Jhelum and its great tributary the Kishengunga. It is a place of some importance, chiefly on account of its commanding position at the entrance of the Baramula Pass into Cashmere. There are ferries over both the Kishengunga and the Jhelum. The Emperor Aurungzebe[2] built a fort here, which was subsequently replaced by one of greater strength, erected by the Afghan governor Ata Mahomed. Lat. 34° 24′, long. 73° 22′.

Von Hugel, Kaschmir, iii. 25.

[2] Calcutta Review, ii. 484.

MEADAY.—A town on the left bank of the Irawady river, in the British district of Pegue, 35 miles N. from Prome. This village was destroyed by fire on the retreat of the Burmese from Prome in 1825, and has been rebuilt near the frontier line separating Burmah from the British province of Pegue. Lat. 19° 17′, long. 95°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MEAHSOO, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 12 miles W. from the right bank of the Chenaub, 71 miles N.N.E. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 31° 2′, long. 72°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MEAWALLEH, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Indus, 70 miles N.N.W. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 31° 1′, long. 70° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MEDDUCK.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of the Manjera river, and 51 miles N. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 4′, long. 78° 18′.

MEDIRYEN COATA.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate nine miles S.E. from the right bank of the Kistnah river, and 20 miles N.E. from Moodgul. Lat. 16° 13′, long. 76° 42′.

MEDNA.—A town in the native state of Sonepoor, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, 20 miles W. by N. from Sonepoor, and 38 miles S.S.W. from Sumbulpoor. Lat. 20° 58′, long. 83° 49′.

MEEAHGUNJ,[1] in the territory of Oude, a town on the route, by Nanamau ghat or ferry, from Futtehgurh to Lucknow, 77[2] miles S.E. of the former, 34 W. of the latter. It was built towards the close of the last century, by the eunuch Almas Ali Khan, the able and powerful financial minister of Saadat Ali, nawaub vizier of Oude. The name of the founder

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 158, 174, 232.

[3] Heber, Journ. in India, i. 411.

is said[3] to have been Meah* before his rise to greatness, and that from this circumstance the place was named. It is situate on a level piece of ground, and has on two sides a small lake, which serves as a ditch. Lord Valentia, who saw it in 1803, when inhabited by Almas, states,[4] that it contained his house, a large and neat structure, and three convenient seraes; and adds, "The outer wall is of mud, and incloses several large mango-topes [groves] and spots of cultivated ground; the inner wall is brick, not very high, with towers of the same at small distances: there are holes in the parapet for musketry: the gates are strong and handsome, the street wide, and lined with trees. It seems populous, and in a thriving condition, forming a complete contrast to the wretched villages we have hitherto met." Heber,[5] twenty years later, found "trees, towers, gates, and palaces, sinking fast into rubbish and forgetfulness;" the park under crops of grain, and a poor bazar in the fort. The river Saee is traversed a little east of the town by a fine bridge,[6] constructed partly of brick, partly of stone, by Almas, and since his death allowed to fall to ruin. Water and supplies are, however, to be had in abundance in this neglected place. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 26° 48′, long. 80° 33′.

[4] Travels, i. 183.

[5] i. 412.

[6] Archer, Tours in Upper India, i. 39.

MEEAN DOOAB.—A name sometimes given to the Julinder Dooab, which see.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 480. Jacob, Report on Katteewar, 19, 81.

MEEANEE,[1] in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town situate in the prant or district of Burda, and lying on the south-western coast. Affording no shelter[2] for shipping, its traffic is inconsiderable. Distant from Ahmedabad, S.W., 220 miles; Baroda, W., 240. Lat. 21° 50′, long. 69° 31′.

Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 138—Hart, Jour. to Hinglaj. Wood, Oxus, 45. Burnes (James), Mission to Sinde, 38.

MEEANEE, in Sinde, a village on the route from Hyderabad to Cutch, and six miles S. of the former place, is situate on the left or eastern bank of the Indus. The word Meeanee, in the Sindian language, means a fishing-station, and hence there are several places of that name. This village is in lat. 25° 20′, long. 68° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Corresp. relative to Sinde, presented to Parliament by command of her Majesty, 1844.

MEEANEE,[1] in Sinde, a village on the banks of the Fulailee branch of the Indus, and six miles N. of Hyderabad. It will long be celebrated as the scene of a great victory obtained here

* Ganj, means "market;"—Meah's market.

by the Anglo-Indian army, under Sir Charles Napier, over a much more numerous force of the Belooches, headed by the ameers of Sinde. The British general, having ascertained by his emissaries that between 20,000 and 30,000 men, the finest troops of the Belooche nation, were drawn up on the banks of the Fulailee in his front, and that the lapse of another day would place nearly 30,000 more in his rear and on his left flank, moved forward to extricate himself from this threatening situation, and gave the enemy battle, on February 17th, 1843, though his own force amounted to but 2,800 men[2] of all arms, and twelve pieces of artillery. The Belooche force actually on the ground amounted to 22,000 men, with fifteen pieces of artillery. After a close and obstinate engagement for above three hours, during which those brave barbarians showed desperate valour, the right of their position was carried by the Anglo-Indian cavalry, and their army totally routed, losing "artillery, ammunition, standards, and camp, with considerable stores, and some treasure."[3] The British lost 256 men killed and wounded, the enemy about 5,000. Six of the principal members of the Talpoor dynasty immediately surrendered themselves. Meeanee is in lat. 25° 26′, long. 68° 26′.

[2] India Mil. Disp. 30 May, 1843.

[3] Napier, in his Dispatch.

MEEANGUNJ.—See MEEAHGUNJ.

MEECHOO.—A tribe inhabiting a portion of the unsurveyed valley to the east of the native state of Bhotan. Lat. 27° 35′, long. 93°.

MEEMBAH.—A town of Burmah, situate on the right bank of the Irawady, and 48 miles N. from Prome. Lat. 19° 28′, long. 94° 57′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MEENA.—A town in the British district of Dinajepoor, presidency of Bengal, 35 miles S.W. of Dinajepoor. Lat. 25° 15′, long. 88° 11′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MEENAPARA,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a village on the route from Agra to Mow, 107[2] miles S.W. of former, 318 N.E. of latter, situate on the small river Bunhun. Lat. 26° 30′, long. 76° 47′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 9. As. Res. vi.—Hunter, Narrat. of Journey from Agra to Oujein.

MEENUJ.—A town in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, 47 miles E.S.E. of Beejapoor. Lat. 16° 27′, long. 76° 21′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MEERANPOOR, in the British district of Mozuffurnuggur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

on the route from Daranagur to Khutowlee, and 14 miles E. of the latter. Lat. 29° 17′, long. 78° 1′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MEERANPOOR KUTRA,[1] in the British district of Shahjehanpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the town of Bareilly to Shahjehanpoor, and 27 miles S.E. of the former. It has a bazar,[2] and is situate at the spot where the road to Futtehgurh passes off to the right from the direct line to Shahjehanpoor. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, level, fertile, and cultivated. Near this place, in 1774, the British army under Colonel Champion, supporting the cause of Shujahuddawlah, nawaub of Oude, utterly defeated a greatly superior force of Rohilla Pathans.[3] This engagement is variously named the battle of Cutterah[4] or Kutra, of Futtehgunge,[5] of Tessunah[6] or Tessua, and of St. George.[7] Kutra is in lat. 28° 2′, long. 79° 43′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 89.

[3] Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, ii. 46.

[4] Hamilton, Description of Hindostan, i. 428.

[5] Heber, Journ. in India, i. 434.

[6] Forster, Jour. Beng. Eng. i. 196.

[7] Prinsep, India Tables, part ii. 176.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MEEREE, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated 48 miles W. from the right bank of the Indus, 120 miles S.W. by S. of the town of Peshawur. Lat. 32° 37′, long. 70° 30′.

MEEREE KHO, or NAMKIOO RIVER.—The name given to the Irawaddy in the upper part of its course.—See IRAWADDY.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MEERGUNGE,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town situate on the route from Goruckpore cantonment to Lucknow, 28 miles N.W. of the former, 138[2] E. of the latter. It has a bazar, and is supplied with good water. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 26° 45′, long. 83° 5′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 187.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 85. Davidson, Travels in India, i. 13.

MEERGUNGE,* in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the town of Bareilly to Moradabad, and 21 miles N.W. of the former. It is inhabited by Rohilla Pathans, has a bazar and market, and is well supplied with water. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, flat, and cultivated. Lat. 28° 32′, long. 79° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MEERGUNJE.—A town in the British district of Rajeshaye, presidency of Bengal, 116 miles N. by E. of Calcutta. Lat. 24° 14′, long. 88° 43′.

* "Lord's market;" from Mir, "lord," and Ganj, "market."

MEERGURH, in Bhawlpoor, a town in the desert extending through the eastern part of that state. The adjacent country, though barren from want of water, consists, in most places, of a firm earth, which is in many parts overspread with grassy jungle, yielding sustenance to cattle, especially after rain. In some places, however, it is covered with loose sand-hills. The town consists of several dwelling-houses and a few shops, defended by a small brick-built fort: there is a good supply of water from wells, to which the cattle from a large tract of the surrounding desert have recourse. Meergurh is in lat. 29° 10′, long. 72° 52′.

Boileau, Rajwara, Map. Conolly, Jour. Eng. Ind. ii. 291. Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 2, 25.

MEERHAUSER.[1]—A river rising in Bundelcund,[2] in lat. 24° 39′, long. 80° 23′. It holds a south-easterly course of about forty miles, and falls into the river Cane on the right side, in lat. 24° 26′, long. 80°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Transacts. of Roy. As. Soc. i. 273—Franklin, Mem. of Bundelcund.

MEERKHAN TANA.—A town in the British district of Kurrachee, province of Scinde, presidency of Bombay, 74 miles N.E. of Kurrachee. Lat. 25° 30′, long. 67° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MEERPOOR, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village near the northern frontier, 50 miles S.E. of Delhi. Lat. 28° 4′, long. 77° 48′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MEERPOOR.—A town in the native state of Cashmere, 92 miles S.W. from Sirinagur, and 113 miles N. from Lahore. Lat. 33° 9′, long. 73° 50′.

MEERPOOR.—A town in the British district of Hydrabad, province of Sinde, presidency of Bombay, 40 miles E.N.E. of Hydrabad. Lat. 25° 34′, long. 69° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MEERPOOR,[1] in Sinde, a flourishing town near the left or eastern bank of the Pinyaree, a great branch of the Indus, and on the route from Cutch to Hyderabad. The surrounding country, which is fertile, well cultivated, and productive, yielded annually a revenue equal to 50,000*l.* to the ameer of Meerpoor, the least important and wealthy of the ameers of Sinde. This town is of importance as commanding the line of communication between Cutch and Sinde. Population 10,000.[2] Lat. 24° 41′, long. 68° 20′.

[1] Burnes (Alex.), Bokhara, iii. 213, 224. Burnes (J.), Mission to Sinde, 38, 62.
[2] Burnes, Bokh. iii. 227.

MEERPUR.—See MEOPUR.

MEERUJ.—A town in the Southern Mahratta jaghire of Meeruj, situate 29 miles E.N.E. from Kolapoor, and 72 miles

S.E. from Sattara. The revenues of the jaghire are returned at 17,502*l*. Its chief was bound to furnish a small contingent of horse to the British government, but the obligation has been commuted for a money payment.[1] The young chief, Gungadhur Rao Bala, attained his majority a few years since, and assumed the administration.[2] Lat. 16° 50′, long. 74° 42′.

[1] Bombay Pol. Disp. 30 Oct. 1850.
[2] Id. 24 Oct. 1849.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MEERUJGAON.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 145 miles E. of Bombay. Lat. 18° 46′, long. 75° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MEERUNGLOOA.—A town in the British district of Aracan, presidency of Bengal, 51 miles W. of Aracan. Lat. 20° 35′, long. 92° 38′.

MEERUT.[1]—A British district under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British district Mozuffurnugur; on the east by the British districts Bijnour and Moradabad; on the south by the British district Boolundshuhur; and on the west by the British districts Paneeput and Delhi. It lies between lat. 28° 33′—29° 17′, long. 77° 12′—78° 15′; is about fifty-seven miles in length from east to west, and forty-eight in breadth: its area[2] is 2,332 square miles. This district forms part of the Doab, and on the east is washed by the Ganges, which is navigable from the sea to Sukertal, a short distance north of the northern boundary; on the west it is separated from the adjacent districts by the Jumna, which, though at its exit from the mountains, discharging 4,000[3] cubic feet of water in a second, is so reduced in volume by the draughts required to supply the canals of Delhi, of Feroz Shah, and of the Doab, that below the dam constructed for effecting that purpose, it can be crossed "dry-shod;"[4] yet the under-current which percolates the gravelly bed, together with the drainage of the intermediate country, furnish a navigable stream[5] of water at Agra, a distance of 260 miles by the river's course; and it is inferred from this example, that in abstracting the supply required for the Ganges Canal at Kunkul, the navigation of that river will not be injured below Cawnpore. The surface of the country rises[6] in the middle of the Doab, so as to form a ridge of inconsiderable elevation, declining eastward to the Ganges, and westward to the Jumna. Along this high ground proceeds the line of the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] Shakespear, Mem. Statistics of N.W. Prov. 169.
[3] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. xxxiii.—Herbert, Report of Mineralogical Survey of Himalaya.
[4] Thornton, on the Settlement of Saharunpore, 53.
[5] Report on Ganges Canal, 8.
[6] Cautley, on the Prolongation of the Ganges Canal, sec. i. 2.

Ganges Canal, which, drawing its supply from the right side of that river, near Hurdwar, and traversing the middle of the Doab, discharges its redundant volume, or "tail-water," as it is technically termed, into the parent stream at Cawnpore. The line of this canal for about fifty miles passes through the district of Meerut. Besides the lateral slope of the surface east and west, to the two great bounding rivers, there is a general slope from north to south, as indicated by the course taken by the Ganges, Jumna, Hindun, East Kalee-Nudee, West Kalee-Nudee, and some other streams of less importance. From the levels taken for the construction of the Ganges Canal, the inclination of the surface in this district has been ascertained to average, in round numbers, a foot and a half per mile;[7] the absolute elevation above the sea of the most northern and elevated part is about 900 feet. Muhammudpoor, on the northern boundary, is 894[8] feet above the sea; and the district being remarkably level,[9] probably no spot throughout it is much higher. Faridnagar, close to the southern boundary, is 834[1] feet above the sea.

The soil in the middle part is generally good,[2] in some places light and inclining to sand, but throughout fertile, retaining its verdure even in the hot weather, and during the rains clothed with luxuriant vegetation;[3] water being abundant, though the gradual slope of the surface is sufficient to prevent the stagnation productive of malaria.

In the eastern part, the subsoil is generally kunkar or calcareous conglomerate, from one to twenty feet in depth. "The[4] climate is so favourable, that it produces nearly all the vegetables and fruits of Europe, as well as those of the tropics; and the same fields which in the cool season are covered with crops of wheat, are in the wet bearing sugarcane, indigo, and cotton."

The extent of cultivation of sugarcane in Meerut has been officially estimated at 28,833 acres. The total produce of goor, that is, the entire extract before the sugar is separated from the grosser matter with which it is combined, is estimated at 410,138 cwts.; of which 266,733 cwts. are believed to be consumed within the district, at an average of forty-two pounds per head, leaving a surplus of 143,405 cwts. It will be obvious that such estimates, and especially in regard to internal con-

[7] Cautley, ut supra, Prolongation of Ganges Canal, sec. ii. para. 9.
[8] Cautley, ut supra, Append. 5.
[9] Murray, Topog. of Meerut, 3.
[1] Cautley, ut supra, Append. 4.
[2] Id. Prolongation of Ganges Canal, sec. 2, para. 5.
[3] Murray, Topog. of Meerut, 3.
[4] Transacts. of Med. and Phys. Soc. of Calcutta, i. 294.

sumption, must be subject to error, from various causes; but the above are probably not widely distant from the facts.

The most usual fruits[5] are strawberries, peaches, apples, and mangoes. Grapes[6] attain maturity, but are not remarkably good.

[5] Murray, ut supra, 7.
[6] Spry, Suggestion on Agricultural Improvements in India, 82.

Hares, partridges, quails, and other small game, abound; and the kadir or marsh-land along the Ganges harbours various animals of chase, as well as tigers.[7]

[7] Murray, ut supra, 4.

The vicinity of the mountains; the comparatively high latitude, and considerable elevation, render the district one of the healthiest[8] parts of the plain of India. "The weather[8] for five months, from November to March, is delightfully cool and invigorating. The prevailing winds are westerly and northerly, with little rain. In January, the ground in the morning is frequently covered with hoar frost, and woollen clothing and fires are found necessary to comfort." In April, the hot westerly winds commence, and, sweeping over the great sandy desert of Scinde and Rajpootana, are arid[9] as well as sultry. They sometimes become furious hurricanes, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and terminating in rain, leaving the air cool and refreshing. This season is not generally unhealthy, and to persons affected by rheumatism or intermittents, is indeed the healthiest of the year. The time immediately preceding the setting in of the rains, in the latter part of June, is rather unhealthy; but the heat diminishes, and an improvement takes place, after the commencement of the regular rainy season, which continues, with slight intermission, until the commencement of September. In 1833, the number of rainy days[1] in July was nineteen; in August, fourteen; in September, ten. The last-mentioned month is cloudy, with little wind; occasionally extremely hot and exhausting, and altogether the most unhealthy period of the year. In October, though the days are very hot, the nights become gradually cool and pleasant. In 1833, the minimum temperature[2] occurred in January, and was 32°; the maximum in June, and was 102°.

[8] Id. 5.
[9] Id. 7. Heber, Journ. in India, i. 541.
[1] Murray, 8.
[2] Id. ib.

The population, according to the census of 1847, which is stated to have been taken very correctly,[3] is 860,736. Of these there are, Hindoos employed in agriculture, 329,133; Hindoos non-agricultural, 327,704; Mahometans and others, not being Hindoos, employed in agriculture, 62,976; non-agricultural,

[3] Shakespear, Mem. Statistics of N.W. Prov. 160.

140,923. Thus it appears that the majority of the inhabitants are Hindoo in creed and agricultural in occupation: the Hindoos exceed the disciples of other religions in the proportion of three to one. The non-agricultural classes approach much more nearly to an equality with the agricultural, but the preponderance of the numbers of the latter is not inconsiderable. The population, as to the whole district, is in the ratio of something more than 368 to the square mile; but the comparative density varies greatly in the different pergunnahs, the extremes of variation extending from 69 to 693 inhabitants per mile. In some instances, as in Burout, the large amount of population is accounted for by the fact of the pergunnah containing some considerable towns. In others, as Surawa, the cause does not appear to be adequately explained. The following classification of the towns and villages is drawn from the vernacular Mouzawar returns submitted by the collector of the revenue:—

Number containing less than 1,000 inhabitants ...	1,252
Ditto more than 1,000 and less than 5,000 ditto...	187
Ditto more than 5,000 and less than 10,000 ditto	13 *
Ditto more than 10,000 and less than 50,000 ditto	5 †
Total	1,457

The towns enumerated in the note will be found in their proper places in the alphabetical arrangement.

The land-assessment is fixed for a term of years, which will expire on the 1st July, 1865.[4]

[4] Acts of Govt. of India, No. viii. of 1846.

After experiencing a full share of the vicissitude and suffering incidental to a state of society where war is the chief occupation, and conquest almost the only object of pursuit among kings and chieftains, Meerut was embodied into the empire of the Timurian sovereigns of Delhi. It was wrested from them by the Mahrattas, and formed part of the tract

* Munwana, 5,271 inhabitants; Baghaput, 6,494; Gurhmookhtesur, 7,168; Chundowlee, 6,920; Ghazeeabad, 5,112; Kotanah, 6,684; Bawnee, 8,295; Tihree, 9,882; Dokut, 6,290; Tirpoora, 7,878; Rumala, 5,234; Rhutorah, 5,734; Kurthul, 7,972.

† Sirdhannah, 12,481 inhabitants; Meerut, 29,014; Haupur, 13,598; Chuprowlee, 13,878; Burout, 12,350.

ceded to the East-India Company by Dowlut Rao Scindia, in 1803, under the treaty[5] of Serjee Anjengaum. In this district the infamous Sumroo obtained a jaghire, which, on his death, fell to his widow, the celebrated, or rather notorious, Begum Sumroo. Sumroo was either a Swiss or a German by birth: he had served in the French army, under the name of Walter Reinhard, but deserted, and in or about the year 1760 arrived in Bengal, where he bore the name of Walter Summers. After taking service under the English, the French, and divers native princes, he found in one of the latter a fitting master and suitable employment. Meer Cossim, known as the occupant of the musnud of Bengal in the interval between the expulsion of Jaffier Ali Khan and his subsequent restoration, thought him a proper instrument for effecting the massacre of a number of British prisoners: Sumroo, "nothing loth," accepted the office, and discharged it with atrocious fidelity. Forsaking Meer Cossim, when the star of that chief was on the decline, he served in rapid succession a variety of masters, from one of whom he received the jaghire in Meerut. The woman with whom Sumroo connected himself in marriage, was not unworthy of being the helpmate of such a man. She was a dancing-girl, of more than ordinary beauty and fascination; and to her blandishments Sumroo yielded himself a willing captive. She was not at once elevated to the rank of his wife. This step was the result of her own artful management; and when achieved, she perseveringly exercised the rights thereby attained, to raise herself to the actual enjoyment of all the powers derived from Sumroo's political station. Subsequently to the death of that respectable individual, she formed a matrimonial alliance with another European, named Vaisseaux or L'Oiseau, who had been an artilleryman in her service. The mode in which one of these husbands surrendered life was of a tragical character. Whether the result of jealousy, satiety, or some other cause, the Begum[6] became anxious to get rid of her lord and master. To accomplish her purpose, she persuaded him that a plan had been laid for murdering both himself and her, and seizing on the jaghire, and urged him, thereupon, to collect without delay all the treasure that could readily be transported, and by flight save both their lives and a portion of their wealth. Having thus far succeeded, she extorted from her intended victim a

[5] Treaties with Native Powers and States, 527.

[6] Bacon, First Impressions, ii. 41. Mundy, Sketches, i. 371.

vow, in which she joined, to the effect that, in case of their flight being intercepted, each party should by death secure escape from the probable consequences; and to enable her to effect this, should it become necessary, the lady, as well as her husband, carried arms. All arrangements being perfected, the fugitives with their treasure departed, under the cover of night; but scarcely had they passed the boundary of their own jaghire, than they encountered a party of troops, placed in the position which they occupied by order of the Begum. Resistance and recourse to flight seemed alike hopeless, and the report of a pistol from the Begum's palki, followed by loud cries from her attendants, assured the husband that his wife had performed her share in their mutual engagement. Portions of her garments stained with blood were exhibited to confirm the impression; and under the influence of terror, more probably than of conscientious regard for his pledge, the entrapped victim followed the supposed example of his wife, and with a pistol terminated his earthly existence. The sanguinary farce was now at an end: the Begum returned, and resumed her usual habits of life. Of the actual occurrence of the catastrophe above detailed, there appears no room to doubt; but it is somewhat strange that the authorities by whom it is recorded, should not agree as to whether it were the first or the second husband who was the suffering hero in the direful drama. Other fearful acts of atrocity stain the name of this wretched woman; and among them the murder of one of her slave-girls stands pre-eminent for cruelty. By some it is said that the girl's crime consisted in her having attracted the favourable notice of one of the Begum's husbands; but whatever the offence, her barbarous mistress visited it by causing her to be buried alive. The time chosen for the execution was the evening; the place, the tent of the Begum; who, causing her bed to be arranged immediately over the grave, occupied it till the morning, to prevent any attempt to rescue the miserable girl beneath. Notwithstanding these and similar deeds, the Begum lived in great power and splendour, secure in her jaghire under all circumstances, and obtained from the English government a recognition of her right, when, by the course of events, the East-India Company became supreme lords of the territory. Remorse, if she ever felt it, did not shorten her days; she lived

to be nearly ninety years of age, and on her decease, which took place in 1836, the jaghire, including the town of Sirdhannah, lapsed to the British government.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MEERUT,[1]* the principal place of the British district, and also of the pergunnah of the same name, under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, is situated nearly in the middle of the district, being distant[2] twenty-five miles from the Ganges on the east, and thirty from the Jumna on the west. The Kalee Nuddee flows about three miles to the eastward[3] of the town, and a small branch[3] from it passes through the station. The slope of the country is gentle towards the south; and the Kalee Nuddee, the banks of which are low and marshy, is lost in the widely-spread inundation during the rainy season, but at other times it is a small stream. The soil of the surrounding country is sandy,[4] with a subsoil of kunkar or calcareous conglomerate, and it is covered with grass all the year round. The ruined wall of the town is extensive, inclosing a considerable space, throughout which are scattered "some[5] good architectural remains of mosques and pagodas;" but the houses are wretchedly built, and the streets narrow and dirty. The most important structure in every point of view is the English church: Heber[6] considered it much the largest which he had seen in India; and its organ as one of the best. The building is 150 feet long, eighty-four wide, and being galleried all round, can contain 3,000 persons. It has a high and handsome spire, and its appearance is striking; but the materials are very flimsy, being bad brick overlaid with stucco. The expense of its building was partly defrayed by grant from government, partly by funds raised by subscription; among the contributors to which it is for many reasons somewhat remarkable, that the Begum Sumroo was the most considerable, that extraordinary personage professing the Romish faith, while her life was little calculated to reflect credit upon any creed.

[2] Lumsden, Journ. from Merut, in India, to Britain, 2.

[3] Murray, Topog. of Merut, 4. Heber, Journ. in India, i. 541.

[4] Transacts. of Med. and Phys. Soc. of Calcutta, i. 292—Jackson, Topog. of Meerut.

[5] Heber, Journ. in India, i. 544.

[6] Journ. in India, i. 541.

The cantonment of the British force stationed here is two miles north of the town, and is divided into two parts by a small branch of the Kalee Nuddee, over which are two hand-

* Called "Meeruth" by Prinsep.[1] Merat is probably the usual spelling of the name by the European residents, as may be inferred from the title of the newspaper published there, "The Merat Observer."

[1] Transacts. in India under Marquis of Hastings, i. 418.

some bridges, one built by the East-India Company, the other by the Begum Sumroo. On the northern side of the stream are lines for the accommodation of a brigade of horse-artillery, a European cavalry corps, and a regiment of European infantry, respectively[7] separated from each other by intervals of several hundred yards. In front is a fine parade-ground,[7] a mile in width and four miles in length, having ample space for field-battery practice and the manœuvres of horse-artillery. Upon the extreme right is the heavy battery. The head-quarters of artillery for the presidency of Bengal have been lately removed from Dum Dum to this place.[8] Overlooking the parade are the barracks, with stables, hospitals, riding-schools, canteens, and other military offices. In the rear of the barracks and in a continued line three deep, are the bungalows or lodges of the officers, each surrounded by a garden about a hundred yards square. The barracks consist of a series of separate brick-built low-roofed structures, each consisting of one large and lofty room, surrounded by a spacious inclosed veranda, divided into apartments for the non-commissioned officers and the families of married men. On the opposite side of the stream are the cantonments of the native infantry, who have no barracks, but are quartered in mud huts: the officers are accommodated with detached bungalows. There is water at the depth of from eight to fifteen feet in the wells of the station: the quality is brackish, except from a few wells lined with brick, and for the most part constructed by the Mahrattas. Medical authorities consider the air very healthy for Europeans. In three years, a European regiment 1,120 strong, lost[9] only sixty men. The establishment of a military prison in this town has been sanctioned as an experimental measure, with the view of ascertaining the practicability of substituting local imprisonment for the present inefficient punishment of transportation.[1] In hot weather, large quantities of ice are consumed, though to obtain a supply, it has been the practice to resort to a very tedious and laborious process. In midwinter, a number of wide shallow earthen pans, each containing water to the depth of half an inch, are arranged over a layer of straw or sugarcane-leaf, and in chill nights become covered with ice an eighth or a fourth of an inch thick. These laminæ are carefully collected and stored in pits, lined throughout with thick layers of straw

7 Murray, 18. Bacon, i. 360.

8 Bengal Military Disp. 12 Jan. 1853.

9 Jackson, ut supra, 298.

1 Bengal Military Disp. 27 Nov. 1850.

and reeds, and the water which drains off is received into a well of greater depth than that of the pit. The ice, when wanted for use, is wrapped in a coarse blanket, and conveyed to the place where required, in large baskets thickly padded with cotton. About 280 labourers and forty water-carriers employed in this way in a winter, produce 160,000 lb. of ice.[2]

[2] Bacon, i. 364.

Meerut is noted for the hospitality[3] of its residents, both civil and military, its amusements, and varied social enjoyments. At one time there were no less than five theatres, affording to the inhabitants and visitors the pleasure of dramatic performances; four of these Thespian establishments being supported by the privates of the several regiments. The population[4] of the town, according to the latest return, is 29,014[5] inhabitants.

[3] Mundy, Sketches in India, i. 106. Skinner, Excursions in India, i. 78.

[4] Jackson, 292.

[5] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 1848, p. 55.

Probably the first authentic mention of Meerut is by Ferishta,[6] who relates that the town, in the year 1017, capitulated to Mahmud of Ghuzni, and paid him a ransom of 250,000 dinars and thirty elephants. In 1327 it baffled the attack of Tarmasherin[7] Khan, the formidable Mogul invader, from whom the king of Delhi had been obliged to purchase peace. In 1399 it fell before the sanguinary fury of Tamerlane, whose troops took it by escalade, sacked it, and demolished the walls.[8] "The Gabrs[9]* were all flayed alive, their women and children made slaves, the houses burned, the walls razed, and the whole place reduced to dust and ashes."

[6] i. 56.

[7] Id. i. 413, 495. Price, Mahomedan History, iii. 268.

[8] Ferishta, i. 496.

[9] Erdkunde, v. 578.

The elevation of Meerut above the sea has not been accurately ascertained; but an approach to a correct estimation of it may be made by reference to the respective heights of Sirdhana, twelve miles to the north-west of Meerut, up the course of a canal, and that of Furreednuggur, sixteen miles south of it, lower down the slope of the country. The former is 882[1] feet, the latter 834 feet above the sea. Distance from Calcutta, *viâ* Delhi, 930 miles. Lat. 28° 59′, long. 77° 46′.

[1] Cautley, on Ganges Canal, Append. ii. 4, 6.

* Ritter supposes that the Gabrs, mentioned by Sharif-ud-din[1] as the victims of Tamerlane's horrible cruelty, were Magi or fire-worshippers, the votaries of Zoroaster; but Gabr in Persian means any infidel;[2] and the assemblage of the Gabrs at Hurdwar,[3] their worship of a rock hewn into the shape of a cow,[4] their suicide[5] by means of fire, and their throwing the ashes of the dead into the Ganges, would indicate their being Brahminists or Hindoos.

[1] Petis de la Croix, iii. 119.

[2] Richardson, in v. 6.

[3] Petis de la Croix, iii. 128.

[4] Id. 131.

[5] Id. 132.

MEERZAPOOR.—A town in the British district of Shikarpoor, province of Scinde, presidency of Bombay, 11 miles S. of Shikarpoor. Lat. 27° 51′, long. 68° 39′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MEETANEE.—A town in the British district of Hydrabad, province of Scinde, presidency of Bombay, 106 miles N. by W. of Hydrabad. Lat. 26° 52′, long. 68°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MEETANEE.—A town in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, 18 miles N. from Rajkote, and 160 miles W. by N. from Baroda. Lat. 22° 32′, long. 70° 46′.

MEETEYEE, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Allyghur cantonment, and 29[1] miles N. of the former. Lat. 27° 33′, long. 78° 6′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 4.

MEETHEEPOOR,[1] in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Agra to that of Etawa, and 16[2] miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is generally good, but in some places sandy; water is abundant, the country cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. 26° 57′, long. 78° 53′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 7.

MEETTEE.—A town in the British district of Hydrabad, province of Scinde, presidency of Bombay, 96 miles S.E. of Hydrabad. Lat. 24° 45′, long. 69° 50′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MEETYALLA.—A town in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, situate 80 miles S.S.E. from Rajkote, and 100 miles E.S.E. from Poorbunder. Lat. 21° 12′, long. 71° 17′.

MEGANEE, or MEENGANA, in the Punjab, a thriving manufacturing town three or four miles from the left or eastern bank of the Chenaub. Here, as well as at Jung, and some other towns in the same tract, are manufactured great quantities of white cotton cloth for the Afghan market. Lat. 31° 10′, long. 72° 12′.

MEGNA.—The name by which the Brahmapootra river is known during the lower part of its course. (See BRAHMAPOOTRA.)

MEHANEE.—A river rising in lat. 24° 2′, long. 85° 16′, ten miles W. of Hazareebagh, in the British district of Ramgurh, and flowing in a northerly direction for thirty miles through Ramgurh, and thirty-three through the British district of

Behar, falls into the Lilajun river a few miles above the town of Gayah, and in lat. 24° 44′, long. 85° 4′.

MEHDOORA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, situate 161 miles W. by S. from the town of Jodhpoor. Lat. 25° 50′, long. 70° 39′.

MEHEDPOOR.[1]—A town in one of the outlying possessions of Indore, or the territory belonging to the Holkar family. It is situate on the right[2] bank of the river Seepra, in the angle formed by the confluence of a small feeder. Abreast of the town, the Seepra is traversed by the route from Neemuch, by means of ferry;[3] but a short distance farther up, or more to the south, by a deep ford. The ground on the left bank of the Seepra was, in 1817, the scene of the decisive victory obtained by the British over the army of Holkar, whose power was in consequence effectually and irretrievably overthrown. The Mahrattas were commanded, at least ostensibly, by Mulhar Rao Holkar, and strongly posted on the left bank, behind batteries containing about[4] seventy guns. The British army, commanded by Sir Thomas Hislop, crossed the river by the ford above the town, and in front of the left of the enemy's position, distant about 800[5] * yards, and advancing under a murderous[6] fire from the numerous and well-served Mahratta batteries, took them at the point of the bayonet, and routed the whole army.[7] The enemy's camp, sixty-three guns, many of large calibre, and the ammunition-tumbrils, fell into the hands of the British, who, however, had 174 killed, including three European officers, and 604 wounded, of whom thirty-five were European officers. The loss of the Mahrattas was estimated at 3,000[8] men. The victory was decisive; no farther serious resistance was made; and in the treaty of Mundesor, concluded a few weeks afterwards, Holkar submitted to such terms as reduced him to the condition of an insignificant and virtually dependent power. Elevation[9] above the sea 1,600 feet. Distance N. of Indor 53 miles, N. of Oojein 23, W. of Saugor 200, S.W. of Gwalior fort 250, S.W. of Agra 300. Lat. 23° 30′, long. 75° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 257.
[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 287.
[4] Malcolm, Central India, i. 318. Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, iii. 462.
[5] Blacker Mem. of Brit. Army in India, 148.
[6] Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, iv. 493.
[7] Blacker, Append. G. 452. Prinsep, ut supra, ii. 132.
[8] Id. 153.
[9] Dangerfield, in App. to Malcolm, Central India, ii. 349.

MEHINDERGUNJE.—A town in the British district of Mymunsing, presidency of Bengal, situate 24 miles N.W. by N. of Jumalpoor. Lat. 25° 11′, long. 89° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* According to Prinsep,[1] 300 yards.

[1] Hist. Transacts. in India, ii. 128.

MEHMOODABAD.[1]—A town in the British district of Kaira, presidency of Bombay, eight miles N.E. of Kaira. The streets of this town are represented as being level, broad, and clean.[2] Lat. 22° 49′, long. 72° 45′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Bombay Rev. Cons. 8 April, 1846.

MEHOAR, or MEHEWA,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route, by Rajapoor ferry, from Allahabad cantonment to Banda, and 25[2] miles W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country well cultivated. Lat. 25° 26′, long. 81° 34′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 28.

MEHOONBARA.—A town in the British district of Candeish, presidency of Bombay, 27 miles E. of Malligaum. Lat. 20° 33′, long. 74° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MEHUM, or MOHIM,[1] in the British district of Rohtuk, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Hansi to Delhi, and 24[2] miles S.E. of the former. It was formerly a large and important commercial town, but is now ruinous, though having still a good bazar, and a population of 5,660 inhabitants.[3] Here is a very fine baoli or well, 130 feet deep, lined with stone, and having stairs of the same material[4] twenty feet wide, reaching to the surface of the water. Close to the well, and communicating with it by means of large arched openings, is another great shaft, for the accommodation of persons drawing water, divided into three stories, and reached by a fine staircase. The road in this part of the route is excellent. Lat. 28° 58′, long. 76° 21′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 143.

[3] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 38.

[4] Mundy, Sketches, i. 354.

MEIL GHAUT.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, on the left bank of the Taptee river, and 38 miles N.W. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 21° 38′, long. 77° 15′.

MEINAH COTE, in the British district of Shahjehanpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Pilleebheet to Oude, and 16 miles E. of the former. Lat. 28° 41′, long. 80° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MEINGHEOUNG.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irawady river, and 79 miles N. from Prome. Lat. 19° 54′, long. 94° 54′.

MEINTSEIN.—A town of Burmah, situate 40 miles E. of the left bank of the Irawady, and 34 miles S.W. by S. from Ava. Lat. 21° 29′, long. 95° 43′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MEKRAIME.—A town in the British province of Pegue, situate on the right bank of the Martaban river, 35 miles N. from Martaban or Salween river. Lat. 17° 1′, long. 97° 38′.

Jacquemont, vi. 345.

MELAKERI, in the Rajpoot state of Alwur, under the political superintendence of the Governor-General's agent for Rajpootana, a town on the route from Jeypoor, by Rajgurh, to the town of Alwur, and 15 miles S. of the latter. The soil of the surrounding country is sandy, but not arid, fresh water being everywhere obtainable in shallow wells. Lat. 27° 23′, long. 76° 42′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 455.

[3] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 51.

MELLYPORE,[1] in the British district of Bhagulpore, presidency of Bengal, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name. Here is a thana or station[2] of a police division. It is situate pleasantly on the river Angjana, and contains 300 houses, which, according to the usually-admitted average of inmates to residences, would assign it a population of 1,500.[3] Distant 28 miles S.W. of city of Monghyr. Lat. 25° 1′, long. 86° 17′.

MELOUN, a river of the Amherst district of the Tenasserim provinces, presidency of Bengal, rises in lat. 17° 9′, long. 98° 27′, and, flowing in a circuitous but generally westerly direction forty-five miles, falls into the Gyein river, in lat. 16° 32′, long. 97° 43′.

MELOWN.—A village in Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irawady river. Here, on the 2nd January, 1826, were arranged the terms of a treaty between the British and the Burmese, which, on the part of the latter, were never intended to be confirmed. Upon the expiration of the armistice which had been agreed to, in view to the ratification of the treaty, Melown was taken by storm, and the document, which it was pretended had been transmitted to Ava, was found in the lines.[1] Distant S.W. from Ava 105 miles, N. from Prome 148. Lat. 21°, long. 94° 39′.

[1] Wilson, Burmese War, 87.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MENBOO.—A town of Assam, in the British district of Sudiya, presidency of Bengal, 30 miles N.W. of Sudiya. Lat. 28° 10′, long. 95° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MENDAT.—A town in the British district of Tavoy, province of Tenasserim, presidency of Bengal, 119 miles N.N.W. of Tenasserim. Lat. 13° 43′, long. 98° 28′.

MENDURDA.—A town in the peninsula of Kattywar,

province of Guzerat, situate 72 miles S.S.W. from Rajkote, and 51 miles S.E. by E. from Poorbunder. Lat. 21° 20′, long. 70° 30′.

MENIL.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 50 miles W. of Madras. Lat. 13° 4′, long. 79° 36′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MEOPUR, in the district of Aldemau, territory of Oude, a village on the south-eastern frontier, towards the British district of Azimgurh, and 55 miles S.E. of the city of Oude. The name is often erroneously written Meerpur. Lat. 26° 11′, long. 82° 43′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Butter, Topog. of Oudh, 130.

MEOREE, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Seetapoor, and nine miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, fertile, and cultivated. Lat. 28° 21′, long. 79° 35′. Garden, Tables of Routes, 88.

MEPRAN.—A town in the British district of Amherst, province of Tenasserim, presidency of Bengal, situate 51 miles S.E. of Moulmein. Lat. 15° 55′, long. 98° 13′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MER and SER,[1] in the north of the Punjab, two mountain summits, which rise to great height and with sublime effect, fifty or sixty miles east of the eastern boundary of the valley of Cashmere. In their regular conical form they as closely resemble each other as though they had been cast in the same mould, but they differ in hue, one being completely white, the other as uniformly black. They seem to be situate close together, and if this be the case, they must be nearly of the same height. No explanation appears to have been given of the singular fact, that, being of the same height, and situate in the same latitude, one is covered with perpetual snow, the other quite bare. Hügel considers them identical with the Kantal Mountain of the early maps of Cashmere; but Vigne[2] is of opinion that the Kantal is the lofty mountain south of the Bultul Pass. Hügel clearly viewed them at Vizirabad, in the plain of the Punjab, overtopping the Panjals of Cashmere, and many other intervening mountains, though the distance is not less than 140 miles. Mer and Ser may be considered situate about lat. 34°, long. 76° 10′.

[1] F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, i. 193; ii. 166.

[2] Kashmir, ii. 3[illegible]

MERGUI,[1] a town, the capital of the British district of the same name, in the Tenasserim provinces, presidency of

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Wilson, Burmese War, App. lviii.

Bengal, is situate on the principal mouth of the Tenasserim river. It is built along an uneven hill about 200 feet in height, and has a fine commanding position. The town is about three miles in circuit, and inclosed by a stockade fourteen feet high, with bastions at each angle. The houses of the English residents are built at the top of the hill, and face the sea: here also are situate the barracks, hospital, and cantonments, as well as a few pagodas. The streets of the town are wide, but dirty and ill-drained: the houses are built chiefly of wood, and raised on piles from the ground. The bazar is always furnished with a plentiful supply of every necessary article of food and raiment. The soil near the town consists of a reddish loam, lying on a substratum of gravel, composed of quartz and pebble: argillaceous petrifactions are found in the vicinity, and the clay contains lime. Specimens of tin-ore, discovered in the vicinity, have been pronounced to be of superior quality.[2] Coal has been found, but serious objections appear to have been taken to its use.[3] The harbour is spacious, secure, and easy of access and egress for ships of any size: the town is inaccessible for ships of large burden, as there is a bank which obstructs the stream. Horsburgh, however, says that it commands a good inland navigation. Its exports are sapan-wood and sandal-wood, palm-leaves for roofing, ratans, yams, dried fish, ivory, tortoise-shell, Nipa-palm toddy, and edible birdsnests.

[2] Bengal Public Disp. 25 Oct. 1843.
[3] India Marine Disp. 10 March, 1847.

Notwithstanding that the vicinity of the town is low and damp, and the monsoon violent and protracted, the situation is exceedingly salubrious, probably from being exposed to the cool sea-breezes: there is always a bracing elasticity in the air. There is generally a detachment of European soldiers here, and the paucity of deaths among them is striking: between the years 1829—1836, only two died from disease, out of a number of 226.

The population[4]* of the town amounts to 8,000; consisting of English, Chinese, Burmese, Siamese, and Malays. The place was taken by the British during the war with the Burmese, after a feeble resistance, and confirmed to the conquerors, with other territory, by the treaty of Yandabhoo,

[4] Med. Topog. of Tenasserim, 202.

* In the Calcutta Review for 1847, vol. viii. p. 91, the population of the town of Mergui is given at 12,000.

concluded in February, 1826. The district of which this town is the principal place will be found noticed under the article Tenasserim Provinces. The town of Mergui is in lat. 12° 27′, long. 98° 42′.

MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO.—The Mergui Archipelago, consisting of a large cluster of islands, fronts the southern extremity of the coast of Tenasserim. They are generally high and mountainous, and, with the exception of those which are mere rock, covered from their summits to the water's edge with rich and varied foliage, presenting altogether a beautiful and pleasing variety of scenery. Their elevation in one or two instances exceeds 3,000 feet. Most of them appear to belong to the same formation, consisting of granite, which is occasionally intersected by veins of quartz. In some, black slate and sandstone prevail; in others, iron-ore is known to exist. The chief production is the edible birdsnest, found generally on the rocky islands, which are collected and sold by the inhabitants of some of the islands, as well as by the Malays and Chinese, who annually visit them for the purpose of procuring this article. Pearls are found on the coasts of many of them, and oysters abound in the numerous rocks about the Archipelago. The wild animals infesting the forests of the islands, are the tiger, elephant, rhinoceros, and deer. The feathered tribe is numerous, and consists of various kinds of pigeons, gulls, and cranes. The channels between some of the islands are dangerous and intricate, while others are very accessible, and have safe anchorage. The inhabitants are a roving race, having no fixed abode, but shifting from one island to another, in the rainy season preferring the inner, and during the fine weather the outer islands: they are uncivilized and ignorant, but timid and inoffensive. The men employ themselves in fishing, and the women in making a kind of mat, which is sold at Mergui: they are healthy and robust, but indolently disposed. The origin of these people has never been ascertained: they carry on a small bartering trade with the people of Mergui, getting in exchange for their mats, birdsnests, and pearls, divers articles of food and clothing.

India Pol. Disp. 26 Jan. 1842.

Among the principal islands in the Archipelago are the Great and Little Canister, King's Island, Cabossa, Bentinck, Domel, Kisseraing, Sullivan's, and St. Matthew's.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MERIAHDO.—A town in Bundelkund, 44 miles S. from Chutterpore, and 66 miles E.N.E. from Saugur. Lat. 24° 17′, long. 79° 41′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Coorg, 26.

MERKARA,[1] * in the British province of Coorg, a town, the seat of the civil government of the district, and a military cantonment. It is situate[2] at the south-east angle of an oblong table-land, the declivities from which on the north and east are gentle, but on the other sides dip precipitously to the lower country, to the extent of 500 or 600 feet. There are no morasses or lakes in the neighbourhood, but a small river rises near the town. Numerous springs also afford water, which is collected in large stone tanks. The fort of Merkara is situate on an isolated eminence, the summit of which has been levelled for the purpose. The lines for the native troops are on the south and south-west slopes of the hill, and are rather airy and clean, a stream of water running immediately below them. The fort is an irregular heptagon, having at each of six angles a round bastion, and at the other a gateway. The defences consist of a single strong wall of stone, twelve feet high and ten thick, with a parapet of masonry five feet high and four thick. There is no water within the fort, which is in other respects not tenable against an attack, being commanded by many points within breaching distance. Contiguous are a public bungalow or lodge for travellers, a jail, a revenue office, and, in a large handsome square building adjoining, are a cutchery or court-house and the office of the resident. The palace of the deposed rajah, at no great distance, is a large, substantial, castellated building, in a good style, with numerous windows in front. It is now occupied as a public treasury and store-rooms, and as quarters for the officers. There is a separate barrack for the small detachment of European artillery of between twenty and thirty men: there is also an hospital. The population is chiefly composed of the British local authorities and military, with the numerous dependants and followers of both: to these must be added a few natives of Mysore, who are generally tradesmen and shopkeepers, brought to the place by the former. The climate is salubrious, and especially favourable to the European constitution. Merkara

* Madikeri of the trigonometrical survey, the native and more correct name.

was built[3] in 1773, by Hyder Ali, who, ill-instructed in fortification, chose a site which no works could render defensible against a regular attack. Given up to the rajah by the British, after it had been ceded by Tippoo Sultan, at the pacification of 1792, it was, on the contumacious conduct of the first-named prince, in 1834, occupied[4] without resistance by a British force under Colonel Lindsay; and, the rajah being soon after deposed and deported to Benares, the present British establishments were formed. Elevation above the sea 4,506 feet.[5] Distance from Cannanore, N.E., 47 miles; from Mangalore, S.E., 130; from Bangalore, S.W., 130; from Seringapatam, W., 64; from Madras, W., 315. Lat. 12° 24′, long. 75° 48′.

[3] Wilks, Historical Sketches, ii. 158.

[4] As. Journ. 1834 Sept. part ii. 19, 53, 104, 153, 156.

[5] Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, Oct. 1836, p. 340 —Backie, on the Climate of Coorg.

MEROO,[1] in Bussahir, a village of the district of Koonawar, is situate about a mile from the right bank of the Sutlej, near the confluence of a feeder called the Joola. The houses have flat roofs covered with clay. This locality is nearly the most southern limit of the maturity of the grape,[2] which, lower down, cannot be successfully cultivated, on account of the periodical rains of summer. At the time of the visit of Jacquemont, in 1830, the rajah of Bussahir had formed a road from Rampoor to this place, at the instance of the East-India Company, who on that consideration had remitted a proportion of his tribute. Elevation above the sea 8,580 feet.[3] Lat. 31° 32′, long. 78° 11′.

[1] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 274.

[2] Jacquemont, iv. 208.

[3] Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. 133.

MERRIWALLEH, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Indus, 74 miles S.W. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 29° 23′, long. 70° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

METAMIO.—A town in the British district of Tavoy, province of Tenasserim, presidency of Bengal, 151 miles N.N.W. of Tenasserim. Lat. 14° 16′, long. 98° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

METCALF ISLAND, situate 50 miles off the coast of Tenasserim, among the group forming the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 12° 18′, long. 97° 53′.

METTOOR.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 30 miles W.N.W. of Arcot. Lat. 13° 3′, long. 79°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

METZA.—A town in the British district of Amherst, province of Tenasserim, presidency of Bengal, 32 miles N. of Moulmein. Lat. 16° 57′, long. 97° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MEWASSEE, or MOWASSEE.[1]—The chiefs subject to

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

the jurisdiction and political superintendence of the Rewa Caunta agency, in the province of Guzerat, presidency of Bombay, and residing principally on the banks of the Nerbudda, are styled Mewassee. The district they inhabit, lies between lat. 21° 49′ and 22° 5′, long. 73° 30′ and 74° 10′. The term Mewass or Mowass refers to the place they have chosen for their residence, signifying stronghold or fastness. The country in which their villages are situated, is as wild and intricate as can well be imagined; hills, deep nullahs, and rugged ravines, covered with the thickest jungle, forming its chief features. It affords facilities for opposing or escaping a regular force in pursuit of any object. In this turbulent region, any chief who could muster a few horsemen claimed and extorted tribute, carrying his demands even to villages belonging to a power of which he acknowledged himself to be a dependant and tributary; and, by repetition, claims, having the colour of rights, were in many instances substantiated in the districts of the Guicowar. These petty chiefs possess from one to twelve villages each, and are generally designated Thakoors. Their condition has always differed essentially from those of ryots, strictly so called: they were a class of minor tributaries, a fact shown by the dues levied from them being denominated Ghans Dana.*

When a settlement was made with the native state of Rajpeepla, attention was directed to the acts of one of these Mewassee chieftains, named Bajee Daeema, who had established certain rights in that state, though formerly he had no claim. His habit was to distress the inhabitants by taking their cattle, and only releasing them upon the payment of a ransom. He had compelled many of the villagers to pay him a sum of money, as the price of his abstaining from plundering their lands; while those who would not agree to purchase immunity upon these terms, were subjected to his predatory visitations. Regular troops he had none, and his principal means of carrying on his depredations were derived from the assistance of a mercenary body of Dhankas, a cruel and bloodthirsty race of Bheels. This leader, who was a fair specimen of his class, was a Mahomedan, a persuasion to which several

* An exaction of forage or provisions, or of tribute in commutation of the claim.

of the Rajpoots here have conformed, adopting the customs peculiar to that sect. They are a very superstitious race: they are also great consumers of opium; and at their visits of ceremony the drug is always presented in some form, either solid or liquid, and swallowed in large quantities by the guests.

When the political control and superintendence over these chiefs became vested in the British government, the supremacy of the Guicowar over them ceased; and thus was abandoned the right of a ruinous interference in their affairs, which had been long cherished as the source of a large though indirect emolument to the superior state and its officers. Exorbitant and unjust demands were made upon the chiefs; and these, as they themselves admitted, they satisfied by committing depredations on those who were too weak to resist them. Their emancipation from these exactions was a great step in the path of improvement; and the mutual rights of the Guicowar state and its tributary dependants being defined, some degree of order was established among the latter. It could not, however, be expected that a mere written engagement would be at once effectual in restraining them either from encroaching upon the possessions of each other, or plundering the community, whenever desire and opportunity might concur. Even the beneficial changes which were sought to be effected, were likely to give rise to new sources of strife. In proportion as these persons betook themselves to cultivation, and waste land was resumed, there was reason to apprehend that boundary disputes would arise, and old dormant claims to land be revived. To meet these evils, the best provision practicable was made; and as, in such a country, crimes attended with violence were most to be apprehended, steps were taken for their suppression with a strong hand, and for the introduction of a regular-administered system of criminal justice, to which the country was previously a stranger. It was decided that all persons charged with capital offences, such as gang-robbery or murder, within the territories of these chiefs, should be tried before a court of justice, to be styled the Rewa Caunta Criminal Court, in which the resident and three or four chiefs should sit as assessors. This was established in the year 1839; and it is said that the results have been found satisfactory.

The following[2] are the names of the chiefs residing on the [2] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

banks of the Nerbudda and in the Saolee pergunnah; and the sums respectively stated constitute the amount of the tribute paid through the British government on their account to his highness the Guicowar:—

	Rupees.
1. Sahib Khan Rehim Khan, of Wujeera...............	5,007
2. Daeema Bhadurbawa, of Oochad	883
3. Gooman Sing Samut Sing, of Pullasnee	2,131
4. Race Singjee Bheem Singjee, Rana of Mandwa ...	2,215
5. Nharsing Oomed and Koober Bawa Ram Bava, Chaora of Bhillodia	2,426
6. Ahmud Khan Mottabawa, Rhatore of Nungaum...	1,294
7. Kusla Bawa Some Sing, Rana of Shinore	1,587
8. Daeema Jeetabawa and Khooshalbawa, of Wasun	356
9. Kalloobawa Dadabawa, Rhatore of Wasun and Sewarah	1,151
10. Veerum Bappoor and Nanbah Goree, of Choodesur	311
11. Khooshalbawa and Ruheeni Bhaee Daeema, of Regam	461
12. Parkhan and Umeer Cheeta and others, Goree of Kamsolee Motee	129
13. Jorabawa and Hetum and others, Goree of Kamsolee Nanee	127
14. Etum Arub, Goree of Jeerat...........................	77
15. Sirdar Khan Noorkhan, Chowar of Alwah	67
16. Kalloobawa Sirdar Khan Ayhawan, of Veerumpoora	103
17. Dullet Jaffer, Goree of Nullea.......................	37
18. Kaem Khan Dadabawa, Chowar of Nemulpoor ...	76
19. Kaem Khan Dadebawa, Chowar of Agur	186
20. Rheem Sing Jeet Sing, Thakoor of Nussuranee ...	1,691
21. Jy Sing Bawa Motabawa, Rhatore of Orah.........	852
22. Dajeebawa Khooshalbawa, Chowar of Damseer ...	133
23. Osmed Khan Sirdar Khan, Chowar of Simulia ...	57
24. Doolabawa Nuthoobawa, Rathore of Doodpoor ...	35
25. Jugta Ummursing Burreea, of Nanukote	41
26. Motabawa Bhow Singh, Rawul of Chorangla	95
27. Jeetabawa Wryoobawa, Rhatore of Bheehora......	51
Carried forward ...	21,579

	Rupees.
Brought forward ...	21,579
28. Aemta and others, Patels of Gurole	30
29. Jorabawa and Nuthoo Chaee and Humeer Bawa and others, Chooras of Rampoora	1,422
The following are the names of the chiefs residing in the Saolee pergunnah:—	
1. Sirdar Sing, Purtob Sing, of Bhadurwah and Wankarree	19,076
2. Nhar Sing, Purtaub Sing, of Sehorah	4,801
3. Nhar Sing, Gamul Sing, Rawul of Cholieo	3,401
4. Chubben Khan and Jungut Khan, Khangadah of Pandoo	4,501
5. Zallum Nuthoo and Khooma Waria, Patels of Memlee	1,501
6. Jussabhaee Barreeah, of Kunnorah..................	1,601
7. Par Sing and Ubhesing, Ranas of Poeesha	1,501
8. Purtaub Sing, Bhatore of Jhoar	601
9. Bapoojee, Rawal of Dhiree	951
10. Uwah Moka Puggee, of Kulloloo Mokamo	125
11. Jeebhaee and Murrungjee, Barreea of Umrapoor...	201
12. Poonja Kasso and Futtum Jawun, Synd of Seeturgotra	201
13. Gola Chootta, Puggee of Jasud.......................	151
14. Purbut Kusba, Puggee of Kuboboo Kuslana	65
15. Futteh-baee Guzzabhaee, Rhatore of Vuslonee Motee..	101
16. Kullian Singjee, Thakoor of Rajpoor	51
17. Ujoobhaee Barreea, of Vurnool Mahab	85
18. Purtaub Sing, Rhatore Putadur of Nahanee Vurmilee	25
19. Sahib Sing, Barreeah of Jhornka	51
20. Oomed Chaee, Rawul of Wuktapoor..................	151
21. Odhar, Patel of Goturdee	425
22. Ujoobhaee, Barreeah of Narra	25
23. *Bhadur Sing, Jeyut Sing, of Omitta	5,000
Making a total of	Rs. 67,622

* This thakoor is subjected to the jurisdiction of the collector and magistrate of Kaira.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MEWHOWN.—A town in the British district of Amherst, province of Tenasserim, presidency of Bengal, 89 miles S.E. of Moulmein. It is situate on the Zimme, a river which afterwards, under the name of Attaran, flows into the Bay of Bengal. Lat. 15° 32′, long. 98° 37′.

MEYHAR.—See MYHIR.

MEYSANA.—A town in the native state of Guzerat, or the dominions of the Guicowar, 105 miles N.N.W. from Baroda, and 42 miles N.N.W. from Ahmedabad. Lat. 23° 35′, long. 72° 21′.

MEYWAR.—See OODEYPOOR.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MEYWASA.—A town in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, situate three miles from the right bank of the Bhader river, and 32 miles S.W. from Rajkote. Lat. 21° 51′, long. 70° 40′.

Append. to Rep. from Sel. Com. of Ho. of Com. Aug. 1832, i. Public, p. 116, vol. iv. Trans. of Med. and Phys. Soc. Bombay, 89 — Murray, on the Mahabuleshwar Hills.

MHAR, in the presidency of Bombay, a town at the west base of the Ghats, and on the small river Sawitri, navigable from the sea to this place, a distance of thirty miles. Distance from Bombay, S.E., by sea and by the river Sawitri, 100 miles; direct, 75. Lat. 18° 6′, long. 73° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MHENDAWUL, in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town three miles from the right bank of the river Raptee, two from the north shore of the Moti Jhil or Pearl Lake, 20 miles N.W. of Goruckpore cantonment. Buchanan, writing forty years ago, assigns it 500 houses; and assuming six persons for each house, the population may consequently be estimated at 3,000. Lat. 26° 57′, long. 83° 9′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MHENDEEGUNJ,[1] in the district of Purtabgurh, territory of Oude, a town three miles south of the right bank of the river Saee, 90 S.E. of Lucknow. It is a busy thriving place, the population of which is estimated by Butter[2] at 20,000. Lat. 25° 53′, long. 82°.

[2] Topography of Oudh, 130.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MHIDURGEE.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, situate 152 miles E. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 26′, long. 76° 21′.

De Cruz. Pol. Rel. 123.

MHILOG, a small hill state under the superintendence of the Governor-General's agent for the Cis-Sutlej states, is bounded on the north by Hindoor; on the east by the rajah of Pateeala's territory and by Kothar; on the south by Beja; and on the

west by the Pinjor Doon and by Hindoor. It is about fifteen miles in length from north to south, and seven in breadth from east to west: its centre is in lat. 31°, long. 76° 57′. This territory is estimated to yield a revenue[1] of 1,000*l.* per annum, out of which it pays a tribute to the British government of 144*l.* The population in 1832 was estimated at 13,000. Mhilog is one of the petty states wrested from the Goorkhas by the results of the war of 1814, and assigned by British authority to the present family.

[1] De Cruz, Pol. Relations, 23.

MHOOL.—A town of the Deccan, in the state of Nagpoor or Berar, situate 82 miles S.S.E. from Nagpoor, and 160 miles S.E. by E. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 5′, long. 79° 42′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MHOW,[1] in the territory of Indore, a British cantonment 13 miles[2] S.W. of the town of Indore, situate in a clayey[3] tract resting on basalt. It has altogether the appearance of a European town, having a church[4] with steeple on an eminence, a spacious lecture-room, and library well furnished with books, and a theatre. The cantonments are occupied by a considerable force, and the officers are sufficiently numerous to be enabled to form a society independent of external intercourse. The military force was stationed here in pursuance of Art. VII.[5] of the treaty of Mundesor. The town[6] of Mhow is situate on the Gumbir river, on an eminence one and a half mile north-west of the cantonments. Elevation[7] of cantonments above the sea 2,019 feet. Distance S.E. from Neemuch 142 miles, S.E. from Nusseerabad by Neemuch 272, S. from Oojein 42, S.W. from Saugor 215, S.W. from Agra 355, S. from Delhi 435. Lat. 22° 33′, long. 75° 46′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 253.
[3] Transacts. of Geol. Soc. 2nd series, vol. i. 155—Fraser, Journ. from Delhi to Bombay.
[4] Jacquemont, Voyages, vi. 451.
[5] Treaties with Native Powers, Calcutta, 1845, p. 621.
[6] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 275.
[7] Dangerfield, in Append. to Malcolm, Central India, ii. 349.

MHOW,[1] in the British district of Azimgurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town situate on the eastern route from Ghazeepore to Goruckpore, 57 miles S. of the latter, 34 N. of the former. It is described by Garden,[2] as "a large straggling town on the right bank of the Surjoo (North-eastern Tons), which is crossed by a very good ford just below the town. Supplies and water plentiful; road good, through a cultivated country." Distance N.E. from Benares 55 miles. Lat. 25° 54′, long. 83° 37′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Tables of Routes, 178.

MHOW, in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Meerut to that of Moradabad, and 11 miles

Garden, Tables of Routes, 235.

S.E. from the former place. It is situate in an open country, partially cultivated, but not to such a degree as to yield abundant supplies. Water is plentiful and good: the road in this part of the route is indifferent. Distant N.W. from Calcutta by Delhi 930 miles. Lat. 28° 54′, long. 77° 54′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MHOW,[1] in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Etawah, and 27[2] miles S.E. of the former. It has a bazar and market, and is supplied with water from wells. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, with a soil rather sandy, but well cultivated. Lat. 27° 34′, long. 78° 16′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 45.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MHOW, or MUH,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a town on the route from Allahabad to Pertabgurh, and 17[2] miles N.W. of the former. It has a bazar, and supplies and water are abundant. The road in this part of the route is good, the country level and partially cultivated. Lat. 25° 39′, long. 81° 52′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 39.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MHOWLEE KHAS,[1] in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town, yet the principal place of the pergunnah of Mohowli. Here is a residence[2] of a native chief, built on a heap of brick-rubbish, the ruins of some great building of remoter date. There is also a rude native fort, consisting of a rampart inclosing a few buildings, and surrounded by dense wood. Lat. 26° 36′, long. 83°.

[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 376.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MHUR.—A town in the British district of Poonah, presidency of Bombay, 59 miles N. of Poonah. Lat. 19° 21′, long. 73° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MHUSLA.—A town in the native territory of the chief of Jinjeera, presidency of Bombay, situate 60 miles S. by E. from Bombay, and 80 miles N. from Rutnageriah. Lat. 18° 8′, long. 73° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MHUSWUR.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 51 miles E. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 39′, long. 74° 51′.

MHYE.—See Myhee.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MIANE, in Sirhind, a village on the left bank of the Sutlej,

here crossed by a ferry affording communication with the Punjab. The river is here a noble piece of water, and continues so until broken by shoals several miles lower down. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,147 miles. Lat. 31° 4′, long. 75° 18′.

Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837, p. 176 —Mackeson, Journ. of Wade's Voyage down the Sutlej. Garden, Tables of Routes, 172.

MIANEE, in the Punjab, a small town on the right or west bank of the Ravee, which is here, when fullest, 513 yards wide and twelve feet deep. It is on the great route from Loodianah, by Amritsir, to Attock, and the Ravee is crossed at this place by a much-frequented ferry. In the cold season, when the river is lowest, it can be forded. Lat. 31° 49′, long. 74° 32′.

Macartney, in Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 661.

MICHENKHEYL, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated 20 miles W. from the right bank of the Indus, 111 miles S.S.W. of the town of Peshawur. Lat. 32° 31′, long. 70° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MIDNAPORE,[1] a British district, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British districts of Paroolia, Bancoora, and Burdwan; on the north-east by that of Hoogly; on the south-east by the British district of Hijellee; on the south by the Balasore division of Cuttack; on the south-west by the Cuttack tributary mehal Mohurbunja; and on the west by Paroolia. It lies between lat. 21° 41′—22° 57′, long. 86° 36′—87° 59′, and has an area of 4,015[2] square miles. Of this large tract, the information is in general very scanty and unsatisfactory, especially respecting the western part bordering on Paroolia, and overspread by jungly hills. The south-western and southern parts resemble the neighbouring tract of Orissa[3] in its pestilential atmosphere, marshy soil, and numerous shallow torrents, caused by their slight elevation and the great force of the monsoons. The soil is, generally speaking, hungry and unproductive, and there are large plains unfit for cultivation, growing nothing but stunted and worthless brushwood. The south-east part of the district, being traversed by the usual route from Calcutta to Orissa, is better known, though the information concerning even that is rather meagre. It is traversed by numerous rivers and torrents, all taking a direction south-east, thus indicating the declivity of the country towards that point, and ultimately discharging themselves into the estuary of the Ganges, or the Bay of Bengal. The Soobunreeka, flowing from the north-west, enters the district in lat.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Parliamentary Return, 15 April, 1851. Revenue Survey Map.

[3] As. Res. xv. 168-171—Stirling, on Orissa Proper.

22° 13′, long. 86° 45′, and holds a course south-easterly through it for eighty-two miles; whence flowing through the district of Cuttack for the further distance of twelve miles, it falls into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 21° 35′, long. 87° 21′. The Kosai or Cossye, flowing from the north-west, from the British district of Pachit, enters this district in lat. 22° 40′, long. 87° 3′; flows through it, first south-east, subsequently east, and then north-east, for a total distance of 105 miles, when it crosses the eastern frontier, in lat. 22° 17′, long. 87° 50′, into the British district of Hijellee, where, uniting with the Huldee river, it finally falls into the mouth of the Hoogly. These great streams inosculate with numerous others of less dimensions, and during the monsoons the country is overspread by a reticulation of torrents and watercourses. At the same season, jhils or small lakes abound, but they become contracted, or else totally disappear, during the dry season. On the seashore, salt is an important object of manufacture.[4]

[4] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 333.

The principal timber-trees are sal (Shorea robusta) and sisu (Dalbergia sisu). Rice is the staple crop, but sugar and indigo are produced to considerable extent, and pulse and esculent vegetables are grown largely in the cool season. From the jungles are obtained honey, wax, lac, and several resinous products. Silk is an important object of domestic economy.

The jungles harbour wild beasts in great numbers; tigers, leopards, hyænas, bears, wild elephants,* wild buffaloes, the nylgau (Antilope picta), and other sorts of antelope, wild swine, and porcupines.

From its intertropical position and slight elevation, the climate of Midnapore is, in the latter part of the spring and early part of the summer, extremely hot, the thermometer ranging from 80° to 95° in the shade; and in that season the country seems a desert. The monsoon rains setting in at the close of June, lower the temperature, and cause luxuriant vegetation. The cool season lasts from October to February, during which interval the average temperature is about equal to that of midsummer in Central Europe.

Manufactures are few and rude, consisting principally of

* These are considered to be not indigenous,[1] but sprung from some escaped from a domesticated state.

[1] As. Res. xv. 183 —Stirling, on Orissa Proper.

coarse jewellery, works in brass and iron, carpentery, pottery, and fabrics in silk and cotton.

The population has been estimated[5] at 533,063 persons. There are some Mussulmans, a considerable number of Brahminists, and the remainder embraces various denominations, regarded by the Brahmins as barbarians and outcasts.

[5] Parliamentary Return, 15 April, 1851.

The principal routes are, 1. From north to south, from Bancoorah to Cuttack, through the town of Midnapore; 2. from east to west, from Calcutta to Nagpore: the other lines of communication appear to be merely tracks through wilds. The territory comprised in this district was acquired by the East-Indian Company in 1760, by sunnud or grant from Cossim Ali Khan, nawaub of Bengal.[6]

[6] Treaties and Grants from Native Powers, Calcutta, 1845, p. 31.

MIDNAPORE,[1] a town, the principal place of the British district of the same name, is situate on the route[2] from Calcutta to Cuttack, 68[3] miles W. of former, and 179 N.E. of the latter. Here is a good bazar,[4] well supplied, especially with provisions, and the town being situate on the left bank of the river Kosai or Coossy, water is also abundant. The civil establishment located here comprises a judge, a collector, a magistrate, and various other functionaries, European and native.[5] The school established here is under the government of a local committee, composed of the chief official persons resident in the town. It is conducted by a head-master, who is a European, who has under him several assistant-masters. On the 30th September, 1850, there were 316 pupils; and the results of the examination in that year (the fifteenth from the establishment of the school) were on the whole satisfactory.[6] Midnapore is in lat. 22° 24′, long. 87° 33′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Motte, Narrat. of Journ. to Sumbulpore, in Gladwin's As. Miscell. ii. 10. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1838, p. 679 —Kittoe, Tour in Orissa.

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 173, 129.

[4] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 334.

[5] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[6] Report on Public Instruction in Lower Provinces, Calcutta, 1851.

MIEMUMMAW.—A town in the British district of Mergui, in the Tenasserim provinces, presidency of Bengal, 55 miles N.N.W. of Tenasserim. Lat. 12° 50′, long. 98° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MILAPOOR, or ST. THOME.—A town in the British district of Chingleput, presidency of Madras, four miles S. of Madras. Lat. 13° 1′, long. 80° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MILCHIA.—A town in the native state of Nepal, 23 miles S. by E. from Khatmandoo, and 65 miles N.E. from Bettiah. Lat. 27° 23′, long. 85° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MILLICK, in the jaghire of Rampoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from

Garden, Tables of Routes, 85.

Bareilly to Moradabad, and 26 miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, fertile, and highly cultivated. Lat. 28° 37′, long. 79° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

MILUM,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town, the principal place of the Bhotia subdivision of Juwahir, on the route to Hiundes or Chinese Tartary, and 13 miles S. of the Juwahir Pass. It is situate in the bifurcation of the rivers Gunkha and Goree, and close to their confluence, and is the most northern as well as the largest collection of residences in Juwahir. The houses, about 140 in number, are strongly built of large stones, laid without cement, and covered with heavy slates overlaid with a compact coat of clay. On the side of the mountain, close to the north-east of the town, is a temple, on a cliff overhanging the river Gunkha. Around are a few acres of cultivation, producing scanty crops during the interval between June and October, for which period only the place is inhabited, the population for the rest of the year residing in the lower and more southern part of Kumaon, to avoid the deep snows which everywhere overlie the country, and the enormous avalanches which incessantly roll down from one or other of the stupendous mountains in the vicinity. They revisit their mountain abodes in the succeeding summer, less with a view to any advantages derivable from the scanty cultivation and pasturage, than to ply their lucrative traffic with Hiundes, through the Juwahir or Uta Dhura Pass, the most frequented, though one of the most difficult,[2] between Chinese Tartary and the countries to the south. The greater traffic through this pass results from the exclusive privilege conceded by the Tibetan authorities to the Juwaharis to visit and trade with all the marts[3] of Hiundes. The articles of merchandise are conveyed by human beings, by yaks, and especially by goats and sheep. The principal of the exports to Hiundes is grain; the others most worthy of notice are cottons, broadcloths, sugar, sugarcandy, spices, dye-stuffs, coral, pearl, hardware, wooden vessels, timber; the returns—gold-dust, culinary salt, borax, shawl-wool of goats, sheep's wool, coarse shawls, chounies or yaktails, *gunts* or ponies, drugs, dried fruit, tanned leather resembling the Russian.[4] In 1822, during the periodical absence of the inhabitants, Milum was plundered by marauders

[2] As. Res. xvii. 4—Traill, Statistical Report on the Bhotia Mehals.

[3] Id. xvii. 35—Traill.

[4] Traill, ut supra, 37-43.

from Hiundes, who, however, were obliged by the Chinese authorities to restore their spoil. Elevation above the sea, of temple, 11,706 feet; of town, 11,430; of bridge across the river Goree, 11,368. Lat. 30° 25′, long. 80° 11′.

MINDAWAR, or MANDOWR, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Jumna, eight miles N. of the city of Agra. Lat. 27° 17′, long. 78° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MINDPOORA.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Dhar, 15 miles S. by W. from Dhar, and 152 miles W. from Hoosungabad. Lat. 22° 48′, long. 75° 22′.

MIRCHA,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Azimgurh to Goruckpore cantonment, 38 miles[2] N. of the former, 23 S. of the latter. It has a few shops, and some supplies may be collected from the surrounding country, though much overrun with jungle. The road in this part of the route is bad. Lat. 26° 28′, long. 83° 14′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Do[c.]
[2] Garden, Table[s] of Routes, 56.

MIREANEE,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Futtehgurh to that of Cawnpore, and 17 miles[2] N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is indifferent; the country[3] level, and, though sandy, highly cultivated, and abounding in groves of mango-trees. Lat. 26° 38′, long. 80° 15′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Do[c.]
[2] Garden, Table[s] of Routes, 120.
[3] Lord Valentia, Travels, i. 204.

MIRGAHUN GHAT, in the British district of Muzuffurnugur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a station on the left bank of the Jumna, at a ferry on the route from Kurnool to the town of Meerut, and six miles south-east of the former. Lat. 29° 38′, long. 77° 6′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables [of] Routes, 218.

MIRGANJ,[1]* in the British district of Furruckhabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a station on the route from Cawnpore to Futtehgurh, and 40 miles S.E. of the latter. It is situate on the right bank of the Ganges, crossed here by a ferry, formerly much frequented, but now in a considerable degree superseded by that of Nanamow, nine miles lower down the river. The road in this part of the route is heavy, the country level and highly cultivated.[2] Lat. 27°, long. 80° 3′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. D[oc.] Thorn, Mem. o[f] War in India, [...]
[2] Mundy, Sketches, i. 44[.] Archer, Tours, i. 43.

* Lord's mart; from Mir, "lord," and Ganj, "mart."

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 1.

MIRHAKOOR,[1] in the British district of Agra, a town on the route from the city of Agra to Jeypore, and 10 miles[2] W. of the former. It has a small bazar, water is obtainable from wells, and supplies may be collected from the neighbourhood. The road in this part of the route is good, the country well cultivated. Lat. 27° 9′, long. 77° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MIROT, in the jaghire of Jujhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village near the left bank of the Hansouti nulla, a torrent widely spreading during the rains. Lat. 28° 34′, long. 76° 37′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 44.

MIRPOOR, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allygurh cantonment to that of Delhi, and 26[1] miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, with a sandy soil, scantily cultivated. Lat. 28° 12′, long. 77° 57′.

[1] Boileau, Rajwara, 147, 219.
[2] p. 244.

MIRTA,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a town on the route from the city of Jodhpoor to that of Ajmeer, and 76 miles N.E. of the former. It stands on high ground, and, viewed from without, has a striking appearance. The wall which surrounds it, is on the western side built of mud, on the eastern of good masonry. There are several temples, and in the middle of the town a large and lofty mosque. There is a manufactory of felt here; and the bazar is well constructed, but has an impoverished look, this town having suffered much from the attacks of hostile troops; in consequence of which the number of houses has been seriously diminished. The present number of houses is 8,000, supplied with good water from three large tanks, the first at the north-west angle of the city, the second close to the east of Ajmeer gate, and the third about a quarter of a mile south-east of the second. The water from the wells is brackish. The population, according to Boileau,[2] is 25,950. The road in this part of the route is indifferent, and passes through an open grassy country. Lat. 26° 40′, long. 74° 9′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Bacon, First Impressions, i. 332.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 121.
[3] Lord Valentia, Travels, i. 186.

MIRUN KE SARAE,[1] in the British district of Furrukhabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Futtehgurh, and 33 miles[2] S. of the latter. It has a very fine[3] sarae, whence its name, and the tomb of the founder, in a garden on the opposite side of the road. There is a bazar, and

water is abundant. The road is generally bad, the country cultivated. Lat. 27° 1′, long. 79° 59′.

MIRYAGUNJE.—A town in the British district of Backergunje, presidency of Bengal, 122 miles E. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 22′, long. 90° 19′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MIRZA MOORAD,[1] in the British district of Benares, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to the city of Benares, 61 miles[2] E. of the former, 13 W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is excellent; the country level, wooded, and cultivated. Lat. 25° 17′, long. 82° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 30.

MIRZAPOOR.—A town in the British district of Cuttack, presidency of Bengal, 30 miles N.E. of Cuttack. Lat. 20° 43′, long. 86° 17′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MIRZAPOOR.—A town in the British district of Purneah, presidency of Bengal, two miles W. of Purneah. Lat. 25° 46′, long. 87° 31′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MIRZAPORE,[1] within the limits of the lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a British district, named from its principal place, is bounded on the north by the British districts Jounpoor and Benares; on the east by the British districts of Shahabad, Behar, and Palamow; on the south by Sirgooja; and on the west by the territory of Rewa and the British district of Allahabad. It lies between lat. 23° 50′—25° 30′, long. 82° 11′—83° 39′, and has an area[2] of 5,235 square miles. The Ganges, when first touching on the district, sweeps for about twelve miles round the north-western corner, in a direction first southerly, then easterly, when it passes into the district, through which it holds a sinuous but generally easterly course of about seventy miles, and, flowing by the city of Mirzapore and the fort of Chunar, reaches the northern frontier, along which it pursues its course for about eight miles farther, and finally leaves the district six miles above the city of Benares. The average elevation of the waterway of the Ganges at the north-western corner of the district, where it is highest, is about 310 feet above the sea; close to Benares, where lowest, 272.* Throughout the ninety miles of this part

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Memoir on Statistics of N.W. Prov. 1848, p. 169.

* According to Prinsep (James), the elevation of Benares is about 270 feet[1] above the sea; and if the ascent of the waterway westwards be

[1] As. Res. xv. App. p. x.

of its course it is navigable at all times, and probably for craft of fifty or sixty tons burthen. In the lower part, its depth, according to Jacquemont,[3] who viewed it in midwinter, when lowest, is about fifty feet; its breadth he states to be great. At the town of Mirzapore, forty-five miles higher, he describes[4] it, at the same season, as half a mile wide, of considerable depth in the middle, and at the margin two or three feet deep. The Sone, flowing from the Rewa territory, after passing the western frontier of the district, flows through it in a direction from west to east for about fifty-two miles, and then crosses the eastern frontier into the British district of Behar. It is described[5] by Blunt as a considerable river even in the dry season, with a bed half a mile wide, and a rapid stream a hundred yards wide, with about three feet water in the deepest part. The Rehund river enters the district at the south-western corner, and, flowing in a north-easterly direction for twenty-three miles, subsequently in a northerly direction for twenty-nine miles, finally falls into the Sone. The Kunhur enters the district at the opposite, or south-eastern corner, and, flowing in a north-westerly direction for thirty-five miles, also falls into the Sone.

[3] Voyages, iii. 351, 352.
[4] iii. 369.
[5] As. Res. vii. 61.

The northern portion of the district, being part of the lower valley of the Ganges, partakes of its alluvial character. There are some exceptions, however, as between the city of Mirzapore and Chunar is a range of rocky and uneven[6] hills of sandstone,[7] rising at the fort of Chunar into an abrupt rock[8] of considerable height. These eminences are no doubt connected with the low sandstone range running nearly east and west, a few miles farther south, and denominated by Franklin the Bindachal[9] Range, from the town of Bindachal, at its northern base. This range is horizontally stratified, micaceous[1] and schistose towards the base, finer-grained towards the summit, where it is of a light colour, and, being well suited for building, is extensively used at Mirzapore and Benares. Its elevation is about 500 feet[2] * above the sea, or 250 above the adjacent valley of

[6] Heber, Journ. in India, i. 303. Valentia, i. 213.
[7] Prinsep, Benares Illustrated, 15.
[8] Hodges, Travels in India, 55.
[9] As. Res. xviii. 24—Franklin, on the Geography of Bundelkhand.
[1] Jacquemont, iii. 375. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 476—Everest, Geological Remarks between Mirzapore and Saugor. India Rev. Disp. 17 January, 1849.
[2] Franklin, 42. Jacquemont, iii. 375.

six[2] inches per mile, the elevation at the north-western corner may be taken at the amount stated in the text.

[2] Prinsep, J. T., Steam Navigation in British India.

* Hamilton[1] states that, "about six miles from Mirzapore, near the site of the deserted military station of Tarah, there is a fine waterfall, formed by the descent of a rivulet from the table-land of the Vindhya hills into

[1] Gazetteer, ii. 233.

the Ganges, the upper surface forming a sort of table-land, diversified by numerous small eminences.[3] South of this the land rises, as a sort of huge terrace, into another table-land, having an elevation of probably 800 or 900 feet, being part of the north-eastern extremity of the great Vindhya range, which overspreads the whole southern part of the district, and gives it a rugged,[4] barren, and savage character.

[3] Franklin, 24.

[4] As. Res. vii. 64—Blunt, Ro from Chunargh to Yertnagood

In a country promising in a geological point of view, the mineral wealth does not appear considerable: the sandstone of Chunar and its vicinity is extensively quarried for building; the kunkar or calcareous conglomerate affords excellent lime; native soda is found at the Tara and Kutra passes;[5] iron-ore at Lalgang, sixteen[6] miles south-west of the city of Mirzapore; fine slate[7] south of the Sone; and on the northern bank of that river coal-fields have been discovered.

[5] Everest, ut supra, 476.

[6] Garden, Tabl of Routes, 262.

[7] Blunt, in As. Res. vii. 62.

Amidst the jungly hills and valleys of the southern part of the district, the air is represented to be, during the hot and rainy seasons, so pestilential as to prove inevitably fatal[8] to Europeans and to many natives; yet, in the beginning of February, Blunt[9] experienced a frost of six days, a consequence, without doubt, of the elevation of the country. Even in the city of Mirzapore, on the bank of the Ganges, fires are desirable[1] during the mornings and evenings of the winter season. In the latter part of spring and the early part of summer, before the mitigating effects of the periodical rains have been felt, the heat is dreadful,[2] especially in the vicinity of the rocks of Chunar. In a recent publication, it is said that "the station[3] and the city of Mirzapore are rather unhealthy, from the circumstance of the land being high toward the bank of the river, and lower at some distance; by which much stagnant water is produced." It is also stated in the same work,[4] that "the soil of the town of Mirzapore, and the land adjacent to it, is so strongly impregnated with saline particles, as materially to injure buildings composed of bricks and mortar."

[8] Forster, Trav from Bengal t England, i. 74.

[9] Ut supra, 62.

[1] Jacquemont, iii. 373.

[2] Heber, i. 304 305. Jacquemont, iii. 373. Mundy, Sketch ii. 156.

[3] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1 vol. ii. part i.

[4] Id. ib.

Respecting the botanical character of the country, Jacquemont observes,[5] "Doubtless the Borassus flabelliformis (species of palm), the palmyra-tree of Europeans, and the tar[6] of the

[5] iii. 375.

[6] Royle, Bot. o Himalaya, 396.

the plain. The height of this fall is about sixty feet, and during the rainy season the volume of water is frequently considerable."

Hindoos, acquires maturity here, though I have not seen it in this tract; the mango predominates; next the tamarind and various sorts of mimosa; oranges do not succeed well; the Casuarina muricata* is occasionally met with in the gardens, but tufted, stunted, and distorted. There are various species of the terebinthine family, nearly devoid of leaves: they are probably spondias. The cotton cultivated in the vicinity of the city is probably the Gossypium herbaceum, with short coarse wool. The sugar-canes, which cover a vast extent of ground, are about the thickness of the finger, and a yard in length." The above description of the cotton grown here does not appear to correspond with that given at a more recent period, when it was stated that the cotton of this district is of good quality,[6] strong, rather fine, of long staple, and making a durable cloth. The produce of the vicinity, however, forms but a small part of the cotton brought to market at the town of Mirzapore, which is the greatest cotton-mart[7] in India, and where the cottons of the Doab, Oude, Bundelcund, the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, and even of parts of Malwa and Nagpore, are collected for transmission to the lower provinces. Indigo is produced[8] to some extent, and sugar is a very important article of cultivation, as this part of the valley[9] of the Ganges is the principal sugar district of India. The principal alimentary crops[1] are wheat, barley, bajra (Holcus spicatus), various sorts of millet, maize, pulse,[2] oil-seeds of different kinds, ginger, turmeric, chillies, hemp (which is cultivated for its intoxicating property), melons, cucumbers, and other products. The usual esculent vegetables[3] of Britain succeed well in the cool season, or that comprehending the close and commencement of the year. The fruits are the mango, jak (Artocarpus integrifolia), mulberry, guava (Psidium), lime, pomegranate, custard-apple (Anona squamosa), grape, fig, plantain, and peach.

[6] Report on Cult. and Manufacture of Cotton-wool, Raw Silk, and Indigo in India, 336.
[7] Ut supra, 419. Royle, Productive Resources of India, 335.
[8] Tennant, Indian Researches, ii. 175.
[9] Rep. of Select Commit. of House of Commons on East-India Produce, 85.
[1] Tennant, Indian Researches, ii. 176.
[2] Heber, Journ. in India, i. 273.
[3] Tennant, ii. 177-317.

Of wild animals, there are the tiger, cheta or hunting-leopard, wolf,[4] hyæna, jackal, fox, wild swine, deer, porcupine, and

[4] India Jud. Disp. 12 Sept. 1849.

* Dr. Royle[1] observes, "This species has been introduced into every part of the plains of India, and is so perfectly naturalized in some places as completely to alter the character of the scenery. Travellers in India, and persons ignorant of botany, usually mistake this for one of the fir tribe."

[1] Bot. of Himalaya, 346.

monkey. The oxen are small, and little used in agriculture, buffaloes being principally kept for that purpose.

The manufacturing industry is principally employed[5] on woollen carpets,[6] in imitation of the Turkish; cotton carpets, called by the natives setringees; ingenious imitations[7] in cotton of Cashmere shawls, chintzes, and silk fabrics; but the extent of these manufactures has been much curtailed by the competition of the cheaper wares of Britain.

[5] Jacquemont, iii. 371. Tennant, ii. 175
[6] Roberts, Scen of Hindustan, i. 39. Jacquemont, iii. 371.
[7] Id. 371, 372.

The population is almost exclusively Hindoo, the Mahomedans being comparatively few. The latest census gives the total number at 831,388;[8] of which 425,689 are enumerated as Hindoo and agricultural, 357,058 as Hindoo non-agricultural; while the Mahomedans and all others not being Hindoos amount only to 11,113 agricultural, and 37,528 non-agricultural. There are some native members of the English church, and a few descendants of native converts to the church of Rome.[9]

[8] Parliamentary Return, 1851.
[9] Heber, i. 309, 311.

The principal places are Mirzapore, Chunar, and Lalganj.

The chief military routes are—1. From north to south, from Jounpore to the city of Mirzapore, and continued southward to Agori. 2. From north-east to south-west, from Benares to the city of Mirzapore, and continued in the same direction to Rewa and Saugor. 3. From east to west, from Chunar to the city of Mirzapore, and continued in a north-westerly direction to Allahabad. This road, made under the inspection of engineer officers of the East-India Company's service,[1] is represented to be such as would do credit to any country; and it forms the great thoroughfare by which the valuable products of Bundlecund and the Saugor and Nerbudda territories are conveyed to the banks of the Ganges for transport down the river.

[1] Jacquemont, iii. 374. Spry, Modern India, i. 298. Royle, Producti Resources of India, 335.

The tract forming this district, probably at the remotest period of Hindoo history was part of the realm of Kasi,[2] the capital of which was the neighbouring city of Varanasi or Benares. About the beginning of the eleventh century, it was subjugated by the sovereigns[3] of Gour, from whom it was wrested, at the close of the same century, by the sovereigns of Canouj; and on the overthrow[4] of this last state by Muhammad of Ghor, in 1193, it became subject to the Mahomedan sovereigns of Delhi. In 1529 it was subjugated by Baber.[5]

[2] Prinsep, in Preface to Benar illustrated, 7. Buchanan, Surv of Eastern India ii. 340.
[3] Prinsep, ut supra, 9.
[4] Ferishta, i. 178 Elphinstone, His of India, i. 612.
[5] Memoirs, 407.

On the dismemberment of the empire of Delhi, consequent on the invasion, in 1760, of Ahmed Shah Dooranee, it formed part of the spoil seized by Shujah-ud-daulah, nawaub vizier of Oude, by whom a part was ceded to the East-India Company under the treaty of 1775,[6] and the remainder by the treaty of 1801.

[6] Treaties and Grants from the Native Powers, 76.

MIRZAPORE,[1] * the principal place of the district of the same name, a town situate on a bank of kunkar,[2] on the right side of the Ganges, here half a mile[3] wide, and when lowest, deep in the middle, shallow towards the edges. The communication with the opposite bank is maintained by public ferry at the Naughat, over which troops and stores are passed[4] free of charge. Its appearance[5] to those passing it by water is imposing, from its great extent, numerous mosques and Hindoo temples, excellent houses of Europeans, and handsome ghats or flights of stairs leading to the water's edge. On closer examination, however, the aspect of the place does not improve:[6] the houses of the Europeans, which are the best of the dwellings, occur only at considerable intervals; the native town is of great extent, but consists mainly of three long, wide, straight streets, along the sides of which are rows of trees and of wells. Those wells are surrounded by a circular platform, and have large mouths, so that many persons can draw water at once, without incommoding each other; and several are tasteful specimens of architecture. The houses for the most part are, however, built of mud or of unbaked brick, though the vicinity contains abundance of excellent building-stone: they are seldom more than two stories high. There is no appearance of grandeur or antiquity in this city, though much of business and bustle. Its manufactures of carpets and other strong woollens, of cottons and of silks, as well as some others of less importance, are considered to be on the decline, and it derives its present importance principally from the fact of its being the greatest cotton-mart in India. The city and its vicinity are said to abound with lawyers, drawn thither by the great amount of litigation, resulting from the active commerce of the place. The great wealth in transit and in store here likewise invites the presence of various classes of thieves. The civil establishment[7] consists of a judge, a collector, a deputy-collector, a collector of customs, and other function-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 475—Everest, Geological Remarks.
[3] Jacquemont, Voyages, iii. 369.
[4] Garden, Tables of Routes, 209.
[5] Lord Valentia, Travels, i. 213. Heber, Journ. in India, i. 314. Skinner, Excursions in India, ii. 257. Mundy, Sketches, ii. 151. Davidson, Travels in Upper India, i. 338.
[6] Jacquemont, iii. 371.
[7] East-India Register, 1852.

* Prince-town; from Mirza, "prince," and Pur, "town."

aries, for the due administration of the public business. The population of this city is returned at 79,526.[8] The military cantonment is situate three miles north-east of the city, in a sort of peninsula, formed by the winding of the Ganges. In the distribution of the Bengal army, Mirzapore is included within the Benares division.

[8] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 153.

The importance, and perhaps the existence of this place, seems to be of very recent date:[9] it does not appear to be mentioned in the Ayeen Akbery. Tieffenthaler, who drew up his description of India between 1760 and 1770, mentions[1] it under the name of Mirzapur the Greater, as a mart, and as having two ghats, giving access to the Ganges. It is laid down[2] in Rennell's Atlas, published in 1781, but not mentioned in the accounts of the march of the British army from Buxar to the vicinity of Allahabad, though the route must have lain through or near it. Distant E. from Allahabad, keeping to the right of the Ganges, 61 miles; keeping to the left of that river, and crossing by the ferry opposite Mirzapore, 53 miles;[3] from Benares cantonment, S.W., 27 miles; from Calcutta, N.W., by land 448 miles, by water 721 miles, or if by the Sunderbund passage, 898 miles. Lat. 25° 6′, long. 82° 38′.

[9] Heber, i. 314.

[1] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 171.

[2] No. xiv.

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 38, 94, 161, 170.

MIRZAPORE CHHOTA[1] (THE LESS), in the British district of Mirzapore, a town on the route from Chunar to Dinapoor, 10[2] miles N.E. of the former. Supplies and water are abundant here, the town being situate on the right bank of the Ganges, in a well-cultivated country, studded with groves of mangoes. Lat. 25° 12′, long. 83° 4′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 126.

MIRZI, or MIRJAN,[1] in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, a town on an inlet of the Arabian Sea, or North Indian Ocean. "The entrance[2] of the river is between two bluff points; that on the south side has the deepest water, close to which is the proper channel over the bar, where are two and three-quarters and three fathoms water between the point and sand-banks in the middle of the entrance, on which the sea generally breaks." But though the depth of water is sufficient for vessels of considerable burthen, the channel is so narrow as to admit only those of small size. Both the town and a fort which formerly protected it are now very ruinous, in consequence of the injuries it

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Horsburgh, India Directory, i. 507.

suffered in a siege by Hyder Ali, and subsequently from the oppressive government of Tippoo, his son. It was formerly called[3] Midijay, corrupted by the Mussulmans into Mirzi and Mirjan. Distance from Mangalore, N., 115 miles; from Bombay, S., 325; Bangalore, N.W., 236; Madras, N.W., 408. Lat. 14° 30′, long. 74° 29′.

[3] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Malabar, and Canara, iii. 152.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MISREEKOTA.—A town in the British district of Dharwar, presidency of Bombay, 16 miles S.S.E. of Dharwar. Lat. 15° 16′, long. 78° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MISREEPOOR, in the British district of Cawnpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Cawnpoor to Jeitpoor, 38 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 26° 5′, long. 80°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 161, 163.

MISROWLI,[1] in the British district of Benares, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Ganges, 656[2] miles N.W. of Calcutta by water, or 833 if the Sunderbund passage be taken; 13 N.E., or farther down the stream, than Benares. Lat. 25° 24′, long. 83° 15′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 79.

MISSERPOOR,[1] in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Banda to Purtabgurh, 11[2] miles W. of the latter, 125 E. of the former. Lat. 25° 55′, long. 81° 48′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 161.

MISSIRPOORA,[1] in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 31[2] miles N.W. of the city of Mirzapoor, or higher up the stream; 750 N.W. of Calcutta, or 926 if the Sunderbund passage be taken. Lat. 25° 16′, long. 82° 20′.

MISSRIK.—A town in the native state of Oude, 47 miles N.W. by N. from Lucknow, and 68 miles N. by E. from Cawnpoor. Lat. 27° 27′, long. 80° 38′.

MITEEGOOREM.—A town of the Deccan, in the state of Nagpoor or Berar, 167 miles S.S.E. from Nagpoor, and 210 miles N. by W. from Masulipatam. Lat. 19° 5′, long. 80° 25′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv.
[2] As. Res. xiv. 330*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalayas.

MITHA BEREE,[1] a village in the British district of the Dehra Doon, and near the right bank of the Asun. It was a station of the series of small triangles in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya. Elevation above the sea 2,189[2] feet. Lat. 30° 19′, long. 78° 2′.

MITHUN KOTE, or MITTUN KOTE.[1]—A town near the western bank of the Indus, close to the confluence of the Punjnud, or stream conveying into it the united waters of the Punjab. Burnes found the Indus here, at the latter end of May, before the swell attained its height, 2,000 yards wide. Later in the season, the adjacent country, to a great extent, is overflowed, and becomes one uninterrupted expanse of water, as the land is, for a considerable distance on each side of the river, on a low level. At this time of year the climate is unhealthy. Mithun Kote is admirably situated for commanding the trade of the Indus throughout its whole extent; and hence has by some been recommended as the best site of an annual fair, where the traders of Afghanistan and of Central Asia might be supplied with Indian and British goods; but its insalubrity is a great objection to such a selection. It is surrounded with flourishing date-groves. Elevation above the sea 220 feet.[2] Population 4,000. It is 460 miles from the sea, in lat. 28° 57′, long. 70° 29′.

[1] Burnes, Bokh. iii. 89. Id. Trade of the Derajat, 110. Id. Pers. Narr. 72. Lord, Med. Mem. on Indus, 59. Wood, Oxus, 76. Boileau, Rajwara, 37.

[2] Burnes, Bokh. iii. 209.

MITPULLY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 109 miles N. from Hyderabad, and 174 miles S.S.E. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 18° 54′, long. 78° 41′.

MITTAH TOWANAH, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 20 miles W. from the right bank of the Jhelum, 123 miles W.N.W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32° 20′, long. 72° 15′. (E.I.C. Ms. Doc.)

MITTANEE, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated 33 miles W. from the right bank of the Indus, 12 miles S.W. of the town of Peshawur. Lat. 33° 46′, long. 71° 35′. (E.I.C. Ms. Doc.)

MITTEETOKUR.—A town in the native state of Oude, 33 miles W.S.W. from Lucknow, and 15 miles N.E. by N. from Cawnpoor. Lat. 26° 40′, long. 80° 30′.

MOBEE.—A town of Burmah, situate 142 miles S.S.E. from Ava, and 154 miles N.E. from Prome. Lat. 20° 5′, long. 97°.

MODERAH, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Nusseerabad to Deesa, and 155 miles S.W. of the former. It is situate in a country occasionally studded (Garden, Tables of Routes, 296.)

with hills, but generally level, with a gravelly soil, free from jungle, and partially cultivated. Lat. 25° 18′, long. 73° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MODHORAJPOORA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, situate 27 miles S.S.W. from Jeypoor, and 66 miles E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 26° 34′, long. 75° 45′.

MODIBENI.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the left bank of one of the branches of the Gunduck, and 119 miles W. by N. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 28° 15′, long. 83° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MODOOPOOR.—A town in the British district of Ramgur, presidency of Bengal, 52 miles E. of Hazareebagh. Lat. 23° 56′, long. 86° 13′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 296.

MODUL, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Nusseerabad to Deesa, and 134 miles S.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is firm and good, and passes through a gravelly country, partially cultivated. Lat. 25° 27′, long. 73° 24′.

MOEYONG, one of the Cossya hill states, bounded on the north by that of Muriow; on the east by Osimlee; on the south by Mahran; and on the west by Nustung: it contains an area of 110 square miles,[1] and its centre is in lat. 10° 20′, long. 91° 27′.

[1] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Trigonometrical Survey, engraved by Walker, No. 43.

MOGLOOR CHIKA[1] (or THE LESS).—A town in the territory of Mysore, near a tank,[2] and close to the source of the Yagachi river, in the rough country forming the east declivity of the Western Ghats. Distance N.W. from Seringapatam 88 miles. Lat. 13° 18′, long. 75° 51′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOGOUNG MYO.—A town of Burmah, situate 167 miles E. by N. from Muneepoor, and 190 miles S.S.E. from Sudiya. Lat. 25° 18′, long. 96° 39′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 283.

MOGRA, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Neemuch to Jodhpoor, and 11 miles S. of the latter. Supplies are scarce, and must be previously collected. The water is brackish; both that supplied from wells, and that from a small rill. The country to the south is undulating, and the road over it sandy; to the north, the road is sandy and heavy. Lat. 26° 8′, long. 73° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 137.

MOGULPOOR,[1] in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Hurdwar to the town of Moradabad, and

seven miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, passing over a hard, barren[2] soil, having in some places ridges of sand, and overrun with thin jungle, abounding with black partridges and wild hogs, and infested by tigers. Lat. 28° 56′, long. 78° 47′.

[2] Davidson, Travels in Upper India, i. 37.

MOGULPOOR, or MUGHALPOOR,[1] in the kingdom of Oude, a town on the right bank of the Chauka, here called the Ul, a stream[2] tributary to the Ghaghra, 65 miles N. of Lucknow. Lat. 27° 45′, long. 80° 55′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 203.

MOGUL SERAI,[1] in the British district of Benares, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Hazaribagh to Benares, 177[2] miles N.W. of the former, 12 S.E. of the latter. It has a bazar, and water and supplies are abundant. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 25° 16′, long. 83° 12′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 127, 166.

MOGUL SURYE.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Tonk, or territory of Ameer Khan, 11 miles N. from Sironj, and 78 miles W.N.W. from Saugur. Lat. 24° 16′, long. 77° 40′.

MOHAN,[1] in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Futtehgurh, by Nanamau ghat or ferry, to Lucknow, 17 miles W. of the latter. It is situate on the left bank of the river Saee, here crossed by a permanent bridge. Lord Valentia styles[2] it a village, but observes that it had the appearance of having anciently been of more consequence, the soil being filled for a considerable distance with a mixture of brick and lime. Tieffenthaler described[3] it forty years before as "a small town [Städtchen], for the most part built of brick, on the east bank of the Saee, which is traversed by a handsome bridge of brick, with fifteen arches and balustrade, and a turret at each end." The way, as well into the town as towards the country, has a low wall on each side, and is paved with brick. It is mentioned in the Ayeen Akbery[4] as having a brick fort. Lat. 26° 46′, long. 80° 45′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Travels, i. 181.

[3] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 192.

[4] ii. App. 38.

MOHANA,[1] a river in the district of Boghelkhand, territory of Rewa, rises near the village of Rypoor, and in lat. 24° 32′,[2] long. 81° 32′. The elevation above the sea, of its source, must exceed 900 feet, as at Keuti, twenty-five miles farther north, and the same distance lower down the stream, the elevation of the waterway is 923 feet.[3] At that place,

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Res. xviii.—Franklin, Geol. Map of Bundelcund.

[3] Franklin, ut supra, Barometrical Observations in Bundelcund, 42.

passing from the plateau of Rewa, over the brow of the Kutra ridge, to the more depressed country farther north, it is precipitated down a fall of 362 feet.[4] It thence turns to the north-east, and is discharged into the Tons, on the right side, in lat. 24° 57′, long. 81° 35′, after a total course of thirty-eight miles.

[4] Franklin, ut supra, 27.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOHANAH.—A town in the British district of Paneeput, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, situate on the route from the city of Delhi to Jheend, and 35 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 29° 2′, long. 76° 55′.

MOHANE.—See PHALGU.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOHAREE.—A town of the Deccan, in the state of Nagpoor or Berar, situate 39 miles E.N.E. from Nagpoor, and 130 miles S. from Jubbulpoor. Lat. 21° 19′, long. 79° 43′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOHGAON.—A town of the Deccan, in the state of Nagpoor or Berar, situate 43 miles N.W. from Nagpoor, and 54 miles E. by S. from Baitool. Lat. 21° 38′, long. 78° 45′.

E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 275.

MOHNE, in Koonawur, a district of Bussahir, is a fortress, with a celebrated Hindoo temple dedicated to Badrinath, and crowned by a ball of pure gold, said to weigh fifteen or twenty pounds. It is situate on the southern declivity of the great Ruldung Mountain, and in a pergunnah or division bearing the name of Kumroo. Lat. 31° 26′, long. 78° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOHODA.—A town in the state of Nagpoor or Berar, situate 20 miles E. from Nagpoor, and 110 miles E.S.E. from Baitool. Lat. 21° 9′, long. 79° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOHOL.—A town in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, 19 miles W.N.W. of Sholapoor. Lat. 17° 48′, long. 75° 42′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 88, 233.

MOHOLI, or MAHOWLY,[1] in the territory of Oude, a small town on the route from Bareilly to Lucknow, 89 miles[2] S.E. of the former, 67 N.W. of the latter. It has a bazar, and is well supplied with water. The road in this part of the route is heavy to the north-west, or towards Bareilly, in which direction the country is in general a sandy waste: to the south-east, or towards Lucknow, the road is rather good, the country open and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 40′, long. 80° 32′.

MOHON.—A river of Sirgoojah, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, rising in lat. 23° 11′, long. 83° 18′, and, flowing for

eighty-five miles first westerly, and then northerly, falls into the Rhern or Rehund, on the right side, in lat. 23° 50′, long. 82° 51′.

MOHONA, or MAHONA,* in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia, a town on the route from Gwalior fort to Sironj, 30 miles S.W. of former, 130 N. of latter. Lat. 25° 54′, long. 77° 45′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOHOUREE, or MOWAREE,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad cantonment to Rewah, and 10 miles[2] S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is rather good, the country fertile. Lat. 25° 21′, long. 81° 58′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 33.

MOHRA DHELA,[1] in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village situate at the point where the small river Dhela flows to the south from the Sewalik range. It promises to be an important locality, containing numerous indications of coal, and many seams have been tried for specimens,[2] which, however, as yet have not been obtained of good quality, as they contain much iron pyrites. N. of Moradabad 40 miles. Lat. 29° 24′, long. 79° 4′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, pp. 264, 265.

MOHREE, in the British district Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Hurdwar to the town of Moradabad, and 16 miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 29° 4′, long. 78° 42′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 137.

MOHRENI, in the British district of Shahjehanpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Seetapoor, and 43 miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country level, and in some parts cultivated, in others overrun with jungle. Lat. 28° 9′, long. 80° 5′. Garden, Tables of Routes, 88.

MOHUMDABAD, in the British district of Azimgurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Azimgurh to Mozufferpoor, 14 miles E. of the former. Lat. 26°, long. 83° 28′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOHUMDABAD, in the British district of Jaloun, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Mohaná of Tassin.

the route from Jaloun to Bandah, 17 miles S.E. by S. of the former. Lat. 25° 57′, long. 79° 31′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 88, 232.

MOHUMDEE,[1] in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Bareilly to Lucknow, 61 miles[2] S.E. of the former, 96 N.W. of the latter. It has a large bazar, and supplies and water are abundant. The road in this part of the route is good, but not much frequented; the country open, and highly cultivated. Lat. 27° 58′, long. 80° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOHUN.—A town in the native state of Guzerat, or dominions of the Guicowar, situate eight miles N. from right bank of the Nerbudda, and 52 miles E. by S. from Baroda. Lat. 22° 6′, long. 74° 2′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 136, 138, 144.

MOHUN CHOKI,[1] in the British district of Suharunpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, is on the route from the town of Suharunpoor to Dehra, and 26 miles N.E. of the former. It is situate at the south-western base of the Sewalik range, where the pass of Lalldurwaza or Kheree, following the course of the Solani torrent, debouches on the plains of Hindoostan. There is good encamping-ground in a forest at the base of the Sewalik, and water from the Solani. The road on the side towards Dehra Doon is stony and bad, but excellent south-west, in the direction of Suharunpoor. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,030 miles.[2] Lat. 30° 10′, long. 77° 57′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 166.
[3] Survey, i. 455.
[4] Buchanan, i. Append. 44.

MOHUNEEA,[1] in the British district Shahabad, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Hazaribagh to Benares, 147 miles[2] N.W. of former, 42 S.E. of latter. It has a bazar, and supplies and water are abundant. According to Buchanan,[3] "it contains 200 houses, of which some are very large, being inns [caravanserais], with very numerous chambers, disposed in a long range." It is the principal place of a pergunnah of the same name, having an area[4] of 347 square miles, and 93,730 inhabitants. Lat. 25° 8′, long. 83° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOHUNGUNJE.—A town in the British district of Pubna, presidency of Bengal, 124 miles N.E. of Calcutta. Lat. 24°, long. 89° 40′.

Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 32, 187.

MOHUNGURH, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmer, a fort in the desert, and about 35 miles N.E. of the town of Jessulmer. Lat. 27° 13′, long. 71° 22′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOHUN-KE-SURAEE,[1] in the British district of Benares,

lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Benares to that of Mirzapoor, seven[2] miles S.W. of the former, 20 N.E. of the latter. Water is plentiful, and supplies may be collected in abundance. The road in this part of the route is excellent; the country level, wooded, and cultivated. Lat. 25° 16′, long. 82° 55′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 94.

MOHUN KOTE.—A town of Sinde, in the British district of Kurrachee, presidency of Bombay, 92 miles N.E. of Kurrachee. Lat. 25° 52′, long. 67° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOHUNPOOR,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a considerable[2] town 110 miles S. of Guwaler fort. Lat. 24° 47′, long. 77° 43′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 403.

MOHUNPOOR.—A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Southern Cachar, presidency of Bengal, 11 miles S.E. of Silchar. Lat. 24° 41′, long. 92° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOHUNPOOR, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Etawa, and 36 miles S.E. of the former. The surrounding country is open, with a clayey soil, rather well cultivated. Lat. 27° 27′, long. 78° 23′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 45.

MOHUNPOOR, in the British district Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Hurdwar, and 23 miles S.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is rather good, and passes over a fertile country, much intersected by streams and watercourses. Lat. 29° 42′, long. 78° 18′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
Garden, Tables of Routes, 136.

MOHUNPOORA,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, a village on the route from Agra to Ajmeer, 128 miles W. of former, 100 E. of latter. Lat. 26° 52′, long. 76° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
Garden, Tables of Routes, 2.
Heber, Narrat. of Journey, i. 628.

MOHURBUNGE, the name of one of the Cuttack mehals, on the S.W. frontier of Bengal. It is bounded on the north-west by Singboom; on the north-east by the British districts Pooralia and Midnapoor; on the south-east by that of Ballasore and the Cuttack mehal Neelgurh; and on the south-west by that of Keunjur. It extends from lat. 21° 24′—22° 35′, and from long. 85° 38′—87° 14′; is ninety-five miles in length from north-west to south-east, and seventy-five in breadth, and contains an area of 2,025 square miles, with a population of 91,125.[1]

[1] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 111.

MOHURKAPOOR,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to Futtehgurh, and 18[2] miles N. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country well cultivated. Lat. 26° 20′, long. 79° 45′.

MOHWAR.—A river of Bundelcund, rising in lat. 25° 6′, long. 78° 5′, and, flowing through Jhansee in a north-easterly direction for sixty miles, falls into the Sinde river, in lat. 25° 47′, long. 78° 23′.

MOIRA FORT.—See ALMORA.

Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 14. Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 2, 24. Boileau, Rajwara, 75.

MOJGURH, in Bhawlpoor, a town on the route from the city of Bhawlpoor to Jodhpoor, and 37 miles S.E. of the former. It is situate in the desert extending through the eastern part of the state of Bhawlpoor, which has generally a soil of hard tenacious earth, covered in most places with grassy jungle and stunted shrubs, but in some overspread with hills of loose shifting sand. The site of Mojgurh is of firm ground, with low sandy eminences on every side, but at such a distance that light guns cannot command it. The walls are built of brick; they are about fifty feet high (including the parapet, of about seven feet), and two and a half feet thick, with a terreplein four feet broad. On the north side they are in many places perforated with cannon-balls discharged during the siege carried on by the first khan of Bhawlpoor. The place is half a furlong square, with numerous bastions, and an outwork on the east side, to cover the entrance. A mosque conspicuously surmounts the gateway, and a little to the north is a Mahometan tomb, with a cupola profusely ornamented with coloured glazed tiles. There is a large tank outside the walls, and within are several wells, containing abundance of good water at the depth of fifty-eight cubits. Mojgurh is in lat. 29° 1′, long. 72° 11′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 269.

MOJPOOR, in the Rajpoot territory of Alwur, a small town on the route from Nusserabad to Muttra, and 61 miles S.W. of the latter. Supplies may be had after due notice. The road to the north-east, or towards Muttra, is good; to the south-west, or towards Nusserabad, in some places sandy or stony. Lat. 27° 22′, long. 76° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOKAMEH.—A town in the British district of Patna, presidency of Bengal, 44 miles E. by S. of Patna. Lat. 25° 22′, long. 85° 56′.

MOKAURA.—A town in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, 74 miles N.N.E. of Bombay. Lat. 19° 54′, long. 73° 23′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOKERIAN, in the Julinder Dooab of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Beas, 92 miles E.N.E. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 57′, long. 75° 39′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOKHEIR.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 120 miles N.E. of Bombay. Lat. 20°, long. 74° 20′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOKMAI.—A town of Burmah, 140 miles S.E. by S. from Ava, and 176 miles N.E. by E. from Prome. Lat. 20° 17′, long. 97° 16′.

MOKUMPAD.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 133 miles E. by N. from Hyderabad, and 94 miles N. from Guntoor. Lat. 17° 40′, long. 80° 30′.

MOKUNDURRA,[1]* in Rajpootana, a small town or village, in the territory of Kota, on the route from Neemuch to Kota, 90[2] miles N.E. of the former, and 32 S.W. of the latter. It is situate in a long and narrow valley, formed by two parallel ridges of hills running north-west and south-east, between the Chumbul and the Kalee Sindh rivers. In proceeding from Kota towards the south-west, the road gradually ascends, amidst cliffs and rocks,[3] to the brow of the elevated table-land of Malwa, towards which its extremity is guarded by a small fort. This defile is of great importance, being the only pass practicable for carriages[4] for a considerable distance over the range extending from the Chumbul to the Kalee Sindh. It has been repeatedly the scene[5] of obstinately-contested engagements, and formed the route of Colonel Monson's[6] disastrous retreat before Jeswunt Row Holkar, in July, 1804. According to Tod, the pass was named from having been fortified by Mokund,† who commenced his reign[7] as rajah of Kota about the year 1630. Mokundarra has a bazar in a long narrow street, through which the main road passes. Distant N. from Oojein 115 miles, S.W. from Gwalior 165, S.W. from Agra 210. Lat. 24° 50′, long. 75° 59′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 286.
[3] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 702, 738.
[4] Id. ii. 738, 739.
[5] Id. ib.
[6] Id. ii. 726.
[7] Id. ii. 506.

* Mokandara of Tassin; Makandra of Busawun Lal.[1]

† Elsewhere, however, he states[2] that it derives its name from "Mokund, one of the epithets of Krishna;" and observes, "Deerra, a corruption of Dwar, signifies a barrier, pass, or outlet."

[1] Mem. of Muhammad Ameer Khan, 214.
[2] ii. 702.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Moor, Narrat. of Operations, 106, 130. Trigonometrical Survey, engraved by Walker, No. 59.

MOLACALMOOROO,[1] in the territory of Mysore, a fort on the north-west frontier, towards the British district of Dharwar. It is situate[2] on the western acclivity of a ridge of mountains, three miles south of the right bank of the river Chinna Hugri. Distant N.E. from Chitteldroog 40 miles, N.W. from Bangalore 140, N. from Seringapatam 165. Lat. 14° 44′, long. 76° 48′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 79.

MOLAWUN,[1] in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Banda to Pertaubgurh, 22 miles W. of the latter, 114[2] E. of the former. It has water from tanks and wells, but supplies must be collected from the neighbourhood. Lat. 25° 45′, long. 81° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOLLUNG.—A town in the British district of Rungpore, presidency of Bengal, 10 miles S.W. by S. of Rungpore. Lat. 25° 33′, long. 89° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Rennell, Map of Oude and Allahabad, No. x.

MOLOUR, a town in the pergunnah of the same name, is situate three miles N.E. of the left bank of the Jumna, 15 miles S.W. of the town of Futtehpoor. Lat. 25° 45′, long. 80° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOMEIL MYO.—A town of Burmah, situate 50 miles E. from the left bank of the Irawady, and 110 miles N.N.E. from Ava. Lat. 23° 20′, long. 96° 47′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Hyderabad, 110.

MOMINABAD,[1] in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town, one of the stations[2] of the British subsidiary force, usually denominated the Nizam's army. Distance from Hyderabad, N.W., 175 miles; Madras, N.W., 485; Bombay, E., 240. Lat. 18° 44′, long. 76° 27′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MONAPALEYAM.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras. It is situate on one of the islands of the Pulicat Lake, 55 miles N. by W. of Madras. Lat. 13° 54′, long. 80° 16′.

MONAS.—A river rising in lat. 28° 20′, long. 91° 18′, in the range of the Himalayas, and, flowing through Thibet in a southerly direction for forty miles, it passes through a gorge in the Himalayas into the native state of Bhotan, through which it flows south-westerly for 110 miles, receiving in this part of its course the Demree river, a stream of greater length than itself. It subsequently for twenty-five miles forms the boundary between Bhotan and the Assam district of Camroop, and for fourteen miles the boundary between Camroop and Goalpara,

when it falls into the Brahmapootra, on the right side, in lat. 26° 11′, long. 90° 41′.

MONASSA,[1] in the territory of Indore, or possessions of the Holkar family, a town on the route from Goona to Neemuch, 162[2] miles W. of former, 18 E. of latter. It is situate in a valley bounded on the north by the Chitor range of hills, has a bazar, in which a market is held, and is the principal place of a subdivision of the pergunnah of Rampoora. The town contains 1,030 houses and 4,100 inhabitants.[3] Elevation[4] above the sea 1,440 feet. Lat. 24° 27′, long. 75° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 183.
[3] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 280.
[4] Malcolm, Central India, ii. 349.

MONAY.—A town of Burmah, situate 138 miles S.E. by S. from Ava, and 190 miles N.E. by E. from Prome. Lat. 20° 26′, long. 97° 24′.

MONDA.—A town in the Rajpoot native state of Jodhpoor, situate 57 miles S.E. from Jodhpoor, and 74 miles S.W. from Ajmeer. Lat. 25° 47′, long. 73° 50′.

MONER, or MANER,[1]* in the British district Patna, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right[2] bank of the river Sone, four miles west, or above its confluence with the Ganges. It is estimated to contain 1,500 houses and about 7,000 inhabitants. Buchanan cursorily mentions some remains of antiquity there, but does not describe them. Distant 20 miles W. of Patna. Lat. 25° 37′, long. 84° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, i. 11, 47. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1845, p. 137—Ravenshaw, Mem. on Ancient Bed of the River Soane.

MONFOO.—A town of Burmah, situate on the right bank of the Irawady river, and 193 miles N.N.W. from Ava. Lat. 24° 23′, long. 94° 51′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MONGHYR.[1]—A British district, denominated from its principal place, the town of the same name, and subject to the presidency of Bengal. The extensive thannahs of Sheikpoorah and Dinniapore were, in 1817, transferred[2] from Behar to this district. It[3] is bounded on the north and east by the British district of Bhaugulpore; on the south-west by the districts of Ramghur and Behar; on the west by Behar and Patna; and on the north-west by Tirhoot. It lies between lat. 24° 20′—26° 1′, long. 85° 40′—86° 50′; is about 115 miles in length from north to south, and sixty in breadth.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 232.
[3] Map attached to Trigonometrical Survey Report, 1851.

The area is 2,558 square miles. The northern part, extending along the left bank of the Ganges, is in general low,

* Moneah of Rennell;[1] Munir of translators of Baber;[2] Muneah[3] of Garden.

[1] Bengal Atlas, No. ix.
[2] Mem. 415.
[3] Tables of Routes, 149.

level,[4] in some places sandy, in others swampy and uncultivated; but having a considerable portion of land very fertile, highly cultivated, and productive. The area of this part northward is something less than two-thirds of the whole district. Of the part south of the Ganges, the north-western portion is generally low and level, "singularly unsightly,"[5] but capable of supporting a dense population, and crowded[6] with villages. The staple crops are rice[7] and wheat; but barley, pulse, opium, oil-seeds, indigo, sugar, and tobacco are largely produced, mainly by artificial irrigation, by which water is distributed with great skill and perseverance over all parts of the surface. The inhabitants, says Heber,[8] "get three crops in succession every year from the same lands, beginning with Indian corn, then sowing rice, between which, when it is grown to a certain height, they dibble in pulse, which rises to maturity after the rice is reaped. The district is very fertile, and most articles of production cheap. The people are quiet and industrious." The bishop adds that they are prosperous. East of this level tract, and about the city of Monghyr, the country is rocky, the fort at this place being built on a cliff projecting boldly into the Ganges, and connected by rugged and small eminences[9] of sandstone,[1] with the Kurrukpore Hills lying to the south and south-east. Amongst these eminences, and about four miles south-east of the city, is the celebrated hot spring of Sitakund; south of this, and in the south-eastern part of the district, the Kharagpur or Kurrukpore Hills, form an extensive highland, in which, "besides[2] many scattered hills, there are three very remarkable groups." The most northern is an uninterrupted chain, and has a direction from east to west. "Adjacent[3] to the south of this ridge, and separated from it only by narrow rugged defiles, is an extensive mass, of very irregular form, and surrounded by a cluster of small hills." To the south is an extensive range, stretching far westward, and connected with the highlands of the British district of Ramgurh. These highlands are covered with woods, which also overspread no inconsiderable part of the lowlands.

The part of the Ganges which is connected with this district is scarcely inferior in volume of water or dimensions to any other portion of that great river. It touches on the district

[4] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 34, 35, 36.

[5] Valentia, Travels, i. 90.

[6] Id. ib.

[7] Tennant, Indian Recreations, ii. 167.

[8] Heber, Narrat. of Journ. i. 223.

[9] Lord Valentia, i. 219.

[1] Ritter, Erdkunde, vi. 1161, quoting Adam, on Geology of Banks of Ganges, in Transacts. of Geol. Soc. 1821, v. 351.

[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 50.

[3] Id. ib.

at the north-west corner, at Mowah, lat. 25° 33′, long. 85° 54′, and flowing south-eastward for thirty miles, it for that distance forms the boundary between this and the British district of Patna. Continuing its course through the district of Monghyr in the same direction for five miles further, it then turns north-east, and after flowing for about fifteen miles, arrives at the city of Monghyr, four miles from which it turns abruptly to the south-east, and continues in that direction for about twenty miles, to Kummurgunge, lat. 25° 16′, long. 86° 45′, forming for that distance the boundary between Monghyr and the district of Bhaugulpore, and affording a navigable channel for seventy miles, which is accessible to craft of considerable burthen. The Sukri torrent or stream, rising among the mountains of Ramghur, in lat. 24° 38′, long. 86°, and flowing north-westerly, forms for ten miles the boundary between this district and Behar, whence, passing into the district of Patna, it forms a junction with the Dunneah, in lat. 25° 20′, long. 85° 48′. The Kiyul or Kewli, a rapid torrent, rising among the mountains beyond the south-east frontier, about lat. 24° 40′, long. 86° 20′, and taking a course north-west for fifty miles, falls into the Mohani immediately before the junction of that river with the Ganges. In that part of the district north of the Ganges, the small river Byar passes the north-western boundary from Tirhoot, and holding a south-easterly course of thirty-five miles through the district, in some measure parallel to the Ganges, and at an average distance of five miles from it, falls into that river, on the left side, at Akbarpoor, in lat. 25° 23′, long. 86° 6′. It is stated[3] to be navigable at all seasons. The Nuna, a small river, enters the district about eight miles north-east of the passage of the Byar across the boundary, and, holding a south-easterly course of twenty-five miles, falls into the Bhagmuttee on the right side, in lat. 25° 32′, long. 86° 11′. The Bhagmuttee, a considerable river flowing from the British district Tirhoot, touches on this district in lat. 25° 41′, long. 86° 5′, and traversing it in a south-easterly direction for sixty miles, falls into the Ganges, in lat. 25° 24′, long. 86° 33′. The Gogaree, a considerable river, enters this district in lat. 25° 45′, long. 86° 25′, and flowing through it in a south-easterly direction for forty-five miles, crosses the boundary into Bhaugulpore, in lat. 25° 30′, long. 86° 49′.

[3] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. 452.

The climate of the northern part of Monghyr, especially about the city bearing the same name, is considered so salubrious as to be a desirable residence for invalids, many of whom accordingly live here.[4] The prevalent winds[5] are either from the east, commencing usually in the middle of June and continuing to the middle of February, or from the west, which prevail during the remainder of the year; and when the wind changes, it does not usually[6] blow from north or south, or any direction intermediate, but veers round at once from east to west, or west to east. The west winds are characterized by dryness, the east by moisture. The rainy season lasts from the middle of June to the middle of October; and in spring there are frequent squalls, with showers, and the fall of hailstones of great size. The air is considered drier here than in the districts farther eastward, and in the highlands drier than in the plains. The heat also is greater in the highlands than in the lower parts, the elevation not being sufficient to produce any sensible dimunition of temperature, which, on the contrary, is heightened by the reflection of light and radiation of heat from the rocks. The winters are less severe than in the districts north and north-eastward, the thermometer scarcely ever falling to the freezing-point.

[4] Heber, Journ. i. 226. Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 453.
[5] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 15.
[6] Id. ib.

Tigers[7] are rather numerous; and there is another beast of prey, much smaller than the tiger, but resembling it in the arrangement of its stripes and its general contour, but proportionally more slender, and more feeble; there are also the leopard, hyæna, wolf, jackal, bear, fox, wild dog, wild hog, monkey, porcupine, squirrel, hare, and deer of various species. Wild elephants sometimes make their way from the woods of Rajmahal into the south-eastern part of the district, and do much mischief to the crops. The rhinoceros is not unknown, and the gour, a large and noble bovine animal, exists in the wilder parts. In the Ganges, porpoises, alligators, and tortoises are numerous. Vast snakes infest the woods and secluded ravines: venomous serpents are very numerous, and many persons perish from their bites. Good fish abound in the Ganges and its tributaries.

[7] Id. ii. 142.

The amount of population is estimated at 800,000. The number of Mussulmans is small. The district is divided into

forty pergunnahs, and contains 3,410 towns, villages, and hamlets.[8] The principal towns, Monghyr, the capital, Soorajpore, Ghiddore, and Shekhpoor, are mentioned under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

[8] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 450.

The principal routes are—1. From east to west, from Berhampore to Benares, by Patna and Dinapore; and this is a very important one in a military point of view, being the only route by which the mountainous tract extending southward into the Ramgurh district is avoided; and, from lying along the right bank of the Ganges, having the further advantage afforded by the extensive navigation of that great river: 2. from north to south, from the city of Monghyr to Sonah, and subsequently turning south-west, to Ramgurh; 3. from east to west, from Soorajgurh to Behar; 4. from south-east to north-west, from Sonah to Behar.

Monghyr was acquired by the East-India Company in 1765, by virtue of the firman of Shah Allum, emperor of Delhi, granting the dewanny of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

MONGHYR,[1]* the principal place of the British district of the same name, subject to the presidency of Bengal, is situate on the right bank of the Ganges, and on the route from Dinapore to Berhampore. The town comprises sixteen markets,[2] scattered over a space a mile and a half long from north to south, and a mile wide. The houses are generally small: they have sloping roofs of red tiles, and gables ornamented with earthenware figures. It is a thriving place, having a great number of manufactories and shops for the fabrication and sale of hardware[3] and firearms, but of execrable[4] † quality. The view of the town[5] from the river is agreeable; it appears "ornamented with numerous gay Hindoo temples; and the effect of the whole is highly picturesque." The fort, built on a prominent rock, is partly washed by the Ganges,[6] and where this is not the case, its rampart is defended on the outside by a wide deep ditch. The length of the fort

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 42.

[3] Heber, Narrat. of Journ. i. 222.

[4] Bacon, First Impressions, i. 201.

[5] Davidson, Travels, ii. 42.

[6] Hodges, Travels, 28. Rennell, Atlas of Bengal, No. xv.

* Mungair of Tassin; Mongir of translators of Baber; Mongheer, Monghir, Monghyr, of various British writers; Mungger of Buchanan.

† Skinner[1] mentions that, out of six guns, which he saw tried, four burst. Bishop Heber "purchased[2] here a stock" of spears, at *1s. 9d.* each.

[1] Excursions in India, ii. 291.

[2] Heber, Narr. i. 228.

from north to south is about 4,000 feet, the breadth 3,500: it contains three large tanks, and many residences and offices of the civil establishment: it is also a military station. It is a favourite place of residence for invalided military men and their families, being considered highly salubrious, and also very agreeable, from the beauty of the surrounding scenery. The rock jutting into the river is considered sacred by the Hindoos; and at certain seasons vast numbers of pilgrims enter the river, for the purpose of ritual ablution. Formerly there was directly above the bathing-place a handsome Brahminical temple, which was converted into a mosque by Shooja, son of Shahjehan. Within the fort is another mosque, beautifully built of black marble. The ruins of a splendid palace, built by Sultan Shooja, may still be traced; and contiguous is a vast well, always abundantly replenished, and believed to have a subterraneous communication with the Ganges.

[7] Survey of Eastern India, ii. 42.

Buchanan estimated[7] the population, about forty years ago, at 30,000 persons, inhabiting 5,000 houses, and states the town to be a place of great antiquity, originally named Mudgalpur. It probably was at an early period a place of strength, but the construction of the present fort is generally attributed to Husain,[8] styled by Buchanan the greatest of the kings* of Bengal. It was repaired and enlarged, about 1660,[9] by Shooja, son of Shahjehan, at the commencement of his unsuccessful struggle for empire and life against his brother Aurungzebe. It was subsequently repaired by Cossim Ali,† when preparing for hostilities against the East-India Company. His precautions, however, availed not, as, after a feeble resistance of a few days' continuance, it was captured by the British. It was then considered a place of consequence as a stronghold in regard to its proximity to the north-west frontier; but the removal of that boundary to so great a distance has rendered it of no importance in such a point of view. Distant from Benares, E., by Dinapore, 265 miles; from Calcutta, N.W., by Berhampore, 304, by the Ganges 371. Lat. 25° 19′, long. 86° 30′.

[8] Id. 47.

[9] Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 411.

* He does not appear, however, to be mentioned either by Ferishta or by Stewart in their histories of Bengal.

† Cossim Ali was acknowledged[1] in 1760 by the East-India Company as nawaub. Hostilities commenced 1763.

[1] Scott, App. to Hist. of Deccan, ii. 404-420.

MONGULHAT,[1] in the British district of Rungpoor, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right or south-west bank of the river Durlah. Buchanan[2] describes it as a place of considerable trade, containing 800 houses; which number, according to the usually-admitted ratio of inmates to dwellings, would assign it a population of about 4,000. Distant N.E. from the town of Rungpoor 22 miles. Lat. 25° 58′, long. 89° 25′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Survey of Eastern India, iii. 466.

MONKHO, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village 10 miles S.W. of the cantonment of Allygurh, 42 miles N. of Agra. Lat. 27° 47′, long. 78° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MONOHUR THANA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jhalawar, situate 44 miles E.S.E. from Jhalra Patun, and 129 miles W. by N. from Saugur. Lat. 24° 13′, long. 76° 50′.

MONZE CAPE, or RAS MOOAREE, a sharply-projecting headland, forming the western extremity of the coast of Sinde, is the termination seawards of the high lands known in different parts by the names of the Hala, Brahooic, and Pubb mountains. Pottinger[1] states that "it springs abruptly to a conspicuous height and grandeur out of the sea;" but Horsburgh[2] describes it as of moderate height; and in this he is borne out by the outline given in Dalrymple's charts of the coast of Sinde. On the north-west of it is the island of Chilney or Churna, the channel of separation being four miles wide, and six or seven fathoms deep in the middle. Lat. 24° 50′, long. 66° 43′.

[1] Belooch. 251.
[2] Ind. Dir. i. 493.

MOO, a river of Burmah, rising in lat. 23° 33′, long. 95° 27′, and, flowing in a southerly direction for 125 miles, falls into the Irawady, about forty-two miles below Ava, in lat. 21° 56′, long. 95° 24′.

MOOBAREKPOOR.—A town in the native state of Bhawulpoor, situate five miles from the left bank of the Sutlej, and 58 miles E.N.E. from Bhawulpoor. Lat. 29° 43′, long. 72° 38′.

MOOCHURI,[1] in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Mynpoorie to Etawa cantonment, and 12[2] miles N. of the latter. Water is obtainable from wells, but supplies must be collected from the neighbourhood. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 26° 57′, long. 79° 1′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 159.

MOOD BIDDEREE.—A town in the British district of

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

South Canara, presidency of Madras, 18 miles N.E. by N. of Mangalore. Lat. 13° 4', long. 75° 3'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOODEBEEHAL.—A town in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, 92 miles S. by E. of Sholapoor. Lat. 16° 20', long. 76° 12'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOODGUL.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 68 miles N.W. by N. of Bellary. Lat. 16°, long. 76° 30'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOODHULL.—A town in the Southern Mahratta jaghire of Moodhull, situate 62 miles N.E. by E. from Belgaum, and 45 miles S.W. from Beejapoor. Lat. 16° 20', long. 75° 20'.

MOODHULL.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate nine miles from the left bank of the Godavery river, and 120 miles N.N.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 59', long. 77° 53'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOODKEE.[1]—A town twenty-six miles south of the left bank of the Sutlej, and within the jurisdiction of the commissioner and superintendent of the Cis-Sutlej states. It is chiefly remarkable on account of the action which took place in its vicinity on the 18th December, 1845, being the first in the war then in progress between the British government and that of the Sikhs. On this occasion, the Sikhs, whose numbers far exceeded those of the force opposed to them, were repulsed, and successively driven from position to position, with the loss of seventeen pieces of artillery. The victory, however, was not achieved without great loss on the side of the British, especially in European officers, more than fifty of whom were returned among the killed and wounded. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,140[2] miles. Lat. 30° 48', long. 74° 55'.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172.

MOODKHAID.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate six miles from the left bank of the Godavery, and 140 miles N.N.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 19° 9', long. 77° 33'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOODNAIKANHULLY.—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, 49 miles S.E. by S. of Bellary. Lat. 14° 33', long. 77° 20'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOODONG.—A town in the British district of Amherst, in the Tenasserim provinces, presidency of Bengal, situate 16 miles S.S.E. of Moulmein. Lat. 16° 16', long. 97° 48'.

MOOFTUNG.—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Chirra, in the Cossya Hills, 50 miles S. from Gowhatty, and 31 miles N.W. from Jynteahpore. Lat. 25° 26′, long. 91° 47′.

MOOGETALA.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of the Kistnah river, and 111 miles E.S.E. from Hyderabad. Lat. 16° 50′, long. 80° 9′.

MOOGLEMEERY.—A town in the native state of Mysore, territory of Madras, situate 119 miles N.E. from Seringapatam, and 151 miles W. by N. from Madras. Lat. 13° 29′, long. 78° 9′.

MOOHUMDABAD, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Futtehgurh to Mynpoory, 13 miles W. by S. of the former. Lat. 27° 19′, long. 79° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOOJAUTHAPOORUM.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of the Tandoor river, and 46 miles W.S.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 4′, long. 77° 57′.

MOOKHWAR, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 14 miles N.E. of the city of Agra. Lat. 27° 18′, long. 78° 14′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOOKSI.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 14 miles E. by S. of Moodgul. Lat. 15° 58′, long. 76° 42′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOOKUTPOOR, in the British district of Ramgurh, territory of Sagur and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Sohagpoor to Nagpoor, 42 miles S.S.W. of the former. Lat. 22° 47′, long. 81° 7′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOOLA, a river rising in lat. 19° 26′, long. 73° 53′, on the eastern slope of the Western Ghats, and a few miles north of the Malsej Ghat, and, flowing in an easterly direction for 100 miles through the British districts of Poona and Ahmednuggur, falls into the Paira river, a tributary of the Godavery, in lat. 19° 32′, long. 74° 51′.

MOOLA MOOTA, the name of a feeder of the Bheema river, deriving its name from the junction near Poona, in the

presidency of Bombay, of two streams, the Moola and the Moota, the former rising near the Bhore Ghaut, in lat. 18° 44′, long. 73° 28′, and the latter in lat. 18° 25′, long. 73° 30′. The united stream falls into the Bheema, in lat. 18° 34′, long. 74° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOOLEIR.—A town in the British district of Candeish, presidency of Bombay, 35 miles W.N.W. of Malligaum. Lat. 20° 44′, long. 74°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOOLGOOND.—A town in the British district of Dharwar, presidency of Bombay, 38 miles E.S.E. of Dharwar. Lat. 15° 17′, long. 75° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOOLKY,* in the British district of Canara, presidency of Madras, a town on an inlet of the Arabian Sea, or North Indian Ocean, receiving a river descending from the Ghats, situate eastward. The estuary or inlet on which it is situate is too shallow to be navigated by large vessels, but serves as a place of shelter for coasting and fishing craft. Outside the mouth of the inlet is a group of rocky islets, known by the name of the Mulki or Premeira Rocks. Though of little value as a commercial port, this place might become valuable as a fishing-station, the neighbouring sea abounding in excellent fish. Distant from Mangaloor, N., 15 miles; from Madras, W., 370. Lat. 13° 6′, long. 74° 51′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOOLTAEE, in the British district of Baitool, territory of Saugur and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Baitool to Nagpoor, 22 miles E. by S. of the former. Lat. 21° 47′, long. 78° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOOLTAN.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Dhar, situate 35 miles N. from Dhar, and 99 miles S. by E. from Neemuch. Lat. 23° 4′, long. 75° 14′.

[1] Leech, Rep. on Commerce of Mooltan, 79.
[2] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 396.
[3] p. 21.

MOOLTAN,[1] an ancient city, stated to be the largest in the Punjab after Lahore and Amritsir, is situate three miles E. of the Chenaub,[2] the inundations of which reach it. Elphinstone,[3] who saw this place in 1809, before it had been stormed by the Sikhs, describes it as "surrounded with a fine wall between forty and fifty feet high." It is built on a mound of considerable height, formed of the ruins of more ancient cities. The bazars are extensive, and are well supplied with all articles of traffic and consumption, and the shops amount altogether in

* Molky of Horsburgh.

number to 4,600.[4] Its principal manufactures are silks, cottons, shawls, loongees, brocades, tissues: its merchants are considered rich. Banking constitutes a large proportion of the business of Mooltan, in which it has in some measure supplanted Shikarpoor; and the prosperity of the town is in all respects considered on the increase.

[4] Leech, Com. of Mooltan, 80.

The vicinity is covered with an amazing quantity of ruins of tombs, mosques, and shrines, which show the former extent and antiquity of the city. North[5] of the place is the magnificent shrine of Sham Tabrezi, who, according to tradition, was flayed alive here as a martyr, and at whose prayer the sun descended from the heavens, and produced the intense heat from which Mooltan suffers, and for which it is proverbial. The adjacent country, watered by the inundations of the Chenaub, produces fruits, esculent vegetables, grain, and other crops, in great abundance and perfection. Mooltan is said by Burnes[6] to be to this day styled "Mallithan," which he translates *the place of the Malli;* and thence infers it to have been that capital of the Malli taken by Alexander. But Arrian[7] mentions several such cities; and his brevity, and the slender acquaintance which he had of the localities, must render any decision on such points at the present day hazardous and uncertain. Mooltan was taken by the Mahomedans, under Mahomed Ben Kasim, at the close of the eighth century; by Mahmood of Ghiznee, at the commencement of the eleventh; by Tamerlane, at the close of the fourteenth.[8] It has always enjoyed the reputation of a place of great strength. After various fruitless attempts, extending over several years, it was, in 1818, captured by Runjeet Singh, who cut to pieces the Afghan garrison of 3,000, with the exception of a small number admitted to quarter. The booty on that occasion is said to have amounted to four millions sterling.* The army of the besiegers consisted of 25,000, of whom 19,000 were slain. Subsequently to the death of Runjeet Singh, and during the distracted times which ensued, this place again furnished an

[5] Malcolm, Hist. of Persia, ii. 402. Vigne, Ghuznee, 16.

[6] iii. 114.

[7] Arrian, vi. 8.

[8] Price, Mahomedan Hist. iii. 251.

* Prinsep[1] states, that Runjeet Singh compelled his troops to disgorge their booty, which he appropriated to his own treasury. This, however, is at variance with the account given by the maharajah himself to Moorcroft; but his highness might not, perhaps, regard a slight sacrifice of truth to the honour of his liberality.

[1] Life of Runjeet Singh, 117.

object of contention. The atrocious conduct of Dewan Moolraj, who in 1848 held the fortress of Mooltan, where two British officers were basely assassinated, demanded the renewal of hostilities, the earlier of which movements were rendered memorable by the extraordinary energy, enterprise, and judgment displayed by Major Herbert Edwardes, then a subaltern, "who had seen but one campaign,"[9] but whose military qualities would have been deemed worthy of distinction in a veteran soldier. The citadel of Mooltan at this time was represented as being more regular in construction than probably any other place laid down in India by native engineers.[1] It stood on a mound, and in form was an irregular hexagon, with its longest side, which measured 600 yards, to the north-west. The wall, substantially built of burnt brick, was about forty feet high outside, but only four or five feet from the ground inside, in consequence of the accumulation of the materials of older buildings. It was surmounted by thirty towers, and protected by a ditch faced with masonry. On the 2nd January, 1849, the city was captured by a British force under General Whish, after an obstinate and gallant defence on the part of the enemy. On the 22nd, practicable breaches having been effected, the British troops were about to storm the citadel, when Moolraj, with his whole garrison, surrendered unconditionally. The destruction of the fort, then commenced, was a few months later completed[2] by the elements, when the most violent storm ever remembered occasioned the flooding of the rivers of the Punjaub. "On the 28th August, the celebrated fortress of Mooltan was converted, by the rains and floods, into a mass of ruins. Owing, it is supposed, to some neglect of the people in charge of the bund up the river, the floods broke through and deluged the neighbouring country, and the water which surrounds the fort forced its way through the counterscarp into the ditch. In a few hours the whole of the outer wall was flat; and the water undermining the towers, they and the guns on them were all hurled into the ditch. Next day the second principal wall fell in, the citadel wall and several of the domes having previously given way."[3] It was not thought advisable to repair the fortress, with a view to its being rendered defensible and occupied as a military post.[4] A redoubt or small fortification, in the rear of the cantonments, it was believed

[9] Year on the Punjab Frontier, ii. 381, 382.

[1] Masson, i. 395.

[2] Bombay Mil. Disp. 13 Feb. 1850.

[3] Allen's Indian Mail, 1849, p. 642.

[4] Bengal Military Disp. 3 Nov. 1852.

would suffice for all military purposes. An obelisk, erected in the town by order of government, preserves the memory of those who fell in the Sutlej and Punjaub campaigns.[5] The circumstances under which this part of the Sikh territory became a portion of the British dominions, will be found detailed in the article PUNJAUB. The population of Mooltan is estimated to be about 80,000. Lat. 30° 12′, long. 71° 30′.

[5] Bengal Military Disp. 12 Oct. 1853.

MOOLWAGLE.—A town in the native state of Mysore, presidency of Madras, situate 123 miles E.N.E. from Seringapatam, and 130 miles W. from Madras. Lat. 13° 9′, long. 78° 25′.

MOONAGALAH.—A town in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, situate 66 miles N.W. of Guntoor. Lat. 17° 3′, long. 79° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOONAGUL.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 29 miles W.N.W. from Hyderabad, and 148 miles E. from Sholapoor. Lat. 17° 29′, long. 78° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOONDAAR,[1] in Bussahir, a cave on the southern declivity of the Burenda Pass, from the crest of which it is distant two miles. It is important as affording shelter to travellers on their way to attempt that much-dreaded pass. Elevation above the sea 12,807 feet.[2] Lat. 31° 23′, long. 78° 12′.

[1] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, i. 251. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 365 —Gerard (A.), Journ. to Shipke.
[2] Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. No. 53, at end of vol.

MOONDAGAM.—A town of the Deccan, in the state of Nagpoor or Berar, situate 140 miles S.W. by S. from Sumbulpoor. Lat. 19° 54′, long. 82° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOONDAGE.—A town in the hill zemindarry of Jeypoor, presidency of Madras, situate 34 miles E.N.E. from Jeypoor, and 109 miles N. by W. from Vizagapatam. Lat. 19° 12′, long. 82° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOONDAGOOR.—A town in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, 61 miles N.E. of Honahwar. Lat. 14° 58′, long. 75° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOONDAL.—A town in the British district of Kaira, presidency of Bombay, 21 miles E. of Kaira. Lat. 22° 47′, long. 73° 1′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOONDEE.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or territory of Scindia's family, situate nine miles W. from the Suktha river, and 88 miles W. by N. from Baitool. Lat. 22° 2′, long. 76° 39′.

MOONDKA, in the British district of Delhi, lieutenant-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 143.

governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Hansee, and 12 miles W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 40′, long. 77° 6′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOONDLAPAUD.—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 60 miles N. of Cuddapah. Lat. 15° 20′, long. 78° 58′.

MOONDRA.—A town in the native state of Cutch, presidency of Bombay, situate on the coast of the Gulf of Cutch, and 29 miles S. from Bhooj. Lat. 22° 50′, long. 69° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOONDREE.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Rutlam, situate four miles from the right bank of the Mybee river, and six miles S.S.E. from Rutlam. Lat. 23° 11′, long. 75° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOONDURGEE.—A town in the British district of Dharwar, presidency of Bombay, 62 miles E. by S. of Dharwar. Lat. 15° 13′, long. 75° 57′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 295.

MOONDWA, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Nusseerabad to Nagor, and 11 miles S.E. of the latter town. It contains 200 houses, supplied with water from a tank. The road to the south-east, or towards Nusseerabad, is tolerable, but sandy; to the north-west, or towards Nagor, rather good, lying first through jungle, and then over a fine plain. Lat. 27° 3′, long. 73° 55′.

MOONDYPOLLUM.—A town of Southern India, in the native state of Travancore, 29 miles N.E. from Quilon, and 64 miles N.W. by W. from Tinnevelly. Lat. 9° 11′, long. 76° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOONGEE.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of the Godavery, and 41 miles S.W. from Jaulnah. Lat. 19° 27′, long. 75° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOONGHOM.—A town of Burmah, 117 miles E. from Muneepoor, and 199 miles N. from Ava. Lat. 24° 42′, long. 95° 52′.

MOONGROOL.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 63 miles S. by W. from Ellichpoor, and 104 miles E.N.E. from Jaulnah. Lat. 20° 17′, long. 77° 26′.

MOONJPOOR.—A town in the province of Guzerat, or

the dominions of the Guicowar, 109 miles N.E. by N. from Rajkote, and 51 miles S.W. by S. from Deesa. Lat. 23° 35', long. 71° 43'.

MOONUK,[1] in Sirhind, or territory of the protected Sikh states, a village on the route from Delhi to Ferozepoor, 140 miles N.W. of the former place. Water is abundant,[2] as the village is near the river Gagur; but other supplies are scanty. Distant N.W. from Calcutta, *viâ* Delhi, 1,027 miles. Lat. 29° 49', long. 75° 57'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 195.

MOORA.—A town in the British district of Sumbulpoor, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, situate 29 miles W.N.W. of Sumbulpoor. Lat. 21° 38', long. 83° 38'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOORAUDABAD.—A town in the native state of Oude, nine miles E. from the left bank of the Ganges, and 45 miles W. by N. from Lucknow. Lat. 26° 59', long. 80° 17'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOORBAUR.—A town in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, 46 miles E.N.E. of Bombay. Lat. 19° 17', long. 73° 30'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOORGOOR.—A town in the native state of Kolapoor, territory of Bombay, situate 22 miles S. from Kolapoor, and 43 miles N.W. by N. from Belgaum. Lat. 16° 23', long. 74° 15'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOORHUR, a river, rising in lat. 24° 8', long. 84° 26', in the British district of Ramghur, presidency of Bengal, and, flowing in a northerly direction for twenty-two miles through Ramghur, seventy-nine miles through Behar, and thirty miles through Patna, falls into the Ganges, a few miles below the town of Patna, on the right side, in lat. 25° 28', long. 85° 23'.

MOORIGOORUM.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of the Godavery river, and 154 miles E.N.E. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 14', long. 80° 40'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOORJAPETT.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor or Berar, situate on the left bank of the Wein Gunga river, and 91 miles S.E. from Nagpoor. Lat. 20° 10', long. 80° 2'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOORLEE.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate 53 miles S.S.W. from Khatmandoo, and 26 miles N.E. by E. from Bettiah. Lat. 27°, long. 84° 56'.

MOOROOMGAUM.—A town in the territory of Nagpoor or Berar, 110 miles S.E. by E. from Nagpoor, and 200 miles S. by E. from Jubbulpoor. Lat. 20° 21', long. 80° 36'. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOOROOSAY, a river of Arracan, rising in lat. 21° 20′, long. 92° 40′, and, flowing in a south-westerly direction for thirty-five miles, falls into an arm of the sea, near Tek-Naf Point, in lat. 20° 47′, long. 92° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOORPILLY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 73 miles N. from Hyderabad, and 208 miles S.S.E. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 18° 24′, long. 78° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOORSHEDABAD.[1]—A British district within the jurisdiction of the governor of Bengal, deriving its name from its principal place. It is bounded on the north-east by the British districts Maldah and Rajeshahye, from which it is separated by the Ganges; on the east by the British district Rajeshahye; on the south-east, and part of the south, by the British district of Nuddea; on the remainder of the south by the British district Beerbhoom, which also bounds it on the west, with the exception of a very small portion, bounded by Bhaugulpore. It lies between lat. 23° 48′—24° 47′, long. 87° 52′—88° 41′: the area is 1,856 square miles. The Ganges may be said to be the only principal stream of this district; for though there are others, they are offsets from that great river. The Ganges is nearly at its greatest size at the north-west corner, not having at that point sent off any of those great branches which, meandering through Eastern Bengal, find their way to the Sunderbunds. It touches on the district near Furruckabad, on the north-west angle, and, flowing south-east for twenty miles, sends off on the right side the Bhagruttee, a large branch, which, pursuing a sinuous course, but generally southerly, traverses the district for seventy miles to Burwa, where it crosses the south frontier, and forms the boundary between the British districts Nuddea and Beerbhoom. It is navigable during the greater part of the year for the largest craft which ply on the Ganges, and forms the principal channel of the route from Calcutta by water to the North-Western Provinces, a week being saved by proceeding through it instead of by the[2] circuitous Sunderbund passage, farther eastward. During the three months of the dry season in spring, the navigation is nearly impracticable, admitting no craft of above a foot draught. Below the divergence, the main stream is denominated the Podda or the Ganges, and, proceeding in a direction south-east for sixty miles, to the town of Jellinghee, at the south-

[2] Prinsep, Steam Navigation in British India, 50.

eastern angle of the district, it there sends off, on the right side, a large offset, denominated the river of Jellinghee, and, continuing to flow south-easterly, leaves the district. The Jellinghee, following a very tortuous course, but generally south-west, forms the south-eastern boundary of the district for fifty miles, as far as Ballee, where it passes into the British district of Nuddea, and subsequently joins the Bhagruttee, the united stream being denominated the Hoogly. The Jellinghee, though less frequented than the Bhagruttee, in consequence of its being a less direct channel of communication with the North-Western Provinces, is superior in point of facility of navigation, being at all seasons practicable for craft of about two feet[3] draught. There are numerous small watercourses and channels connecting the greater streams, and affording probably in the aggregate the means of navigation for about forty miles; so that the water-carriage of the district may be thus estimated: the Ganges or Podda, eighty miles; the Bhagruttee, seventy; the Jellinghee, fifty; various minor streams, forty: total, 240 miles.

[3] Prinsep, ut supra, 50.

The eastern part of the district is low, remarkably level, subject to extensive inundations during the rains of autumn, and abounding in jhils or small lakes, apparently portions of the beds of streams which have deserted their channels. There are also many tanks or artificial pieces of water. The town of Jellinghee, on the bank of the Podda, at the south-eastern corner of the district, and probably the lowest point in it, is estimated to have an elevation of seventy-five[4] feet above the sea; and Furruckabad, on the bank of the same river, but at the north-western angle of the district, has probably an elevation of 101½ feet above the sea.* In the western part of the district are many hills, connected with the neighbouring highlands of Rajmahal and Beerbhoom, whence descend numerous torrents, which join the Ganges or its branches, and, besides the important purposes of irrigation, serve to float down the firewood, which is obtained abundantly from the jungles. This

[4] Prinsep, St[eam] Navigation in British India,

* If it be admitted, as Prinsep[1] states, that Jellinghee has an elevation of seventy-five feet, and that the declivity of the waterway of the Ganges, between Furruckabad and Jellinghee, be four inches per mile, the interval being eighty miles, the elevation of Furruckabad will appear to be, as stated above, 75 + 26⅔, or 101⅔ feet.

[1] Ut supra, 9[8]

western division of the district, locally denominated Rarha,* is nearly unproductive without manure, but, treated with that fertilizing aid and due irrigation, it yields moderate crops of rice, sugar-cane, oil-seeds, pulse, cucurbitaceous plants, indigo, and some other articles of less importance. The mulberry is rather extensively cultivated for feeding silkworms.

The climate, formerly regarded as salubrious, is considered to have latterly, from some unknown cause, deteriorated[5] in that respect. The station of Berhampore is regarded as peculiarly unhealthy. According to one traveller, "Every[6] breath of air which visits it, comes over swamps and marshy lands; it abounds with ditches and stagnant pools, those fruitful sources of malaria; and its too redundant vegetation is rank and noisome."

[5] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 824.

[6] Roberts, Scenes and Characteristics of Hindostan, i. 81.

Before the commercial character of the East-India Company had ceased, this district was one of the principal seats of its silk manufacture, which was conducted principally at the town of Berhampore. The production and manufacture were subsequently carried on with spirit, and in some instances with profitable results, by private persons. In 1840, the quantity produced was estimated at 2,000 maunds, or 160,000 pounds. Indigo is the commercial crop next in importance. The principal silk manufacture is that of corahs. Of other manufactures, the following may be mentioned :—Coarse cotton fabrics, works in brass and iron, blankets, carpets, paper, mats, toys, and carvings in wood and ivory.

The district is divided into thirty-six thanas or police jurisdictions.

Berhampore, the seat of the civil establishment; Moorshedabad, the ancient capital and largest town; Jeajanj, Jellinghee, Bogwangola, and Suti, are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The principal military routes are—1. From south to north, from Calcutta, through Burwa, Berhampore, and the city of Moorshedabad, subsequently diverging north-west to Rajmahal, and north-east to Bogwangola. 2. From south-west to north-east, from Bancoora, by way of Sooree, through Berhampore, to Murcha and Rampore.

The population of this district, according to the latest

* Rarha of Shakespear's Dict.[1]

[1] Col. 940.

official statement, amounts to 1,045,000.[7] In a recent work it is said that two-thirds[8] of the whole are Mussulmans; and though this appears improbable, it is perhaps nearer the truth than would, without inquiry, be believed. It is proper, however, to mention, that an estimate, made in 1829,[9] by the magistrate of the zillah, exhibits a decided preponderance in numbers of the Hindoos. The following favourable character is given of a portion of the population: it is altogether *couleur de rose;* but it is to be hoped no more so than might be sustained by facts:—"The peasants and villagers who reside away from large towns and head stations and courts of law, are as innocent, temperate, and moral in their conduct as the people of any country whatever."[1]

7 Parliamentary Return. 1851.
8 Bengal and Agra Guide, 18[illegible] vol. ii. 442.
9 Journ. As. So[c.] Beng 1833, p. 5[illegible]
1 Rammohun R[oy] in Bengal and Agra Guide, 18[illegible] vol ii. 442.

The tract comprised within this district, formed at a remote period part of the great realm[2] of Magadha, and on its fall, at the close of the seventh century, became a province of the kingdom of Gaur. At the commencement of the thirteenth century, when the Patan Mussulmans, commanded by Bakhtyar Khilji, invaded this part of India, it was ruled[3] by a rajah whose government was located at the city of Nuddea, and who fled without making resistance, leaving his dominions to the mercy of the enemy. It was immediately incorporated with the state which arose under the name of the kingdom of Bengal, and shared its various vicissitudes, until its final subjugation in 1584[4] by Acbar. In the desperate confusion and exterminating wars supervening on the death of Aurungzebe, when the remoter provinces of the kingdom of Delhi became impatient of the control of the paramount power, Moorshud Kuli Khan, appointed in 1701[5] by Aurungzebe, his dewan or chief financial officer, over the extensive and productive province of Bengal, fixed the seat[6] of his government at the town of Makhsusabad, to which, after himself, he gave the name, still retained, of Moorshedabad. He exercised his sway more as a potentate tributary to a superior, than as a subordinate officer, until the period of his death in 1725, when he was succeeded in his dignity[7] by his son-in-law Shujah-uddin. On the death[8] of Shujah-uddin, in 1739, his power devolved on Serefraz Khan, son of the ruler last mentioned, and grandson of the founder of the state of Moorshedabad. He, after the enjoyment of government for a few months only, was attacked

2 As. Res. ix. 1[illegible] —Wilford, on Magadha.
3 Stewart, Hist. Bengal, 41. Ferishta, i. 198 iv. 328.
4 Id. iv. 358.
5 Stewart, Hist Bengal, 352.
6 Id. 356.
7 Seir Mutagher[in] i. 254, 298.
8 Id. 349.

[9] Seir Mutagherin, i. 364. Stewart, Hist. of Bengal, 442.

by Ali Verdi Khan, one of his officers, defeated[9] in battle, and slain; whereupon the victor, without meeting any further resistance, took possession of the city of Moorshedabad, and all the treasures and dominions of the vanquished ruler. Ali Verdi struggled with great perseverance against the numerous armies of the Mahrattas, who repeatedly overran the country, and in 1742 partially plundered[1] the city of Moorshedabad, and succeeded in extorting an agreement for the payment of chouth, or a fourth part of the revenue of the province, as black mail. His death took place in 1756, and he was succeeded by his grandson Suraja Dowlah, the rash and sanguinary prince who, in 1757, defeated at Plassey by the British army commanded by Clive, fled from the field, to meet death in a less glorious mode.[2] Clive, immediately after the battle, pushed on to Moorshedabad, and declared as nawaub Muhammad Jaffier Khan. In 1760 this prince was deposed by the English, who raised Cossim Ali Khan to his place; but he, having engaged in war against the British, was in turn deposed, and Muhammad Jaffier Khan reinstated as nawaub. He retained that position until his death in 1764, and was succeeded by his son Najmud-daulah. The dignity, long since become purely titular, is supported by the magnificent allowance of 160,000*l.*[3] per annum. Of this allowance,[4] the sum of between 50,000*l.* and 60,000*l.* per annum is placed at the disposal of the nawaub; from the remainder are paid the stipends of the collateral branches of the family, and the balance constitutes a deposit fund, from which are defrayed the charges on account of the agency and of the college, together with other expenses incurred on account of the family. The district of Moorshedabad passed to the East-India Company by the grant of Shah Allum in 1765.

[1] Id. 456, 485.

[2] Hist of Bengal, in Appendix to Scott's Hist. of the Deccan, ii. 370.

[3] Disp. to Bengal, 10 April, 1771.

[4] Pol. Disp. to India, 25 Oct. 1837.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOORSHEDABAD,[1]* a town, the principal place of a British district of the same name, lies on the route from Berhampore to Dinagepore, six miles N. of the former, and 100 S.

* Murshid in Arabic means "a guide or pastor," and is a usual proper name among the Mussulmans. The town received[1] the name from Murshid Kuli Khan, appointed subahdar by Aurungzebe. The original name is stated[2] to have been Kolaria, subsequently changed to Makhsusabad, or "select town;" from Makhsus, "select," and Abad, "dwelling."

[1] Seir Mutagherin, i. 298. Or. Mag. ii. 189. Append. to Scott, Hist. of Deccan, ii. 195.

[2] Seir Mutagherin, i. 254. Tieffenthaler, von Hindustan, i. 327.

of the latter. It is situate on the Bhagruttee, a great offset of the Ganges, flowing from north to south, and dividing it into two parts—Moorshedabad, properly so called, situate on the left or east bank, and Mahinagar, situate on the west or right bank. The aggregate town extends from north to south for a distance of several miles,* with an average breadth of four. It is a very indifferent place, consisting[2] chiefly of a rude assemblage of mud buildings, lying confusedly together. The river, however, enlivens the scene, being for a great part of the year covered with boats, for the purposes of trade or amusement. The palace, constructed by Aliverdi Khan, principally of materials brought from the ruins of Gour, is a gloomy, ruinous[3] pile; but a new palace, which had been several years in course of erection, was completed in 1840. It is described by a traveller, who saw it while in progress, as "a fine[4] building, in the European style, of dazzling whiteness, and rising in glittering splendour, amid stately groves of flourishing trees." Its cost was enormous; and the extent and magnificence of the edifice is altogether disproportionate to the dependent position of the nawaub.[5]

[2] Valentia, Travels, i. 224.

[3] Id. i. 226.

[4] Roberts, Sketches and Characteristics Hindostan, i. 9

[5] India Pol. Dis 24 April, 1840.

Moorshedabad is a place of considerable commerce, lying on the most-frequented route by water between Calcutta and the North-Western Provinces. It is subject, however, to the disadvantage of being unapproachable by craft of above a foot[6] draught during the dry months of spring.

[6] Prinsep, Stea Navigation in British India, 5

According to a census taken in 1829,[7] the number of houses was 40,118; of which 14,281 belonged to Mussulmans, the rest to Brahminists: the number of permanent inhabitants was 146,176; of whom the Mussulmans were 56,090, and the Brahminists 90,086.† To this number is to be added that of

[7] Journ. As. So Beng. 1833, p. 5

* Lord Valentia says five coss; and the term coss, when used officially, is to be taken to signify two British miles.[1] According to Hamilton,[2] "the town extends eight miles along both sides of the river."

[1] Bengal Milita Disp. 7 March, 1845.

[2] Gazetteer, ii. 244.

† Although these proportions are at variance with common belief as to the vast preponderance of Hindoos in India, they ought not, on that account, to be suspected of incorrectness. Mr. Adam, in the course of his educational researches, found in many places, where the contrary was expected, two Mussulmans to one Hindoo, and in some even more. Probably the greater part of the Mahomedan population are not strangers, or the descendants of strangers, but converts from the masses, whom the Mussulman conquerors reduced to subjection.

strangers and temporary residents, 787; making a total of 146,963.

Whilst the capital of Bengal, Moorshedabad was a place of great trade and wealth; so great indeed as to lead Lord Clive to institute a comparison between it and the city of London.[8] From want of drainage, the place is said to be extremely unhealthy; but the present nawaub is stated to have manifested a strong desire for the improvement of its sanitary[9] condition. A college was some years since founded here, at the expense of the native authority,[1] to which subsequently an English professor[2] was attached. Distance N. from Calcutta, by Berhampore, 124 miles. Lat. 24° 12′, long. 88° 17′.

[8] Clive, in Thornton, History of British Empire in India, i. 249.
[9] India Pol. Disp. 19 July, 1848. Bengal Public Disp. 3 Nov. 1852. Friend of India, 1853, p. 426.
[1] Pol. Disp. to India, 10 Feb. 1836.
[2] Pol. Disp. to India, 25 Oct. 1837.

MOORSUNGONG.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, 57 miles N. by E. from Durrung, and 74 miles N.W. by W. from Bishnath. Lat. 27° 13′, long. 92° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOORTAUZPOOR.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or the dominions of the Nizam, situate 36 miles S. by W. of Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 41′, long. 77° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOORUD.—A town in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, 43 miles S. by E. of Bombay. Lat. 18° 20′, long. 73° 2′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Trans. Lit. Soc. Bombay, i. 260—Macmurdo, on Kattewar.
[2] Bds. Dft 576, 1852, p. 16.
[3] Jacob, Report on Katteewar.
[4] Clunes, Append. to Itinerary of Western India, 53.
[5] Bombay Pol. Disp. 2 Aug. 1848.

MOORVEE,[1] in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town, the principal place of the division of Muchu Kanta. It is situate on the river Muchu, which, twenty-two miles farther north,[2] falls into the Gulf of Cutch. The tallook or subdivision annexed contains[3] 110 towns and villages, having an estimated population of 24,000. It pays to the Guicowar an annual tribute of 6,000*l*. The thakoor or chief of Moorvee is a Jharegha Rajpoot. Tradition[4] represents him as the descendant of the eldest son and lawful heir of the rao of Cutch, who, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, was murdered by a younger brother, and whose family thereupon fled to this place, then a dependency of Cutch; by the ruler of which their possession of Moorvee was subsequently sanctioned. Disputes[5] still exist between the two rulers. Distant from Ahmedabad, W., 115 miles; Baroda, W., 155; Bombay, N.W., 300. Lat. 22° 48′, long. 70° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOOSA KHAIL, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated 41 miles W. from the right bank of the Indus,

129 miles S.W. by S. of the town of Peshawur. Lat. 32° 25′, long. 70° 35′.

MOOSERY.—A town in the British district of Trichinopoly, presidency of Madras, 20 miles W.N.W. of Trichinopoly. Lat. 10° 57′, long. 78° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOOSIWALLEH, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 10 miles from the left bank of the Indus, 123 miles S. by W. of the town of Peshawur. Lat. 32° 16′, long. 71° 22′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOOSLA.—A town in the native state of Indoor, or territory of Holkar, 24 miles S.E. from Indoor, and 107 miles W. by S. from Hoosungabad. Lat. 22° 27′, long. 76° 8′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOOSLEEMUDDOO.—A town in the British district of Kurnool, presidency of Madras, 28 miles E.N.E. of Kurnool. Lat. 15° 59′, long. 78° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOOTA RIVER.—See MOOLA-MOOTA.

MOOTOURKHAS, in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Futtehpoor to Bandah, 14 miles S.W. by W. of the former. Lat. 25° 48′, long. 80° 43′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOOTUPETTA.—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 66 miles S.E. of Madura. Lat. 9° 17′, long. 78° 54′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOOYANLAKHOOLEL.—A town in the native state of Muneepoor, 31 miles N.W. by N. from Muneepoor, and 111 miles E. by N. from Jynteahpoor. Lat. 25° 13′, long. 93° 50′.

MOPEA.—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Osimlee, in the Cossya Hills, 26 miles S. from Gowhatty, and 54 miles N.W. by N. from Jynteahpoor. Lat. 25° 47′, long. 91° 40′.

MOPLAHS.—See MALABAR.

MOPOON.—A town in the British district of Amherst, in the Tenasserim provinces, presidency of Bengal, three miles S. of Moulmein. Lat. 16° 26′, long. 97° 42′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOR.—A river rising in the British district of Bhagulpore, presidency of Bengal, in lat. 24° 31′, long. 87° 1′: it flows in a south-eastern direction for thirty miles through Bhagulpore, and for thirty-five miles through Beerbhoom, and then, turning easterly, it proceeds forty-five miles to its junction with the Dwarka river. The united stream holds a southerly course for

twenty miles, when it falls into the Bhagruttee, in lat. 23° 43′, long. 88° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MORADABAD,[1] a British district in the division of Rohilcund, under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, is named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north-east by the British district Kumaon; on the east by the British district Bareilly, and the jaghire of Rampoor; on the south by the British district Budaon; on the west by Boolundshuhur and Meerut; and on the north-west by Bijnour. It lies between lat. 28° 15′—29° 27′, long. 78° 10′—79° 24′: the area[2] is 2,967 square miles. Its frontier on the north and north-east is marked by a range of hills of no great elevation, separating it from the Patlee Doon, a depressed tract, forming the southern part of the district of Kumaon. Chilkea, situate on the right bank of the Kosila, where it issues from the hills, is 1,076 feet above the sea. From that quarter, the surface of the country generally declines to the south, the streams flowing in that direction. The same inclination is proved by actual measurement; thus the town of Moradabad, forty miles south of Chilkea, is 403 feet below it. The north-eastern part of the territory, extending along the base of the hills, consisting of the Terai or marsh-land, is characterized by the prevalence of springs and streams, luxuriant vegetation, and deadly malaria, and overrun with gigantic grasses and rushes, jungle, and forest-trees.[3] The country is in general level, though in some places moderately undulating. The town of Moradabad is built on a ridge running from north-west to south-east, and rising between twenty and thirty feet above the level of the country. Adjacent to it is a tract of sand, from one to two miles in breadth, and forming the depression down which the Ramgunga flows. To the south-west, the land declines towards the left bank of the Ganges, and at length in some places becomes kadir or marsh, the soil having been deposited by that river, and remaining liable to its inundations. There are other alluvial tracts along the various streams, characterized by moisture and fertility, and under cultivation yielding luxuriant crops. In general, however, the country is well drained by its rivers, the Rumgunga, the Gunghun, and the Kosee or Kosila. The Ramgunga, which issues from the hills at some distance from this district, though rather small, is a rapid stream,

[2] Parliamentary Return, 1850.

[3] As. Res. xvi. 140 —Traill, on Kamaon. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, xxxix. —Herbert, Geological Survey of Himalaya.

receiving in its course various tributaries. From the town of Moradabad, on its way to the Ganges, into which it falls, it is navigable for about nine months in the year. It has been conjectured that the whole extent of the ridge upon which the town of Moradabad stands, was washed by the water of the Ramgunga at some former period. The Gunghun runs nearly parallel with the Ramgunga, flowing on the opposite side of the town of Moradabad, where the two rivers are at no great distance from each other: the former ultimately joins the Ramgunga about ten miles below the town. The Gunghun is not navigable, though a considerable stream, for the most part confined by steep banks. It is variable in depth, and in many places fordable, except during the rains. A scheme for improving the irrigation of the northern division of the district by means of this river was sanctioned by the home authorities in 1837.[4] The water of these rivers, but especially that of the Ramgunga, is good, and by some Europeans is preferred for culinary purposes to that of the wells, though the quality of water procured from the latter source is also well reported of. The wells are numerous, and abundant in their supply, few failing even in the driest season. In the central tract, the average depth of the wells is twenty-two feet. The depth increases towards the hills in one direction, and towards the Ganges in the other. As the whole territory is alluvial, it contains no minerals. The climate[5] of the cleared and dry tracts is more congenial and grateful to Europeans than that of almost any other part of India, and the average amount of disease and mortality amongst them is as low as at home. "The prevailing[6] winds are east and west: the former are perhaps more frequent here than on the western side of the Ganges. The atmosphere is remarkably dry and clear, fogs being rare. The cold weather may be said to commence about the middle of October; but from the 15th September the nights and mornings are cool and pleasant. The months of December and January sometimes produce a degree of cold that is almost incredible; for instance, in January, 1836, the thermometer fell on two mornings to 22° at sunrise, and for some successive days it did not exceed 28° at that time: many pieces of water were covered with ice. The cool weather continues to the end of March, and often to the middle of April. The hot winds blow very irregularly,

[4] India Rev. D 18 Jan. 1837.

[5] Philipe, Stati tical Notice of Moradabad, quoted in Beng and Agra Guid 1842, vol. ii. pa i. 462, 463.

[6] Bengal and Agra Guide, 18 vol. ii. part i.

sometimes commencing about the 16th of April, at others, not until the end of that month or the beginning of May: they are also generally unsteady, alternating with a less strong wind from the east. Severe north-westers occur at short intervals from April to the commencement of the rains." The periodical rains set in irregularly from the 10th June to the early part of July, and cease in the end of August, or early in September: they are heavy, and during their continuance the temperature is moderate.

[7] Batten, Settlement of Gurhwal, 48.

[8] Mundy, Sketches in India, i. 110.

Elephants[7] are numerous in the forests, and though the breed is less valued for domestication than those produced farther to the east, some are annually captured for that purpose.* Tigers infest the jungly tracts.[8] There are besides, the leopard, bear, jackal, lynx, fox, wild dog, nylgau, spotted deer, antelope, hare, and squirrel. Among the feathered tribe are the peafowl, floriken or bustard, partridge, quail, pigeon, snipe, bittern, jungle-fowl, wild goose, and wild duck. Of reptiles, there are the boa-constrictor, the cobra de capello, and three other venomous sorts of serpents, water-snakes, and some harmless kinds. Scorpions and centipedes infest every building; but, though causing great suffering, seldom produce death. The streams abound with fish, some of which are delicious.

The agriculture of Moradabad is important and varied. The sugarcane succeeds well: it is of a large black kind, abounding in rich saccharine juice. Cotton also thrives. Rice, of very fine quality, is grown in the watered districts. Wheat is produced in great excellence, and in large quantity; but the food of the labouring classes is principally maize and millet. Fruits and esculent vegetables are abundant and excellent. The mango produces great quantities of large fine fruit, but requires to be carefully protected from the cold of winter. Peaches are large, juicy, and well-flavoured; nectarines scarcely ripen, and apricots are rare: neither apples nor pears are fine. There are custard-apples, figs, mulberries, guavas, and plums. Grapes[9] are abundant and fine, but might be improved by better management; flowers and shrubs in great variety have been

[9] Heber, Journ. through India, i. 528.

[1] Bot. of Himalaya, lvi. lxx.

* Ogilby, in a memoir appended to Dr. Royle's work,[1] states that the rhinoceros, as well as the elephant, abounds in "the great Saul forest, which extends for many hundred miles along the base of the Himalayah Mountains."

introduced from the Botanic Garden at Saharunpoor. Of the esculent vegetables usually grown in Europe, many succeed very well. There are peas, beans, cabbages, cauliflowers, turnips, potatoes, carrots, cucumbers, beetroot, celery, and a profusion of herbs. Under the last revenue settlement of the North-West Provinces, the government demand on the lands of this district has been fixed for a term of years, and is not liable to augmentation until the year 1872.[1]

Great quantities of cotton fabrics were formerly made in the district of Moradabad, and disposed of at Calcutta; but the inferior price of British goods has nearly put an end to that branch of industry, which is now confined to supplying the wants of the neighbouring country.

The population, according to official return, amounts to 997,362;[2] of whom 438,387 are represented to be Hindoo agricultural, 222,084 Hindoo non-agricultural, 170,024 Mahomedans and others agricultural, and 166,867 of the like description non-agricultural. In comparison with the area, the returns show a population of about 444 to the square mile, a proportion which, to all persons familiar with statistical inquiries, will appear enormous. Doubt was thrown in the first instance upon the accuracy of the returns; and this led to their being tested by renewed examination. The result, however, was to show that the original returns had certainly not erred on the side of excess, but that the numbers of the people were fully as great as was represented, if not greater. The British collector assigns various causes for the abundance of the population: the facility with which a family may be supported, and the consequent number of marriages; the temperate habits of the people, and their respect for the nuptial engagement, and their general indisposition to emigrate. That the country is for the most part thickly peopled, is indeed obvious, even to the passing traveller. From one end to the other, with here and there occasional exceptions, a broad expanse of rich cultivation meets the eye, broken by luxuriant mango and other groves, at short distances from each other, with generally a village to each. On entering these villages, the number of children playing in front of every door cannot fail to attract the attention of the most unobservant. Of course the forest-tract is an exception to this general rule:

[1] Act of the G of India, No. of 1846.

[2] Mem. on St of N.W. Prov.

there population is scanty in the extreme; a fact which shows that in the more happy tracts the number of inhabitants must greatly exceed the average mentioned above. It is probable that even this unhealthy but improvable part of the district will gradually be brought under cultivation, as population continues to increase, and as good land, available for cultivation, becomes scarce in the country.

The district contains five towns* in which the number of inhabitants exceeds 5,000 but falls short of 10,000; three† in which the number ranges between 10,000 and 50,000; and one‡ in which the number exceeds 50,000.

A scheme for improving irrigation in the northern part of the district was sanctioned in 1837, at an estimated cost of 6,000*l.*; and from Major Colvin's report it would appear that the features of the country were peculiarly favourable to the project. The official document describes the tract over which the proposed works were to be carried as one of gentle undulations of the surface, the main ridges being nearly north and south, and falling off east and west into the rivers leading from the mountains. The sloping sides of these ridges were further stated to be intersected by minor watercourses with a strong southerly fall, and having generally a partial supply of water dependent on springs at their sources.

The principal routes through the district of Moradabad are, 1. from Allygurh, and through the town of Moradabad, northward to Almora, by Chilkea; 2. from Moradabad to Almora, by Rampoor, a little east of the former route; 3. a route in a direction south-east and north-west, from Bareilly, through the town of Moradabad, by Nugina, to Hurdwar; 5. a route from south to north, to Hurdwar, running nearly parallel to the last, but ten or twelve miles more to the west; 6. a route in a direction east and west, from Meerut to Rampoor, through the town of Moradabad. There are besides several routes of less importance.

Moradabad is part of the tract heretofore known by the name of Rohilcund, in consequence of its colonization by

* Mannuggur, 7,306; Hussunpore, 8,082; Khoonkoalee, 9,504; Bailjouree, 7,354; Bawaree Muddan, 5,965.

† Sumbhul, 10,356; Moradabad, 48,880; Chundousee, 20,921.

‡ Umroha, 72,677.

Rohilla Afghans,[3] who established themselves here early in the last century. In 1774, the power of the Rohillas was totally broken by a severe defeat which they received at Tessunah, near Kutterah, from a British force subsidized by the nawaub of Oude, who, in consequence, became master of a large portion of their possessions. In 1801, the province, with some other districts, was ceded to the East-India Company, under a re-arrangement of the Company's relations with the nawaub of Oude, rendered necessary by the improvidence and misgovernment of the latter.

[3] Forster, Tr Beng. Eng. I

MORADABAD,[1] * the principal place of the British district of the same name, is situate on a ridge of ground from twenty to thirty feet above the neighbouring country, and forming the right bank of the Ramgunga. Its appearance is not striking, it being very deficient in mosques, tanks, and all other public works. There is one street about a mile long, full of shops, and paved with vitrified bricks set edgewise. This used to be kept clean and in good repair, but the funds formerly employed for the purpose of so preserving it being no longer available, it is at present neglected. There is a spacious serai for the accommodation of travellers, and a market is daily held for the produce of the neighbourhood. The jail is sufficiently large to contain 1,800 native convicts, ostensibly condemned to work in chains on the roads. Mundy[2] conjectures that their labour might be directed to some other objects; "for the roads," he observes, "through which we have jolted for the last three days seem perfect strangers to the spade and pickaxe." The chief duty of the troops is to guard this great assemblage of convicts. Nearly west of the town, and separated from it by the jail, are the cantonments, agreeably situate amid luxuriant trees, and a parade containing forty acres of ground. Moradabad is a civil station, and the cutcherry, or residence of the collector, is a handsome house, surrounded by a mud rampart, with round bastions and a deep ditch. It was built by an official resident named Leicester, who, on the approach of a powerful Mahratta army under Holkar, manned[3] it with such forces as he could collect, and, though a civilian, kept the enemy at bay until Lake

[1] E.I.C. Ms. I Bengal and A Guide, 1842, ii. part i. 462. Heber, Journ. India, i. 525 Mundy, Sketc in India, ii. 5. Davidson, Tra in Upper Indi ii. 34.

[2] Ut supra, ii.

[3] Mundy, ut supra, ii. 6.

* The city of Morad or Murad.

advanced and raised the siege. Moradabad had formerly a mint, the rupees of which had a very extensive circulation.[4]

[4] Forster, Jour. Beng. Eng. i. 216.

In 1835 and 1836, the mean of the thermometer at noon at this place was, for the month of October, 77°; November, 70°; December, 63°; January, 56°; February, 61°; March, 70°; April, 76°; May, 84°; June, 86°; July, 82°; August, 85°; September, 84°. In these years, however, it is stated that the temperature of the rainy months was much above the usual average.

The population, according to the latest official return, is 48,880;[5] the majority of which is Mahomedan, and mostly of Patan descent. Elevation above the sea 673 feet. Distance N.W. from Calcutta 838 miles. Lat. 28° 49′, long. 78° 50′.

[5] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 79.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MORAD I MUNZIL, in the British district of Ajmeer, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Nusseerabad to Boondee, 43 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 25° 55′, long. 75° 20′.

E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Garden, Tables of Routes, 144.

MORADNAGAR, in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Delhi to the town of Meerut, and 21 miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 47′, long. 77° 34′.

E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. As. Res. xiii. 171 —Fraser, Jour. to Sources of Jumna and Ganges. Id. Tour in Himalaya, 250.

MORALKAKANDA, in Bussahir, a lofty mountain-range, which stretches continuously, but with various height and breadth, in a south-westerly direction, from the Himalaya bounding Koonawar on the south, to Urki, in the state of Bhagul, or from between lat. 31° 29′—31° 10′, and long. 77° 50′ and 77°. It forms the south-eastern or left boundary of the valley of the Sutlej in this part of its course, that great river running along its base, and receiving numerous small feeders from its north-western declivity, whilst from its south-eastern side the streams flow into the Giree, Pabur, Tonse, and Jumna.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MORASSA.—A town in the British district of Kaira, presidency of Bombay, 66 miles N.E. of Kaira. Lat. 23° 27′, long. 73° 21′.

MORDEE BAY, on the east coast of the island of Bombay. The site having been pointed out as an eligible locality for the terminus of the Bombay Railway, a project has been sanc-

tioned for its reclamation from the sea.[1] Lat. 18° 56′, long. 72° 54′.

[1] Bombay Fina Disp. 5 Oct. 185

MORNEE.[1]—A summit in a range of mountains of moderate elevation, stretching from Nahun, in a north-west direction, to the south-eastern extremity of the Pinjor Doon. It is surmounted by a fortress, which, though surrounded by the possessions of the Sikhs, is held by a Mahomedan chief, with a small adjacent territory. It was a secondary station in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas. Elevation above the sea 2,413 feet.[2] Lat 30° 41′, long. 77° 9′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Do E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] As. Res. xiv. 334*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. o Himalaya.

MOROOM.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 38 miles E. by N. of Sholapoor. Lat. 17° 43′, long. 76° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MORRISON BAY; formed by several islands composing the Mergui Archipelago, particularly the two larger ones of Domet and Kisserraing, to the south. Its centre is about lat. 11° 53′, long. 98° 29′.

MORUDEA,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Etawa to that of Cawnpore, and 48 miles[2] W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country cultivated. Lat. 26° 22′, long. 79° 42′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Do

[2] Garden, Tabl of Routes, 120.

MORVEE.—See MOORVEE.

MOSCOS.—A chain of islands on the coast of Tenasserim, known as Northern, Middle, and Southern, extending, "parallel to the coast, from lat. 13° 47′ to 14° 28′, long. 97° 53′, and distant from it three to four and five leagues, having a safe channel inside, between them and the coast, with soundings mostly from ten to fifteen fathoms, deepening generally near the islands, and shoaling to eight, seven, and six fathoms near the main."[1]

[1] Horsburgh, Directory, ii.

MOSEH.—A town in the British district of Poonah, presidency of Bombay, 60 miles S.E. of Bombay. Lat. 18° 26′, long. 73° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc

MOSULUKUL.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 26 miles W.N.W. of Raichoor. Lat. 16° 22′, long. 77° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 112.

MOTE,[1] in the British district of Jaloun, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Calpee to Goonah, 64 miles[2] S.W. of former, 121 N.E. of the latter. Supplies may be had, and water is abundant. Lat. 25° 43′, long. 79° 1′.

MOTEYE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 72 miles N.N.W. from Jodhpoor, and 64 miles S.W. from Beekaneer. Lat. 27° 18′, long. 72° 46′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOTOORA.—A town in the British district of Pubna, presidency of Bengal, 121 miles N.E. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 55′, long. 89° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 71.

[3] Statistics N.W. Prov. 126.

MOUDHA,[1] * the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a town on the route from Banda to Calpee, 21 miles[2] N.W. of the former, 47 S.W. of the latter. It has a population of 5,800 inhabitants,[3] contains a bazar, and is well supplied with water. Lat. 25° 41′, long. 80° 10′.

MOULMEIN, in the British district of Amherst, a town, the principal place of the Tenasserim provinces, is situate on a small peninsula, formed by the Salwein, the Gyne, and the Attaran rivers, opposite to the town of Martaban, and 30 miles N. of Amherst. Upon its cession to the British, in 1826, the site was selected for a military station, and the town, which now bears all the marks of civilization, a few years back presented a very different scene; the accumulation of dirty and ill-ventilated alleys, of which it then consisted, having been converted into a fine seaport town, with open streets, quays, markets, churches, and schools. The main street runs parallel with the river, and communicates with different parts of the town by means of others joining it at right angles. The cantonment is considerably raised, well drained, and healthy, and its position is advantageous in a military[1] point of view; but the facilities of communication now provided by means of steam navigation, for the rapid disposal of troops upon any particular point, may be regarded as sufficient to secure the defence of this portion of the British dominions.[2] The population of the town is given at 17,042.[3] Vast forests in the neighbourhood yield an inexhaustible supply of teak timber, which, coupled with other local advantages, has enabled Moulmein to supplant Chittagong and other ports on

[1] Bengal Military Disp. 16 July, 1851.

[2] Id. 5 Nov. 1845.

[3] Medical Top. of Tenasserim Prov. 162.

[1] Trans. Roy. As. Soc. i. 270—Mem. on Bundelkhund.

* Maudha of Tassin; Mohda of Franklin.[1]

the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, in shipbuilding. The Company's steamer *Tenasserim*,[4] and her Majesty's steam-sloop *Malacca*,[5] were built at this port. Like most eastern towns, Moulmein has suffered severely from the casualty of fire: in 1850 a conflagration occurred, entailing a loss of upwards of 60,000*l.* upon the principal European merchants.[6] A newspaper, entitled the *Moulmein Guardian*, has been recently established in the town.[7] The capacity of square-rigged vessels entering the port of Moulmein in the first six months of the year 1850 amounted to 23,944 tons. Lat. 16° 30′, long. 97° 42′.

[4] Bengal Mari[ne] Disp. 3 Jan. 1[...]
[5] Bengal Fina[nce] Disp. 29 Oct. 1[...]
[6] Bengal Judi[cial] Disp. 19 Feb. 1851.
[7] Bengal Publ[ic] Disp. 3 Nov. 1[...]

MOUTNEE, in Sinde, is an offset on the left or eastern side of the great Sata branch of the Indus. Though once a large stream, it has now become a mere shallow rivulet, discharging its water into the sea by the unnavigable Kaheer mouth, in lat. 23° 51′, long. 67° 38′.

Carless, Offici[al] Report on th[e] Indus, 1. Burnes, Bokh[ara,] iii. 237.

MOUTTSHOBOMYO, or MONCHABOO.—A town of Burmah, situate 19 miles from the right bank of the Irawady, and 43 miles N.N.W. from Ava. The town is venerated as the birthplace of Alompra, the founder of the present dynasty, who selected it on that account, as the seat of empire. Lat. 22° 25′, long. 95° 46′.

E.I.C. Ms. Do[c.]

MOUZIMPOOR, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allyghur to that of Etawa, and 39 miles S.E. of the former. The surrounding country is open, and has a clayey soil, rather well cultivated. Lat. 27° 26′, long. 78° 24′.

Garden, Table[s of] Routes, 45.

MOW, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 20 miles S.E. of the cantonment of Allygurh. Lat. 27° 47′, long. 78° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Do[c.]

MOW.[1]—A small town in the pergunnah of Chibu, in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. It is situate on the right bank of the Jumna, and "is remarkable[2] for two isolated hills upon the Doab side of the river, jutting into the middle of the stream. These hills are of red sandstone, which is quarried" for building, and abound in deep caverns and curious recesses. Distant 67 miles S.E. of the town of Banda, 30 S.W. of Allahabad. Lat. 25° 17′, long. 81° 26′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. [Doc.]
[2] Bacon, First [Im]pressions, ii. 4[...]

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Trans. of Roy. As. Soc. i. 262.
[3] Franklin, ut supra, 265.
[4] Rambles and Recollections, i. 321.

MOW, or MAO,[1]* in the territory of Bundelcund, district of Jhansee, a town on the small river Supprar. It was one of the first conquests[2] of Dewada Bir, who established the Boondela dominion in this part of India, and was the first post[3] of Champat Rao, when, towards the close of the seventeenth century, he raised the standard of revolt against the court of Delhi. Sleeman styles[4] it "the large commercial town of Mow," but gives no other information on the subject. Distant 70 miles S.W. of Calpee. Lat. 25° 15′, long. 79° 12′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 39.

MOW, or MAU,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Allahabad cantonment to that of Purtabgurh, in the Oude territory, 17 miles N. of the former, 14[2] S. of the latter. It has a bazar, and water and supplies are abundant. The surrounding country is level, and partially cultivated; the road southwards, or towards Allahabad, rather good; northwards, or towards Purtabgurh, indifferent. Lat. 25° 42′, long. 81° 56′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 1.
[3] Heber, i. 616.
[4] Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 160.

MOWA,[1] in the Rajpoot native state of Jeypoor, a town on the route from Agra to Ajmere, 70[2] miles W. of former, 158 E. of latter. It has a tolerably good bazar, supplied with "cutlery,[3] ornaments of gold and silver, and shawls, as well as the more usual rustic commodities of cotton, corn and flour, ghee, and coarse cloth." The town is surrounded by an earthen rampart with bastions, and has at its north-east angle a fort belonging to the Jeypoor rajah. The interior of the fort "is about[4] ninety yards square, and the walls are very high, having a great command over the renee, the parapet of which appears itself to be from thirty-five or forty feet above the bottom of the ditch. The latter is broad as well as deep, the counterscarp being about twenty feet high, and it is protected by a covered way eight feet broad, to which the interior slope of the glacis furnishes a parapet six feet high, but without any banquette." Boileau states that it contains 2,000 houses, an amount which would assign it a population of about 10,000; but this appears to be an exaggerated estimate. Lat. 27° 3′, long. 77°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOWA,[1] in Guzerat, a town on the south-eastern coast of the peninsula of Kattywar, at the head of a small bay. It is,

[1] Trans. of Roy. As. Soc. i. 262.

* Mao Mahoni of Franklin.[1]

however, an indifferent port, the anchorage[2] being without shelter towards the south, and with a sandy bottom at from seven to ten fathoms; and with the flood tide a vessel must lie with a reef of rocks right astern: it, however, has considerable traffic. Distance from Ahmedabad, S., 150 miles; Baroda, S.W., 130; Bombay, N.W., 160. Lat. 21° 3', long. 71° 43'.

[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 478.

MOWAH,[1] in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinapoor to Purneah, 30[2] miles N.E. of former, 170 W. of latter. Here is the thana or station[3] of a police division of the same name. Lat. 25° 46', long. 85° 29'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 155.
[3] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 239.

MOWAH.—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, 48 miles S.E. from Mozufferpoor. Lat. 25° 33', long. 85° 55'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOWAI,[1] in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Cawnpore by Chila Tara ghat to the town of Banda, four[2] miles N. of the latter. Lat. 25° 32', long. 80° 24'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 73.

MOWAI, in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Jumna, 30 miles W. of the town of Futtehpore. Lat. 25° 55', long. 80° 22'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOWANUH,[1] in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Meerut to that of Bijnour, and 11 miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is tolerably good, and supplies and water are abundant. Population 5,271 inhabitants.[2] Lat. 29° 6', long. 77° 55'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 235.
[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 55.

MOWASI,[1] in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Cawnpore to Lucknow, five[2] miles N.E. of the former, 48 S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is generally sandy, heavy, and bad for carts. Lat. 26° 30', long. 80° 31'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 121.

MOWGUNGE,[1] or MAUGANJ, in the territory of Rewa or Boghelcund, a town on the route by the Kutra Pass, from Allahabad to Jubulpoor, and 91[2] miles S.W. of the former. It is described by Jacquemont[3] as a large village, and an anonymous[4] British traveller also styles it rather a large place; but the dwellings are miserable mud-built thatched huts. It has a bazar, and is well supplied with water from a tank, a

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 34.
[3] Voyages, i. 381.
[4] As. Journ. vol. vii. 1st series, Jan.-July, 1824, p 21.

[5] As. Res. xviii — Franklin, Geol. Section of Country between Mirzapur and Tendukaira.

rivulet, and wells. Elevation above the sea about 1,200[5] feet. Lat. 24° 40′, long. 81° 56′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 31, 162.

MOWHAR,[1] or MOHAR, in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village situate on the right bank of the Ganges, on the route from Cawnpore to the town of Futtehpore, and 18[2] miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is bad, the country level and partially cultivated. Lat. 26° 6′, long. 80° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 32.

MOWKHAS,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to Etawa, and 64[2] miles S.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is rather good, the country fertile and well cultivated. Lat. 26° 13′, long. 79° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Madras Military Disp. 13 Nov. 1839.

MOYAAR,[1] a river rising in the Neilgherries, in lat. 11° 22′, long. 76° 35′, at the foot of the mountain called Makurty Peak. It receives the drainage-waters of the Pichul and Pykara valleys, and, descending the hills at the north-west angle, by a fall near Neddiwuttum, turns due east after reaching the plains, and, flowing round the base of the Neilgherries, on the northern and eastern faces, joins, in lat. 11° 28′, long. 77° 10′, near Danaikencotta, in Coimbatore, the Bowany. After a course of seventy miles, the united stream discharges itself into the Cavery. A bridge of masonry has been erected over the river at Tippacandra.[2]

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
E.I.C. Trig. Surv.
Skinner, Excursions in India, i. 255-257.

MOYUNDA, in the British district of Jaunsar, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on a rocky and bare ridge, about two miles west of the right bank of the Jumna. It is wretchedly poor, and the inhabitants live in a state of great simplicity and barbarism. Lat. 30° 41′, long. 78° 6′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 3.
[3] Narrat. of Journ. ii. 22.

MOZABAD, or MAWZABAD,[1] in the Rajpoot native state of Jeypoor, a town on the route from Agra to Ajmere, 180[2] miles W. of former, 48 E. of latter. Heber describes[3] it as a "rather large town, with a ruined wall, mosque, some good gardens, and several temples." A fine temple belonging to the Jains is profusely adorned with elaborate sculptures, and surmounted by a richly-carved dome and three pyramids of sculptured stone. Lat. 26° 40′, long. 75° 25′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MOZUFFERPORE,[1] in the British district of Tirhoot,

presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinapore to Mulye, 50[2] miles N.E. of former, 50 S. of latter, situate on the Little Gunduck, a river so considerable as to be unfordable, and which must consequently be crossed by ferry. It is the principal station of the civil establishment of the district of Tirhoot, consisting[3] of a civil and sessions judge, a magistrate, a joint magistrate and collector of the second grade, with two assistants, an assistant surgeon, and a collector; two uncovenanted deputy-collectors, three sudder aumeens, and seven moonsiffs. A government school has been established in the town, in which an Arabic and Persian teacher is maintained[4] from the revenues of an estate assigned for that purpose by Mahomed Tuckhe Khan, a zemindar of Tirhoot. The population is estimated at 8,945.[5] A destructive fire, attended with great loss of human[6] life, occurred in this town in 1838. Distance N.E. from Benares, by Dinapoor, 173 miles; N.W. from Calcutta, by Hazaribagh and Dinapoor, 426. Lat. 26° 6', long. 85° 28'.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 155.

[3] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part iii. Append. p. xxvii.

[4] Bengal Public Disp. 1 March, 1854.

[5] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 241.

[6] Bengal Jud. Disp. 7 Oct. 1840.

MOZUFFURNUGGUR,[1] a British district under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, is bounded on the north by the British district Saharunpore; on the east by the British district Bijnour, from which it is separated by the Ganges; on the south by the British district Meerut; and on the west by the Jumna, dividing it from Paniput and Sirhind. It lies between lat. 29° 10'—29° 50', long. 77° 6'—78° 10'; is sixty miles in length from east to west, and forty in breadth from north to south: its[2] area is 1,617 square miles. The inclination of the surface is very gentle, and is from north to south, which is the direction of the course of the Ganges on the eastern frontier, the Jumna on the western, and of the intermediate streams the Kalee Nuddee and the Hindon, as well as of the line of slope of the Doab Canal. The surface rises from the Ganges on the one side, and the Jumna on the other, to the interior of the Doab, where there is a prolonged elevation in some measure parallel to the rivers, and nearer the former than the latter. It is marked by a range of sandhills,[3] not continuous, but disposed in small ridges, of which one for a short distance runs parallel to the next in succession, before it subsides to the level of the plain. The elevation of this range has been ascertained with considerable

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Shakespear, Mem. Stat. N.W. Prov. 169.

[3] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Thornton, on the Settlement of Mozuffurnuggur, 5.

accuracy, its crest being selected as the line of the Ganges Canal, which is now in progress, and by means of which a portion of the main stream drawn off near Hurdwar will for the purposes of irrigation and navigation be conveyed down the middle of the Doab to Cawnpore, where any redundant water will be reunited to the parent[4] river. Nusseerpoor, on this line, and close to the northern boundary, in lat. 29° 45′, long. 77° 55′, has an elevation of 974[5] feet; and probably neither sandhill, nor any other eminence throughout the district, is 100 feet above this place. At Kutowlee, close to the southern boundary, the elevation diminishes to 904[5] feet. A khadir, or low alluvial marshy tract, stretches in a few places along the left bank of the Jumna, and one much more extensive along the right bank of the Ganges. The Ganges khadir is for the most part very fertile, and admirably suited for rice-grounds; but the damp, unwholesome air renders it ill suited for the residence of man. It is thinly peopled[6] and ill cultivated; a portion is made serviceable for grazing, but this portion yields only the wild produce of the jungle. The chief products of the district of Mozuffurnuggur are sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, rice, wheat, barley, maize, millet, pulse of various kinds, oil-seeds, and esculent vegetables. The extent of the cultivation of sugarcane in Mozuffurnuggur has been officially estimated at 21,906 acres. The total produce of goor, that is, the entire extract before the sugar is separated from the grosser matter with which it is combined, is estimated at 341,745 cwt., of which 117,857 cwt. are believed to be consumed within the district, at an average of thirty pounds per head, leaving a surplus of 223,888 cwt.

It is obvious that such estimates, and especially in regard to internal consumption, must be subject to error from various causes; but the above are probably not widely distant from the fact. The tract appears to be considerably infested with wolves. In 1840, the rate of rewards for the destruction of these animals was increased, and in 1841 it was found requisite to increase it still further. The value of money in India considered, the scale of rewards seems high, being five rupees for a female wolf, four for a male, and two for a cub.[7]

Mozuffurnuggur is divided into seventeen[8] pergunnahs, containing 1,128 mouzas or townships. The population, from a

4 Cautley, Report on Ganges Canal, 26, sec. 1.
5 Id. Append. 5.
6 Thornton, ut supra, 30.
7 Judicial Disp. to India, dated 27 July, 1842.
8 Shakespear, Mem. Stat. N.W. Prov. 45.

recent census (1847), appears as amounting to 537,594;[9] of which number 172,304 are returned as Hindoos agricultural; 218,341 as Hindoos non-agricultural; 61,445 Mahomedans and others agricultural, and 85,504 under the same head, non-agricultural. The proportion of persons to a square mile exceeds 331.

[9] Shakespear, Mem. Stat. N.W. Prov. 169.

The following is a classification of the towns and villages in the district:—

Number containing less than 1,000 inhabitants	803
Ditto containing more than 1,000 and less than 5,000	121
Ditto* more than 5,000 and less than 10,000	8
More† than 10,000	2
Total	934

Of the chief towns, some notice is taken under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The land assessment is fixed for a term of years,[1] which will expire on the 1st July, 1861.

[1] Acts of Govt. of India, No. viii. of 1846.

The tract forming the present British district of Mozuffurnuggur was wrested from the Mogul empire by the Mahrattas, and in 1803 was ceded to the East-India Company by Scindia,[2] under the second article of the treaty of Serjee Anjengaum, which alienated all that chieftain's "forts, territories, and rights in the Doab." A considerable portion of the district was included in the jaghire of the female adventurer Zebulnisa, more generally known as the Begum Sumroo, of whom some account is given in the article on the Meerut district. On her decease, in 1836, the jaghire lapsed to the Company.

[2] Treaties with the Native States of India, 528.

MOZUFFURNUGGUR,[1] the principal place of the British district and also of the pergunnah of the same name, under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, is situate on the left bank of the West Kalee Nuddee; but, not lying on any of the great direct military routes, it appears to have seldom been described in the narratives of European travellers. It is, however, a large[2] ‡ town, having a population

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 237, 264.

* Mozuffurnuggur, 7,264 inhabitants; Boodhanah, 5,559; Kandlah, 7,062; Shamlee, 8,447; Jullababad, 7,789; Jhinjhanah, 5,662; Churtawal, 5,111; Jansut, 5,312.

† Kyranah, 11,470; Thanah Bhowun, 11,221.

‡ Hamilton[1] says, "This is a populous town, with two considerable bazars, a large proportion of brick buildings, and an old fort."

[1] East-India Gazetteer, ii. 262.

of 7,264 inhabitants,[3] and supplies for troops may be had in abundance. According to recent returns, the civil functionaries are, a magistrate and collector, a joint-magistrate and deputy-collector, a special deputy-collector, under Regulation XIX. of 1833, and a civil assistant-surgeon. Elevation[4] above the sea about 900 feet. Distance N.W. from Calcutta, by Moradabad and Allyghur, 984 miles.[5] Lat. 29° 28′, long. 77° 45′.

[3] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 51.
[4] Cautley, on Ganges Canal, Append. 5.
[5] Garden, Tables of Routes, 48, 264.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUBARAKPOOR.—A town in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 29° 19′, long. 78° 12′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUBARAKPOOR,[1] * in the British district of Aldemau, territory of Oude, a town on the right bank of the Ghaghra, 35 miles S.E. of the city of Oude. Butter estimates[2] the population at 3,000; half of which number are Mussulmans, generally employed in weaving. Lat. 26° 35′, long. 82° 38′.

[2] Topography of Oudh, 130.

MUCHERHUTTA.—A town in the native state of Oude, 41 miles N.N.W. from Lucknow, and 58 miles S.E. by E. from Shahjehanpoor. Lat. 27° 24′, long. 80° 45′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUCHKAUTA,[1] in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a prant or division named from the river Muchoo, which flows nearly through its centre, in a direction from south to north, and falls into the Gulf of Cutch.[2] This division is bounded on the east and south-east by that of Jhalawar; on the south-west and west by the division of Hallar; on the north-west by the Gulf of Cutch; on the north by the Runn or Great Salt Marsh; and lies between lat. 22° 30′—23° 6′, long. 70° 34′—71° 3′. There is no accurate return of the area, which may probably be about 700 square miles. It is held by three thakoors or chiefs; and in the description of their respective territories, all that is known of the constituent parts of this division is stated.—See MOORVEE, UDALA, and MALLIA.

[2] Transacts. of Lit. Soc of Bombay, I. 260—Macmurdo, on the Province of Kattywar.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUCHLEESHEHUR,[1] † in the British district of Jounpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Allahabad to Jounpoor cantonment, 45 miles[2] N.E. of the former, 21 S.W. of the latter. It has a large bazar, and supplies and water are plentiful. The road in

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 33.

* Blessed-town; from Mubarak, "blessed," and Pur, "town."

† Fish-town. The Goomti, the Sai, and other streams of this tract, abound[1] remarkably in fish.

[1] Butter, Topog. of Oudh, 12, 13.

this part of the route is bad; the country level, and but partially cultivated. Lat. 25° 42′, long. 82° 26′.

MUCKUNDGUNGE.—A town in the British district of Ramgur, presidency of Bengal, 19 miles N.W. by N. of Ramgur. Lat. 23° 56′, long. 85° 21′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUCKUNPOOR,[1] in the territory of Rewa or Baghelcund, a town nine miles S. of the town of Rewa. It appears to be a place of some importance, as its name enters into the title of the ruler of the country, who is styled rajah of Rewa and Muckunpoor, or Mookunpore, as it is spelled in the English copy of the treaty[2] concluded with him. Lat. 24° 24′, long. 81° 19′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Treaties with Native Princes. De Cruz, Political Relations, 306.

MUCKWANPORE, in the kingdom of Nepaul, a village situate on the banks of the river Kurra, a feeder of the Raptee, whence the fort of Muckwanpore bears about E. by N. The valley of Muckwanpore, of which the ancient rajah was dispossessed by the Goorkhas, is of no great extent, but the soil is fertile, yielding rice in great abundance and variety. Lat. 27° 22′, long. 85° 11′. Kirkpatrick, Nepal, 23.

MUDBUNI,[1] in the British district of Ghazeepore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Ghazeepore cantonment to Chupra, 64 miles[2] E. of the former, 18 W. of the latter. It has water adequate for a considerable force, but supplies must be collected from some distance. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 25° 48′, long. 84° 32′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 179.

MUDDEERA.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 129 miles E. by S. from Hyderabad, and 76 miles N.W. from Masulipatam. Lat. 16° 57′, long. 80° 26′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUDDOOR.—A town in the native state of Mysore, 27 miles E.N.E. from Seringapatam, and 102 miles N.W. by W. from Salem. Lat. 12° 36′, long. 77° 6′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUDDUCK SERA.—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, 86 miles S.S.E. of Bellary. Lat. 13° 57′, long. 77° 20′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUDDUKRRAY.—A town in the British district of Coimbatoor, presidency of Madras, eight miles S. of Coimbatoor. Lat. 10° 54′, long. 77° 2′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUDDUM.—A town in the British district of Tinnevelly, E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

presidency of Madras, nine miles N.W. of Tinnevelly. Lat. 8° 49′, long. 77° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUDDUMPULLY.—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 126 miles W. by N. of Madras. Lat. 13° 33′, long. 78° 34′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUDDUNPOOR.—A town in the native state of Calahandy, in Orissa, 51 miles N.E. by E. from Joonnagudda, and 78 miles W.N.W. from Goomsoor. Lat. 20° 19′, long. 83° 37′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, i. 361.
[3] Ferishta, iii. 248.
[4] Buchanan, i. 362.
[5] Wilks, Historical Sketches, ii. 152.
[6] Id. ii. 159.

MUDGERRY DROOG,[1] * in the territory of Mysore, a hill-fort among the mountains on the north-east frontier, towards the British district Bellary. Approached[2] from the east, its view is very fine, both the works and the vast rock on which they stand being very conspicuous and grand. On the destruction of the monarchy of Vijayanagar by a Mussulman confederacy, A.D. 1564, at the great battle[3] of Talikot, it was seized[4] by a poligar or chief of the country, and subsequently came into the possession of the rajahs of Mysore, one of whom replaced the mud fort with the present fortress of stone, and also built a palace and a large temple; and Hyder Ali, after he had become master of Mysore, extended and strengthened the fortifications. In A.D. 1772 it fell[5] into the hands of the Mahrattas, but was recovered[6] in the following year by Tippoo Sultan. From its long series of calamities, the town, once highly prosperous, is now merely a group of ruins. Distance from Bangalore, N.W., 56 miles; Seringapatam, N. 95. Lat. 13° 40′, long. 77° 16′.

Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 29, 195.

MUDH, in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, a village on the route from the town of Beekaneer to that of Jessulmere, and 30 miles S.W. of the former. Here, in 1835, Shah Shooja, the expelled monarch of Afghanistan, took refuge in a state of such distress, that he thankfully accepted some trays of dried fruit from the officers of the British mission in Rajpootana. Mudh is in lat. 27° 50′, long. 73°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUDHARGARHI, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the northern frontier, towards the district of Muttra, and on the route from Khasganj to the city of Agra, 14 miles N.E. of the latter. Lat. 27° 19′, long. 78° 11′.

* According to Buchanan, Madhugiridurg, "honey-hill-fort;" from Madhu, "honey;" Gira, "hill," and Durg, "fort."

MUDHBUNEE.—A town in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, 28 miles W.N.W. of Bettiah. Lat. 26° 57′, long. 84° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUDHOOBUNEE.—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, 82 miles N.E. by E. of Dinapoor. Lat. 26° 19′, long. 86° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUDHPURI, in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by the course of the Ramgunga (Western), from Moradabad cantonment to Fort Almora, 48 miles N. of the former. Lat. 29° 29′, long. 78° 42′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUDHUN, or MANDUN, in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Muttra to that of Mynpooree, and 10 miles W. of the latter. Lat. 27° 15′, long. 78° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUDIPOOR,[1] in the British district of Delhi, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Rhotuk to the city of Delhi, and six[2] miles W. of the latter. Supplies and water are abundant, and there is good encamping-ground. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 40′, long. 77° 11′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 142.

MUDLI, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Nusseerabad to Deesa, and 111 miles S.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is firm and good, and passes over a level and bare country. Lat. 25° 44′, long. 73° 30′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 206.

MUDMESUR, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village with a Hindoo temple, situate at the southern base of Badrinath Mountain. The river Mudmesur, which flows below the temple, at a short distance to the south-east, has its origin among the snows of Badrinath, and taking a south-westerly course of about twenty-five miles, falls into the river Mandakini, on the left side, opposite Nalaputun, in lat. 30° 32′, long. 79° 8′. The temple of Mudmesur is in lat. 30° 36′, long. 79° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

MUDNOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, eight miles W. from the left bank of the Manjera river, and 97 miles N.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 30′, long. 77° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUDOOPORE.—A town in the British district of Mymunsing, presidency of Bengal, 170 miles N.E. of Calcutta. Lat. 24° 37′, long. 89° 59′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 162.

MUDRA,[1] or MUNDURA, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 772[2] miles N.W. of Calcutta by the river route, 36 S.E. of the city of Allahabad by the same. Lat. 25° 17′, long. 82° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUDSAN, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town situate on the left bank of the Jumna, and 28 miles N. of Agra, 85 S.E. of Delhi. Lat. 27° 35′, long. 77° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUDURKOOTEE.—A town in the British district of Barasut, presidency of Bengal, 41 miles E.N.E. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 47′, long. 89° 2′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 179.

MUFTIGANJ,[1]* in the British district of Jounpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Ghazeepore to Jounpoor cantonment, 39[2] miles W. of the former, 11 S.E. of the latter. There is abundance of water from wells, and supplies are plentiful. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 25° 41′, long. 82° 55′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 29.

MUFTI KA PURWA,[1] in the district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Allahabad to that of Futtehpore, and 13[2] miles N.W. of the former. It has a few shops; water is obtainable from wells, and supplies may be collected from the surrounding country, which is well cultivated and studded with small villages. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 25° 28′, long. 81° 44′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 914. De la Hoste, Rep. of Country between Kurrachee and Sehwan. Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 414.

MUGGUR TALAO[1] (Alligator's Pool), in Sinde, a collection of hot springs, eight miles N. of Kurrachee, and swarming with alligators. De la Hoste states that there are 200 of those animals in a small space not exceeding 120 yards in diameter. Some of them are very large, and their appearance, basking in the sun, is not unlike a dry date-tree. They belong to several fakirs, who have attached themselves to the tomb of a Mahometan considered by his countrymen to have been a character of peculiar sanctity. Hence is the name *Muggea Peer*, by which the place is popularly known among Europeans,

* Mufti's market; from Mufti, "a judge," and Ganj, "market."

being a corruption of *Magar Peer* or *Pir*, "the alligator's saint." These thermal springs are situate amidst rocky and very barren hills, and spring out of the bottom of a small fertile valley, thickly wooded with date-trees and acacias, over which the white dome of the shrine is visible. Adjacent to the shrine are a few highly-ornamented tombs, the architectural style of which resembles that of some English structures of the age of Elizabeth. Allen[2] says, "The devices were principally scroll and diamond work; the carving, though not very bold, was elaborate in design and neatly executed." The principal spring issues from the rock on which the shrine is built, and has a temperature of about 98°, the water being perfectly clear, and of a sulphureous smell. Another spring, about half a mile distant, has a temperature of 130°. The water, received into tanks, forms a grateful retreat for the alligators. On occasion of a stranger's visit, the fakirs regale these animals with a carcase of a goat, and their struggles and contests to secure the prey constitute a scene at once ludicrous and disgusting.[3] They are very tame, and never seek to injure human beings. It is remarkable that they are genuine alligators, and totally distinct from the *guryal*, or long-snouted crocodile, which abounds in the Indus, a short distance to the east. The fakirs live in a few mud huts, the only human habitations in this vicinity. Lat. 24° 58′, long. 67° 5′.

[2] March through Sinde and Afg. 26.

[3] Wood, Oxus, 26.

MUGHUR,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore, under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town in the pergunnah or subdivision of Husainpur Mughur, situate on the route from Goruckpore cantonment to Lucknow, 18[2] miles W. of the former, and 148 E. of the latter. It is on the river Aumee, here passed by ford or temporary bridge. Buchanan's survey,[3] made forty years ago, describes it as a poor scattered place, containing 370 houses; and consequently, if six persons be allowed to each, the population might be estimated at 2,220. He states that the Kazi or Mahometán judge has here a house, which consists "of many small brick huts scattered in disorder, partly tiled and partly thatched, and surrounded by a ruinous brick wall, with many projecting corners and loopholes for defence. It is very slovenly and even ruinous, as are also a pretty large mosque that serves as a chapel and a family burial-place, both near the house." Here

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 187.

[3] Of Eastern India, ii. 392.

is the reputed tomb of Kavir,* a personage held in great account amongst religionists, but whose precise opinions seem to be matter of much doubt. It is under the charge of a Muhammedan disciple, whose ancestors, it is said, have held the office ever since the funeral of the saint or teacher, of whose remains the tomb is the supposed receptacle. Mughur is distant from Benares, N., 100 miles. Lat. 26° 42′, long. 83° 11′.

MUGHS.—See ARRACAN.

As. Res. xi. 466—Raper, Survey of Ganges.

MUGRA, in Gurhwal, a village amidst the mountains on the southern frontier, between Surkanda and the ridge rising north-east of the Dehra Doon. A few miles to the south-west, on the route between this village and that of Nagal, is Sansar Dhara, or "the dripping rock." Mugra is in lat. 30° 24′, long. 78° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUGRIBEE.—A town in the British district of Hydrabad, province of Scinde, presidency of Bombay, 75 miles S. by W. of Hydrabad. Lat. 24° 20′, long. 68° 17′.

Burnes, Bokh. iii. 238, 239. Pott. Belooch. 358. Burnes, Rep. on Commerce of Hyderabad, 17.

MUGRIBEE, in Scinde, a town situated on the Piniaree, a branch of the Indus. Below the town a dam has been thrown across the Piniaree about fifty miles from its mouth. It is forty feet broad, and of proportionate height, but the water in the swell makes its way through numerous small openings to the channel below, called the Goongra, which is navigable to

[1] As. Res. xvi. 56—On Religious Sects of Hindus.

* Wilson[1] relates the legend respecting the burial of Kavir, premising that the Mussulmans are reported to claim him as of their creed, but unwarrantably. The story is, that a contest arose between the Mussulmans and the Hindoos respecting the disposal of the corpse; the Hindoos "insisting on burning, the Mussulmans on burying it. In the midst of the dispute, Kavir himself appeared amongst them, and desiring them to look under the cloth supposed to cover his mortal remains, immediately vanished. On obeying his instructions, they found nothing under the cloth but a heap of flowers; one half of these, Banar Raja, or Birsinha Raja, then raja of Benares, removed to that city, where they were burned, and where he appropriated the spot, now called the Kavir Chaura, to the reception of their ashes; whilst Bijili Khan Patan, the head of the Mahomedan party, erected a tomb over the other portion at Mughur, near Goruckpore, where Kavir had died. This latter place was endowed by Mansur Ali Khan[2] with several villages." In another place, however, Mr. Wilson[3] avows that he thinks it "not at all improbable that no such person as Kavir ever existed, and that his name is a mere cover to the innovation of some free-thinker amongst the Hindus."

[2] Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 622.
[3] As. Res. xvi. 53.

the sea, discharging itself by the Sir mouth. The Piniaree is also navigable from the town upwards to the Indus. The traffic is almost exclusively in rice, which, being produced abundantly in Scinde, is exported down this channel to Cutch. Population 5,000. Lat. 24° 10′, long. 68° 17′.

MUGRONEE, or MAGRAUNI,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a small town with a fort, three miles north of the left bank of the river Sindh. Some iron-ore, raised[2] in the neighbouring sandstone hills, is smelted here. Lat. 25° 42′, long. 77° 56′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 129.

MUGROR, or MUNGRORE.—A place which, with Kera, gives name to the pergunnah of Kera Mungrore, in the British district Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of Agra. It is situate 25 miles S.E. of the city of Benares, in the mountainous tract in the south-east of the district of Mirzapoor, and 45 miles S.E. of the city of that name. Lat. 25° 1′, long. 83° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUHABUN, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Muttra to Etawah, and eight miles S.E. of the former. A short distance west of it, the Jumna is passable by a much-frequented ford,[1] by which, in November, 1804, Jeswunt Rao Holkar fled from the Doab, after his enormous body of cavalry had been surprised and dispersed with great slaughter by General Lake, at Furruckabad; and here also, in the early[2] part of 1805, Ameer Khan, the Patan freebooter, crossed in his incursion into the Dooab, and subsequently recrossed in his flight from the British army. It formerly was much more important than at present, as in the eleventh century it was held by a special rajah or monarch, who having been, in A.D. 1017, worsted by Mahmood[3] of Ghuznee, slew his own wife and children, and then turned the point of the sword against himself.[4] The place was then surrendered to the conqueror, who gained with it much treasure and other booty, including eighty elephants. Muhabun contains a population of 6,968 inhabitants,[5] and is distant S.E. from Delhi 105 miles. Lat. 27° 25′, long. 77° 49′.

[1] Part ii. of App. to the Notes (Dated Fort William, 15 Dec. 1808) relative to late Transactions in the Mahratta Empire, App. D. 238.

[2] Mem. of Ameer Khan, 250, 261.

[3] Ferishta, i. 58.

[4] Mem. of Ameer Khan, 250, 261.

[5] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 97

MUHADEWAH.—A town in the native state of Oude, 15 miles N.N.W. from Oude, and 82 miles W. by N. from Goruckpoor. Lat. 26° 59′, long. 82° 6′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUHAIR.—A town in the British district of Behar, pre-

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

sidency of Bengal, 25 miles E.N.E. of Sherghotty. Lat. 24° 43′, long. 85° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUHAISREE.—A town in the British district of Mongheer, presidency of Bengal, 49 miles S. by W. of Mongheer. Lat. 24° 41′, long. 86° 18′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUHAMMAD ALIPOOR, in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route up the course of the Ramgunga (Western), from Moradabad cantonment to Fort Almora, 42 miles N. of the former. Lat. 29° 25′, long. 78° 43′.

MUHAMYAING.—A town of Burmah, situate 19 miles E. from the left bank of the Khyendwen river, and 122 miles N.W. by N. from Ava. Lat. 23° 19′, long. 95°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 28.

MUHANWAN, or MAHOWA,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by the Rajapoor ferry from the cantonment of Allahabad to Banda, and 37[2] miles W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is bad and winding, the country well cultivated. Lat. 25° 27′, long. 81° 25′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUHAR, in the Reechna Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 10 miles E. from the left bank of the Chenaub, 112 miles W.S.W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 9′, long. 72° 24′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 32.

MUHARI,[1] in the British district of Etawa, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to the cantonment of Etawa, and 23[2] miles S.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is indifferent, the country level and cultivated. Lat. 26° 35′, long. 79° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 162.

MUHDEWA, or MAHADEOPOOR,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Ganges, 770[2] miles N.W. of Calcutta by the river route, 38 S.E. of the city of Allahabad by the same. Lat. 25° 14′, long. 82° 17′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 4.

MUHEEAIDEENPOOR, or MOHUDYPOOR, in the British district of Allyghur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Khasgunge cantonment, and 51[1] miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country level and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 40′, long. 78° 36′.

MUHESPOOR, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Moradabad, and five miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country flat and cultivated. Lat. 28° 23′, long. 79° 26′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 85.

MUHESUR,[1] in the British district Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to Meerut, and 30 miles W. of the former. It seems to be mentioned by Heber[2] under the name of Muhaisna. The road in this part of the route is indifferent, the country open and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 52′, long. 78° 23′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 236.

[2] Journey in Northern India, i. 531.

MUHESUR,[1]* in the territory of Indore, or the possessions of the Holkar family, a town on the north or right bank of the Nerbudda. It has a fort, containing many houses within its inclosure, but it is in bad repair. The river, which is here about 2,000[2] feet wide, has a rapid stream of blue water, rushing over a rocky bottom; the banks are sixty or eighty feet high in the dry season, yet even then the stream, though shallow, is still rapid. Access to the water is gained by a ghat or vast flight of stone stairs, which extends below the water at its lowest stage. Jacquemont, at the time of his visit in 1832, found above 1,000 workmen employed on a spacious palace then in the course of construction by order of Holkar. It is built of grey basalt, and is overcharged with sculptures of human beings, and of elephants, tigers, and other beasts. Muhesur was formerly the residence of the celebrated Ahalya Bai, relict of Kunda Rao, son of Maharajah Mulhar Rao. She appears[3] to have been a woman of singular ability and munificent disposition, but deeply imbued with Hindoo superstition, which feeling she gratified by the erection of numerous and costly Brahminical temples and fanes, here and elsewhere. In 1820 this place contained 3,500 houses, which, at the usual average, would assign it a population of 17,500. Distance from Mhow, S.W., 28 miles; from Bombay, N.E., 280. Lat. 22° 11′, long. 75° 39′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Jacquemont, Voyages, vi. 459.

[3] Malcolm, Central India, i. 157, et seq.

MUHILA.—A town in the British district of Tirhoot,

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Myhesir and Mhysir of Malcolm.[1]

[1] Index to Map of Malwa, 288; Central India, ii. 503.

presidency of Bengal, 71 miles N.N.E. of Dinapoor. Lat. 26° 34′, long. 85° 32′.

MUHLOG.—See MHILOG.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUHOOAREE.—The principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Benares, situate on the right bank of the Ganges, 15 miles to the N.E. of Benares, or lower down the stream. Lat. 25° 24′, long. 83° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUHUDWANEE, in the British district of Ramgurh, territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Ramgurh to Jubbulpoor, 21 miles W.N.W. of the former. Lat. 22° 56′, long. 80° 44′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 173, 225.

MUHUL,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the route from Lodiana to Hurreekee Ghat, and 48 miles[2] W. of the former place. It is situate nine miles from the left bank of the Sutlej, in a level country, of no great fertility, scantily cultivated, and generally overrun with grassy jungle. The road in this part of the route is good, and much frequented, being the principal channel of the traffic between Sirhind and the Punjab. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,137 miles. Lat. 31° 5′, long. 75° 10′.

MUI.—A river of Nepal, forming, together with the Ponna, the head-water of the Gonkor river.—See GONKOR.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUICAL.—A town in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, 49 miles S.E. of Cannanore. Lat. 11° 24′, long. 75° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUIKELUNG.—A town in the British district of Amherst, in the Tenasserim provinces, presidency of Bengal, 35 miles E. of Moulmein. Lat. 16° 30′, long. 98° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUIRRI.—A town in the province of Guzerat, or dominions of the Guicowar, situate 111 miles W. by S. from Rajcote, and 64 miles N.W. by W. from Poorbunder. Lat. 22° 6′, long. 69° 10′.

MUJAHUN.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, 60 miles N.E. by N. from Beekaneer, and 137 miles W. by S. from Hansi. Lat. 28° 43′, long. 73° 54′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 235.

MUJEENWAN, or MUNJEEAWAN,[1] in the British district Behar, presidency of Bengal, a small town close to the south frontier, towards Ramgurh, and the principal[2] place of a thana or police division of the same name. With the neighbouring thana of Nabinagar, it contains 1,085 villages, with a population of 105,833, of whom the Brahminists are to the

Mussulmans as fifteen to one. The town of Mujeenwan is distant S.E. from Benares 85 miles. Lat. 24° 20', long. 83° 50'.

MUJERI,[1] in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Hurdwar, and 39 miles[2] N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, and passes through an open and partially-cultivated country. Lat. 29° 23', long. 78° 32'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 137.

MUJGAON, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Esun, 25 miles S. of the city of Furruckabad. Lat. 27° 1', long. 79° 35'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUJHOWLEE,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the left[2] bank of the river termed the "Little Gunduck," connected with Selempoor, opposite to it, on the right. It contains 200 houses, and with Selempoor is usually considered one town, the former the Hindoo, the latter the Mahometan. Here is a brick-built residence belonging to the petty rajah of the country; but his family usually residing on his estates in the adjoining British district of Sarun, he has allowed it to become ruinous. Mujhowlee is 45 miles S.E. of the cantonment of Goruckpore. Lat. 26° 17', long. 83° 58'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 361.

MUJWAN,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route, by the Kutra Pass, from the cantonment of Allahabad to Rewa, and 18 miles[2] S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is cut up by ravines, the country cultivated. Lat. 25° 17', long. 82° 4'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 34.

MUJHWAR,[1] in the British district of Benares, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Benares to Sasseram, 19 miles E. of the former. Lat. 25° 14', long. 83° 22'.

E.I.C Ms. Doc.

MUJJUL.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, situate on the left bank of the Loonee river, and 41 miles S.W. from Jodhpoor. Lat. 25° 51', long. 72° 45'.

MUKARARY, in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, a town situate at the western base of the Western Ghats, on a river flowing from that range, and nine miles E. of Cananore. Lat. 11° 52', long. 75° 34'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
Garden, Tables of Routes, 263.

MUKDUMPOOR, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Moradabad to that of Mozuffernuggur, and 24 miles N.W. of the former. It is situate in an open and partially-cultivated country. The road in this part of the route is sandy, heavy, and bad for wheeled carriages. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 872 miles. Lat. 28° 58′, long. 78° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUKEER.—A town in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, 23 miles N.E. by E. of Chupra. Lat. 25° 56′, long. 85° 6′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 88.

MUKIMPOOR,[1] in the British district of Shahjehanpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Bareilly to Lucknow, 58 miles[2] S.E. of the former, 98 N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, but not much frequented; the country open, and highly cultivated. Lat. 28° 2′, long. 80° 13′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 176.

MUKIMPOOR, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Khasganj to Meerut, and 46 miles[1] S. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is rather good for carriages; the country level, open, and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 22′, long. 77° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUKKOO.—A town in the British district of the Cis-Sutlej territory, presidency of Bengal, 33 miles E.N.E. of Ferozepore. Lat. 31° 6′, long. 75° 5′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUKKUD, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Indus, 61 miles S. of the town of Peshawur. Lat. 33° 7′, long. 71° 50′.

MUKREE, in Bundelcund, a town, the principal place of a jaghire or feudal possession of the same name, containing an area of ten square miles, with a population of 1,600 inhabitants. The town is distant 28 miles N.E. from Punnah, and 30 miles S. by E. from Bandah. Lat. 25° 2′, long. 80° 33′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUKRUMGURH.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 30 miles W.N.W. of Sattara Lat. 17° 50′, long. 73° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUKSOODNUGGUR.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or territory of Scindia's family, situate 161 miles

S.S.W. from Gwalior, and 101 miles W. by N. from Saugur. Lat. 24° 7′, long. 77° 14′.

MUKTULL,[1] in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town near the southern frontier, towards the British district of Bellary. It is one of the stations[2] of the British subsidiary force, generally denominated the Nizam's army. Distance from Hyderabad, S.W. direct, 90 miles; Madras, N.W., 305. Lat. 16° 29′, long. 77° 31′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Hyderabad, 110.

MUKUNPOOR,[1] in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Etawah, and 39 miles[2] N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country is cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. 27° 7′, long. 78° 33′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 7.

MUKUNPOOR,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town between the cantonments of Futtehgurh and Cawnpore, and 34 miles N.W. of the latter. It is noted on account of a much-frequented annual pilgrimage to the tomb of Mudar, a reputed Mussulman saint, who, according to the legend, died at the age of 395 years.[2] The multitude which frequent the place on those occasions is very great, thronging the roads for ten miles together as dense as the crowds[3] in the streets of London. The site is pleasing, amidst trees, on a rising ground, at the foot of which a small river* winds. The tomb, covered with a canopy of cloth of gold, and situate in the middle of a square building, with four windows of fretwork, is from time to time perfumed with otto of roses. There is also a mosque, and in front of it a fountain. Lat. 26° 54′, long. 80° 2′.

[1] Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 141.
[2] Lord Valentia, Travels, i. 478.
[3] Id. i. 204.

MULAHUR, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from the town of Bikaneer to that of Phulodi, and five miles N. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is indifferent, the country uncultivated and barren. Lat. 27° 13′, long. 72° 26′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 216.

MULAIR KOTELAH,[1] in Sirhind, a town on the route from Patiala to Ferozepore, and 45 miles N.W. of the former town. It is the principal place of a district held by a Sikh chief, under the protection and control of the British govern-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Probably the Esun.

ment, and which is stated to have an area of 144 square miles, and a population of above 21,000. The town is distant N.W. from Calcutta, by Delhi and Hansee, 1,100 miles.[2] Lat. 30° 31′, long. 75° 59′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 143, 172.

MULANUH,[1] in the British district of Umballah, in the territory of Sirhind, a town on the route from Suharunpoor to Loodiana, and 41 miles N.W. of the former place. It is situate in an open country, generally free from jungle or swamp, and well cultivated. Hence it is remarkable for salubrity,[2] and the consequent longevity of the inhabitants. Like most of the towns of this country, it is walled round, and has a small fort. Distant N.W. from Calcutta, by Delhi and Kurnaul, 1,000[3] miles. Lat. 30° 17′, long. 77° 7′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Ann. Reg. xi. —Miscellaneous Tracts, 423.

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 46, 171, 230.

MULAREE,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Joshimath to the Niti Pass, and 20 miles S. of the latter. The site is pleasing, being in the eastern angle[2] of a small triangular plain about a mile long on each of its sides, two of which are bounded by streams, the other by mountains covered to the summit with a bed of snow, thin on the projecting parts, and deep in the ravines. The village contains about twenty houses, built of wood and stone intermixed, and cemented with mud. Some of the houses are two or three stories high; in which case, the lower story is used for housing cattle. Large stones are hung by means of ropes from the projecting beams of the roofs, to prevent them from being blown away by the violent storms common here. A wooden veranda projects from the upper story, and is ornamented with carvings of flowers, and of Ganesa and other Hindoo deities. There are no locks to the houses, which, in the absence of the owners, are secured from trespass merely by dogs tied to the doors. The inhabitants style themselves Rajpoots, but have no regard to the observances of caste, eating raw flesh seasoned with a little salt and pepper, and have no repugnance to it even in a tainted state. Their features denote a mixture of the Hindoo and Tartar races: their stature is low, but they are well made, active, and enduring of labour. The fleeces of their own flocks supply their dress, which is of coarse woollen cloth, in the manufacture of which the women are skilful and industrious. Their persons are excessively filthy, and swarm

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] As. Res. xii. 393 —Moorcroft, Journey to Lake Manasoravasa.

with vermin, and the state of their dwellings is equally disgusting. They inhabit this part of Kumaon only from about the 24th of May to the 23rd of September, when they migrate to less-elevated places. Their principal means of support is the trade which they drive between Tartary and the low country to the south, conveying the merchandise on the backs of goats and sheep. They also cultivate lal sag, a species of amaranth, used as a potherb, and also for the seed, which is ground into meal; and besides this, they grow buckwheat, millet, barley, and other grains suited to an elevated and inclement climate. Batten[3] found, in the beginning of October, the ground, at the elevation of 10,250 feet above the sea, covered with harvest sheaves, though the perennial snow-line was near, and only 3,000 feet higher. In the vicinity are mines of a galena ore, yielding a considerable proportion of silver. Lat. 30° 41′, long. 79° 56′.

[3] Journn. As. Soc. Beng. 1838, p. 312 —Visit to the Niti Pass.

MULARNEE.—See DONGER MULARNEE.

MULBA, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Balotra to the city of Jodhpoor, and 37 miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, and lies through a level, fertile, and well-wooded country. Lat. 26° 6′, long. 72° 50′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 118, 218.

MULCAULGHERY.—A town in the territory of Nagpore or Berar, situate 124 miles N. by E. from Masulipatam, and 71 miles N. by W. from Rajahmundry. Lat. 16° 57′, long. 80° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MULGHAT.—A town in the native state of Oude, situate 124 miles E.S.E. from Khatmandoo, and 90 miles N.N.W. from Purneah. Lat. 27°, long. 86° 7′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MULGOON,[1] in Bussahir, a large torrent of the district of Koonawur, rises about lat. 31° 40′, long. 78° 12′, on the south-eastern declivity of the Damuk Shu, a very lofty range dividing that territory from Ladakh. Gerard[2] describes it as "a large stream descending at a considerable angle, rushing over rocks with rapid force, and forming a series of cascades." It is crossed by the route from Chini to Pungi, in a spot having an elevation of 8,170[3] feet above the sea, and where the stream, divided by a mass of rock, is traversed by two sangas or wooden bridges. After a course of about fifteen miles in a

[1] E.I.C. Ms Doc. As. Res. xv. 396 —Herbert, on Levels of Setlej.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 383 —Journ. to Shipke.

[3] Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. 127.

south-easterly direction, it falls into the Sutlej on the right side, in lat. 31° 35′, long. 78° 21′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 81.

MULHARA,[1] in the territory of Chutterpore, in Bundelcund, a small town on the route from Banda[2] to Saugor, 60 miles S.W. of the former, 112 N.E. of the latter, is situate on the west of an extensive jhil or mere. It has a bazar, and supplies are abundant. Lat. 25° 2′, long. 79° 44′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Jacquemont, Voyages, vi. 426.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 256.
[3] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 278.
[4] Prinsep, Trans. in India, ii. 137. Black, Mem. of British Army in India, 165. Treaties with Native Powers.

MULHARGURH,[1] in the territory of Indore, or possessions of Holkar's family, a town on the route from Neemuch to Mow, 10[2] miles S. of former, 141 N.W. of latter. It has a bazar, and is supplied with water from wells. The pergunnah of which it is the principal place contains 49[3] villages, yields an annual revenue of 81,722 rupees, and is part of the jaghire or feudal grant of the nawaub of Joura, son of Ghufur Khan, the Patan chieftain, to whom[4] they were assigned by the British government on the conclusion of hostilities with Holkar in 1817. Lat. 24° 19′, long. 74° 58′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 191.

MULHEEABAD,[1] in the kingdom of Oude, a town on the route from Lucknow to Shahjehanpoor, 12 miles N.W. of the former, situate[2] on the small river Betta, a tributary of the Ghaghra. Tieffenthaler, describing its condition about eighty years ago, states it to be a considerable collection of dwellings, some of mud, some of brick, with a decayed mud fort. The inhabitants are principally Patans. Lat. 26° 54′, long. 80° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MULHEPOOR, in the British district of Suharunpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Suharunpoor to Muzufurnugur, five miles S. of the former. Lat. 29° 54′, long. 77° 38′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 3.

MULHOOPOOR,[1] or MULUPOOR, in the British district of Agra, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Allygurh, and 11[2] miles north of the former. The road in this part of the route is excellent, and passes through a well-cultivated country. Lat. 27° 17′, long. 78° 5′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MULIKPOOR, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Anoopshuhur to Khoorjuh, and five miles W. of the former. Lat. 28° 20′, long. 78° 15′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 113.

MULINATH KA THAN, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a town on the route from Balmeer to the city of Jodhpoor, and 72 miles S.W. of the latter. It is situate on the

right bank of the river Loonee, here a very rapid stream, a quarter of a mile wide during the rainy season. Here are the shrine and sanctuary of Mulinath, a reputed saint, whose memory is by superstition supplied with the usual assortment of Hindoo miracles. The surrounding country is during the rainy season laid extensively under water, and the road is at that time deep, difficult, and unsafe. Lat. 25° 53′, long. 72° 9′.

MULIPOOR,[1] in Sirhind, a village on the western route from Thanesur to the town of Sirhind, and 48 miles N.W. of the former. It is protected by a small fort, and is situated in a level, fertile, and pleasing country. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,036[2] miles. Lat. 30° 29′, long. 76° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Lloyd, Journ. to Himalaya, i. 72.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172.

MULKA, in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 19 miles N.W. from the right bank of the Sutlej, 105 miles S.W. by S. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 30° 24′, long. 73° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MULKAIR, in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam, a town on a considerable tributary of the river Beema. Distance from the city of Hyderabad, W., 86 miles. Lat. 17° 10′, long. 77° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MULKAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of the river Poorna, and 111 miles S.W. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 4′, long. 76° 22′.

MULKAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Kolapoor, presidency of Bombay, 22 miles N.W. by W. from Kolapoor, and 55 miles S. from Sattara. Lat. 16° 53′, long. 74° 1′.

MULKAPOOR.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate in the valley of the Taptee, 12 miles S. of the left bank of that river, 92 miles W.S.W. of Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 51′, long. 76° 14′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MULL, in Sinde, an offset on the left or eastern side of the Sata, or great eastern branch of the Indus. Though once a large stream, it has now become a shallow rivulet, discharging a scanty body of water through the Mull mouth, in lat. 23° 55′, long. 67° 44′.

Carless, Official Report on the Indus, 1. Burnes, Bokh. iii. 237.

MULLANGOOR, in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam,

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

a town 85 miles N.E. of the city of Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 20′, long. 79° 23′.

MULLAOW.—A town in the province of Guzerat, or dominions of the Guicowar, 33 miles N.E. from Baroda, and 68 miles E.S.E. from Ahmedabad. Lat. 22° 37′, long. 73° 32′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MULLAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Oude, on the right bank of the Ghogra, and 63 miles N.N.E. from Lucknow. Lat. 27° 43′, long. 81° 20′.

MULLICKBAG.—A town at the north-western extremity of the British district of Baraset, presidency of Bengal, distant from Calcutta, N., 25 miles. Lat. 22° 56′, long. 88° 24′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 37.

MULLUK HARHUR,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Allahabad to Lucknow, and six[2] miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is bad; the country fertile, and studded with small villages. Lat. 25° 32′, long. 81° 43′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 189.

MULLYE,[1] in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, a town and military cantonment on the north-east frontier, towards the British district Tirhoot. It is situate on the left or east bank of the river Bagmuttee, here crossed by a wooden bridge. Distant E. from Goruckpore 149[2] miles; from Dinapore, N., 85. Lat. 26° 46′, long. 85° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MULMULA.—A town in the native state of Nepal, 153 miles W. from Khatmandoo, and 82 miles N.W. by N. from Goruckpoor. Lat. 27° 46′, long. 82° 50′.

MULPURBA, a river rising on the eastern slope of the Western Ghats, in lat. 15° 45′, long. 74° 19′, and, flowing in an easterly direction through the British district of Belgaum for 160 miles, in the course of which it touches upon or traverses some of the Southern Mahratta states situate in that district, falls into the Kistnah river on the right side, in lat. 16° 12′, long. 76° 9′.

MULSEI, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route by Khasganj from Bareilly to Allygurh cantonment, and 28 miles S.E. of the latter, 53 N.E. of Agra. The road in this part of the route is generally good, but in some parts heavy; the country open, and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 51′, long. 78° 32′.

MULTOWN,[1] in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, a town on the south declivity[2] of the Narat Ghat or pass, to the crest of which the ascent is gentle. It has a fort[3] which commands the pass. Lat. 24° 18′, long. 78° 37′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] As. Res. vi. 27—Hunter, Narrat. of Journey from Agra to Oujein.
[3] Malcolm, Ind. to Map of Malwa, 247.

MULUGI.—A town in the British district of Dharwar, presidency of Bombay, 50 miles S. by E. of Dharwar. Lat. 14° 46′, long. 75° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MULWAH,[1] in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Cawnpore to the town of Futtehpoor, and 10[2] miles N.E. of the latter. It has a few shops, water is obtained from wells and a tank, and supplies may be collected in the neighbourhood. The road in this part of the route is rather good. Lat. 26° 2′, long. 80° 46′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 168.

MUMOREEBUSTEE, in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Ravee, 105 miles S.W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 30° 43′, long. 72° 57′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUNAHPAUD,[1] in the British district of Tinnevelly, presidency of Madras, a town on the seacoast, on the south-west side of the estuary of the river Naut. The point is low and sandy; the soundings are irregular round it; there is a shoal projecting[2] four miles north-east of it; there are other dangerous shoals and rocks to the east, and it is altogether a hazardous place for shipping. It is distant from Cape Comorin, N.E., 41 miles. Lat. 8° 23′, long. 78° 7′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 543.

MUNARA.—A town of Sinde, in the British district of Kurachee, presidency of Bombay, 60 miles S.E. by S. of Kurachee. Lat. 24° 11′, long. 67° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUNCHUR,[1] in Sinde, a lake formed by the expansion of the Narra, a branch proceeding from the Indus, on the western side. The Narra flows into the lake on the north, the redundant water being discharged on the south-east by the river Arul, which has a course of about twelve miles, and, flowing by Sehwan, falls into the Indus about four miles below that town. The lake is nearly of a circular form when the water is low, and is then about ten miles in diameter. During the inundation, it expands so as to be twenty miles long, the breadth remaining much as before. The space left uncovered by the receding water is sown with grain, especially wheat, which yields very heavy crops. Though shallow at the sides, the

[1] Burnes, Pers. Narr. 41. Outram, 47. Leech, Rep. on the Sindian Army, 68. Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 461. Burnes, Bokh. iii. 270.

lake has a considerable depth of water in the middle, and so great is the abundance of fine fish, according to Burnes, that 1,000 boats are employed in the fishery. They are taken by spearing, the great quantity of weeds preventing the employment of nets. In the season when the lotus is in blossom,[2] the lake presents a very beautiful appearance, as its surface, farther than the eye can reach, is covered with an unbroken succession of bloom and leaves. Lat. 26° 26′, long. 67° 43′.

[2] Westmacott, Acc. of Khyrpoor, Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 1207.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUNCURRAY.—A town in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, 106 miles S.E. of Cannanore. Lat. 10° 47′, long. 76° 32′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUNDAEE, in the Rajpoot state of Shekawuttee, a village situate 80 miles E.S.E. from Delhi. Lat. 28° 13′, long. 76° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. As. Res. xvi. 140.—Traill, Statistical Sketch of Kemaon. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. xlviii.—Herbert, Report of the Mineralogical Survey of Himalaya. Moorcroft, Himalaya, Panj. Bokh. i. 14.

MUNDAGNEE, or MANDAKINI, called also Kalee,* a feeder of the Aluknunda, rises on the boundary between Gurhwal and Kumaon, at the south-eastern base of Kedarnath Mountain, and in lat. 30° 47′, long. 79° 8′. It holds a course generally southerly, and in lat. 30° 32′, long. 79° 9′, receives the Jugaroo or Mudmesur on the left side. Continuing to flow in a southerly direction, it falls into the Aluknunda on the right side, at Roodurprag, in lat. 30° 17′, long. 79° 1′, after a total course of about forty-five miles, forming, for its whole length, the boundary between the state of Gurhwal and the British province of Kumaon.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUNDAHUL, in the British district of Rohtuk, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Delhi to Hansee, and 15 miles S.E. of the latter. It has water from wells, and supplies are obtainable for a battalion after due notice. The road towards the south-east is heavy in some places, but generally good; to the north-west it is excellent. Lat. 29° 1′, long. 76° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUNDAI, in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Jumna, 26 miles S.E. of the town of Futtehpore. Lat. 25° 33′, long. 81° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Heber, Journ. in India, i. 354.

MUNDAKE SERAE,[1] in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to the town of Futtehpoor, and

* The Western Kalee, which should be distinguished from the Eastern forming the boundary of Gurhwal on the side of Nepal.

13[2] miles S.E. of the latter. It has a few shops, and water and supplies are abundant. The road in this part of the route is good in the dry season, but liable to be extensively laid under water in heavy rains. The surrounding country is fertile, and studded with small villages. Lat. 25° 54′, long. 81° 4′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 29.

MUNDALIA, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from the town of Jodhpoor to that of Ajmeer, and 46 miles N.E. of the former. It is of considerable size, containing twenty shops, and is situate in a rough country, with a gravelly soil, much cut up by ravines; and in consequence the road in this part of the route is indifferent. Lat. 26° 26′, long. 73° 47′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 147, 219.

MUNDALO, in the jaghire of Jujhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Rohtuk to Narnol, and 35 miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 28° 29′, long. 76° 18′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUNDALOR,[1]* in Gwalior, or the possessions of Scindia, a town on the route from Nusserabad to Gwalior, by the town of Kerowly, 174[2] miles E. of the former, 67 W. of latter. It is situate on a round isolated hill, two miles north of the left or north bank of the river Chumbul, and is surrounded by a wall of masonry. On a hill in the town is a fort, from the ramparts of which is an extensive view over the surrounding country. Supplies and water are plentiful here. Distant from Jeypoor, S.E., 98 miles; S. from Bhurtpoor 70; S.W. from Agra 80. Lat. 26° 18′, long. 77° 14′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 298.

MUNDANA.—A town in the British district of Candeish, presidency of Bombay, 76 miles N. by E. of Malligaum. Lat. 21° 37′, long. 74° 44′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUNDAWUL.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Jowra, situate on the right bank of the Chumbul river, and 38 miles N.W. from Oojein. Lat. 23° 35′, long. 75° 24′.

MUNDAWUR,[1] in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Bijnour to Hurdwar, nine miles N. of the former place. Mundawur has a population of 6,881 inhabitants.[2] Lat. 29° 28′, long. 78° 12′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 69.

MUNDESI, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Mundlere of Briggs's Index; Madrael of Garden.[1]

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 298.

route from the cantonment of Muttra to Bhurtpore, and 17 miles N.W. of the latter. Lat. 27° 24′, long. 77° 42′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUNDESOR,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town situate on a tributary of the Chumbul. It is the principal place of a pergunnah assessed[2] at the annual revenue of 18,20,000 rupees. It has a large and generally well-supplied bazar. Here, in January, 1818, was concluded the definitive treaty[3] between the British government and Mulhar Rao Holkar. Distant S.W. from Gwalior fort 250 miles, N.W. from Oojein 80. Elevation above the sea 1,452 feet.[4] Lat. 24° 4′, long. 75° 9′.

[2] Additional Papers respecting Gwalior, presented to Parliament, April, 1844, p. 93.
[3] Treaties with the Native Powers, 620.
[4] Malcolm, Central India, ii. 349.

MUNDEWATA.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or territory of Scindia's family, situate 36 miles N.N.E. from Oojein, and 95 miles W.N.W. from Bhopal. Lat. 23° 39′, long. 75° 58′.

Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 45.

MUNDHA, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmere, a village on the route from the town of Jessulmere to that of Bahawulpore, and 32 miles N. of the former. It is situate at the eastern side of a fine and well-filled tank, and has besides a well 180 feet deep. Close to the village is a large bed of very fine fuller's earth. Lat. 27° 21′, long. 71°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 177.

MUNDHA,[1] in the kingdom of Oude, a village on the route from Futtehgurh cantonment to that of Seetapoor, 56 miles N.E. of the former, 27 W. of the latter.[2] Supplies may be had here. The road in this part of the route is indifferent; the country open, flat, and partially cultivated. Distant 75 miles from Lucknow. Lat. 27° 35′, long. 80° 24′.

[1] Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. i. 172. Vigne, Kashmir, i. 80.

MUNDI,[1] in the Jullunder Doab of the Punjab, is a small territory, comprising several valleys, with their inclosing ridges, on the southern slope of the Himalaya, and containing an area of 759 square miles, with a population of 113,091. The capital, which is also called Mundi, is situate at the confluence of the Sukyt river with the Beas, which is here 200 yards wide, very deep, and crossed by a ferry. These rivers during summer have, every twenty-four hours, a periodical rise and fall, in consequence of the melting of snow by the heat of the sun, so that they rise towards evening, and continue to do so throughout the greater part of the night, decreasing towards morning and throughout the forenoon. The rajah's palace is an extensive building, with whitened walls, and covered with slate. It is surrounded by a beautiful garden, containing a profusion of

the finest fruit-trees and flowers. The bazar is large and well stocked. Mundi seems to be peculiarly under the influence of Hindoo superstition; and the horrible rite of suttee, or burning the sati or widow with the corpse of her husband, was frightfully prevalent during the rule of the Seiks. In the vicinity are productive mines of iron[2] and salt, and the greater part of the revenue of the prince is derived from these sources. The salt, however, is said to be of inferior description.[3] Upon the conquest of the Punjab, Mundi became tributary to the British, and upon the death of the rajah, in 1851, and the succession of his infant son, arrangements were made for the government of this petty state.[4] The town is in lat. 31° 43′, long. 76° 58′.

[2] Buchanan, Nepal, 316.

[3] India Rev. Disp. 20 April, 1854.

[4] India Pol. Disp. 28 Jan. 1852.

MUNDI,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route, by the Kutra Pass, from Allahabad to Rewa, and 32[2] miles S.E. of the former city. The road in this part of the route is good; the country level, well cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. 25° 12′, long. 82° 15′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 34.

MUNDLA, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Pokhurn to the town of Jodhpoor, and 20 miles E. of the former. It is supplied with water from four tanks, and five wells ninety feet deep. The road on the north-west, or towards Pokhurn, is in general very good; on the south-east, or towards Jodhpoor, very heavy and sandy. Lat. 26° 52′, long. 72° 20′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 299.

MUNDLAH,[1] within the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, a town situate on the right bank of the river Nerbudda, the course of which here makes an acute angle opposite the mouth of a small tributary stream called the Bunjir. A ditch, communicating[2] with the Nerbudda above and below the town, forms the base of the triangular spot on which it is situate. The fort occupies the apex of the triangle, the town the more expanded part towards the north, or next the open country. The side towards the north is, in addition to the ditch, fortified by a straight line of works, but these are of little strength, having only the common defences of round towers. This line can be taken in reverse from the opposite bank, both above and below the fort, as no works cover the town along the river. At present those fortifications, as well as the town itself, are in a ruinous state, probably in consequence

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Blacker, Mem. of Operations of British Army in India, 337.

mainly of the effects of the British attack during the Mahratta war having never been repaired. On the 25th of April, 1818, a British force under General Marshall opened batteries against the place, and in the afternoon of the next day the town was stormed, with the destruction of all the troops not within the fort, except about fifty, who were made prisoners; and on the following morning the fort was evacuated by the garrison,[3] in number about 1,100. The loss of the enemy during the operations against the place was estimated at about 500, while that of the besiegers amounted to only three killed and fourteen wounded.

[3] Blacker, Mem. ut supra, App. T. Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, iii. 470.

Mundlah in 1742 came into the hands of the Mahrattas, under Balaji Baji Rao, the Peishwa.[4] It appears to have subsequently passed from under their yoke, as in 1799 it was surrendered to the rajah of Nagpore or Berar by the chief of Saugor.[5] The British government, having previously obtained actual possession by the event of war, received a formal cession of it by the treaty of Nagpore, in 1818.[6] Distant S.E. from Jubbulpore 50 miles; S.E. from Saugor 130; S.W. from Allahabad, by Jubbulpore, 245; N.E. from Nagpore 135; W. from Calcutta 510 miles; N.E. from Bombay, by Mow and Jubbulpore, 635. Lat. 22° 43′, long. 80° 35′.

[4] Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, ii. 9.

[5] Jenkins, Report on Nagpore, 119.

[6] Treaties with the Native Powers, Calcutta, 1845, pp. 603, 611.

MUNDLAISIR,[1] in the territory of Indore, or possessions of Holkar's family, a town on the route from the British cantonment of Mow to Asseergurh, 30 miles[2] S. of former, 83 N.W. of latter. It is situate on the right or north bank of the Nerbudda, the bed of which is here about 500 yards[2] wide, unfordable, and crossed by ferry during the greater part of the year, but fordable[3] with difficulty in spring. The navigation of the Nerbudda from this town extends seaward, or to the west, for eighty miles,[4] and eastward, or up the stream, for fifty-three miles,[5] to Dhadree. The town is surrounded by a mud wall,[6] and has a small square well-built fort of masonry, and a bazar. It belongs to the British[6] government, and there was formerly a cantonment of its troops on the north bank of the Nerbudda, close to the town. A body of the Nimar police, with cavalry attached, is posted in the town, for the protection of the establishment of the British functionary stationed here, and who is styled "principal assistant to the resident at Indore." This principal assistant has charge

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 240.

[3] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 283.

[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1844, p. 499 —Shakespear, Note on Navigation of Nurbudda.

[5] Id. 498.

[6] Malcolm, ut supra, 283.

of the British possessions in Nimar, and of the possessions of Holkar under British management. Population about 2,000;[7] elevation above the sea 696 feet.[7] Distance N.E. from Bombay 334 miles;[8] N.W. from Nagpoor,[9] by Baitool and Mow, 327. Lat. 22° 12′, long. 75° 47′.

7 Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 283.
8 Garden, Tables of Routes, 244.
9 Id. 65, 66.

MUNDOR, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, was its capital until A.D. 1459, when Joda[1] removed the seat of government to the neighbouring city of Jodhpoor, which he had recently built. The ruined town of Mundor, still retaining a few inhabitants, is situate in a recess on the east side of the rocky range running south to the town of Jodhpoor, from which it is five miles distant.[2] The greater part of the walls has been demolished, and the materials removed to build the new capital; but enough remains to show the massive style in which they were constructed. According to the description of those relics by Tod,[3] "the immense blocks are piled upon and closely fitted to each other, without any cement, the characteristic of all the Etruscan cities termed Cyclopean. The walls, following the direction of the crest of the ridge, are irregular; and, having been constructed long before artillery was thought of, the Purihar or Pali engineer was satisfied with placing the palace on the most commanding eminence, about the centre of the fortress. The bastions or towers are singularly massive, and, like all the most antique, their form is square." The interior of this inclosure contains various ruins, replete with all the revolting monstrosities with which the imagination of Indian superstition is haunted. Tod[4] disports himself in a scene so congenial to him:—"A short distance from the foot of the causeway an archway opens into an inclosed court or area, in the retired part of which, and touching the mountain, is an extensive saloon: the roof is supported by a triple row of columns of that light form peculiar to the Jains. Here are displayed, in all 'the pomp and circumstance of war,' the statues of the knights errant of the desert, armed *cap-a-pie*, bestriding steeds whose names are deathless as their riders, all in the costume of the times in which they lived. They are cut out of the rock, but entirely detached from it, and larger than life. Though more conspicuous for strength than symmetry, the grim visages of these worthies, apparently frowning defiance, each attended by his pundoo or squire, have

1 Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 18.
2 Boileau, Rajwara, 125.
3 i. 727.
4 i. 729.

a *singularly pleasing effect.* Each chieftain is armed with lance, sword, and buckler, with quiver and arrows, and poniard in his girdle." Boileau states that those rude figures are formed of plaster. He thus describes[5] the fantastic scene:— "The first objects introduced to our notice at Mundor, were the eighteen gigantic figures in bas-relief, representing the tutelar divinities of the Rahtor Rajpoots. These figures form one long line, facing the north, and are backed by a low rock of red sandstone; the three figures at the west end representing Gunesh, the elephant-headed god of wisdom, between two effigies of Bhaïron, being placed in an open temple, while the others are carefully protected from the weather by a flat roof of masonry, supported on pillars, with a screen-wall in front. The latter indeed require some such shelter, being finished with coloured cements, while the three figures already mentioned seem to be only daubed with red paint, and bedizened with gold-leaf." There are besides gigantic figures in plaster of the Brahminical deities, Brahma, Surya, the monkey-god Hanuman, Rama and his consort Sita, Krishna, and Siva. Some ruins of more ancient date are attributed by Tod[6] to the Budhists or Jains. Amongst those of late date, the most important is the palace of Ajit Sinh, murdered, in 1724, by his son Abhay Sinh.[7] It is neatly built of stone, and in perfect repair; now without human inhabitant, but swarming with bats. Every Monday there is at Mundor a considerable concourse of devotees, who come from Jodhpoor to pay their devotions at the various shrines. Lat. 26° 21′, long. 73° 8′.

5 p. 125.

6 i. 727.

7 Prinsep, India Tables, 111.

MUNDOTE,[1] in Sirhind, a fort about two miles south of the left bank of the Sutlej, in its lowest state, though in time of inundation the water reaches to within half a mile of the walls. It is square, with a round tower at each corner, and one in the middle of each face, and has a gateway on the eastern, and another on the western side. The walls, which are of burned brick, are fifty feet high and ten thick. The earth excavated from the outward moat has been employed to raise the surface of the inclosed space to half the height of the walls. A dense population is crowded into this inclosure, as it is entirely occupied by houses arranged in very narrow streets. The surrounding country is flat, so that the view is very extensive from the towers surmounting the walls. This fort is of modern

1 E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837, p. 184 — Mackeson, Voyage of Wade down the Sutlej.

erection, being built to replace one constructed in the reign of Mahommed Shah III., king of Delhi. It is held by a Patan chief, who, though located on the left side of the Sutlej, was subject formerly to the Maharaja of the Punjaub. The place is now locally situated within the British district of Ferozepore. The territory of the rajah extends about fifty miles along the river, and has an area of about 780[2] miles. The population is believed to be upwards of 116,000. Mundote is distant from Calcutta N.W., by way of Loodiana and Ferozepore, 1,180[3] miles. Lat. 30° 53′, long. 74° 26′.

[2] Parliamentary Return, 1851.

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 173, 224.

MUNDOWI,[1] in the British district of Kythul, in Sirhind, a village on the route from Hansee to Loodiana, and 51 miles N. of the former town. It is situate amidst thick jungle, on the left bank of the Gugur. The road in this part of the route is excellent. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,027[2] miles. Lat. 29° 48′, long. 76° 3′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 143, 171, 195.

MUNDRELA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Shekawuttee, 13 miles N. from Jhoonjhnoo, and 111 miles W.S.W. from Delhi. Lat. 28° 8′, long. 75° 32′.

MUNDROOP.—A town in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, 14 miles S.S.W. of Sholapoor. Lat. 17° 28′, long. 75° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUNDSIR, in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, a considerable village on the route from Rutungurh to the town of Beekaneer, and 30 miles E. of the latter. It contains 200 houses, supplied with water from three wells, 290 feet deep. The surrounding country has a scanty cultivation. Lat. 27° 54′, long. 73° 43′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 193.

MUNDUL.—A town in the British district of Ahmedabad, presidency of Bombay, 51 miles W. by N. of Ahmedabad. Lat. 23° 16′, long. 71° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUNDUL.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor, 76 miles N.E. from Oodeypoor, and 75 miles S. from Ajmeer. Lat. 25° 25′, long. 74° 37′.

MUNDUN, in the territory of Alwur, under the political management of the Governor-General's agent in Rajpootana, a town on the route from Rewari to Narnol, and 18 miles N.E. of the latter. Lat. 28° 6′, long. 76° 27′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUNEE, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allygurh cantonment to that of Delhi, and 18[1]

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 44.

miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, with a sandy soil, partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 7′, long. 77° 59′.

MUNEEMAJRA,[1] in Sirhind, a town on the route from Umballah to Ropur, on the Sutlej, and 25 miles N. of the former place. It is situate near the southern base of the Sub-Himalaya, in a fertile country, producing great quantities of indigo,[2] which is exported to the Punjab and to Khorasan. There is a good bazar and water, and supplies are abundant. The road in this part of the route is good,[3] over an undulating country. This town is the principal place of a small territory belonging to a Sikh[4] sirdar, and comprising fifty-nine villages,[5] having an area of eighty square miles, with a population of 16,720. The annual revenue is estimated at 4,700*l.* sterling.* Muneemajra is distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,043 miles. Lat. 30° 43′, long. 76° 54′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 476—Tabular View of Trade across the North-West Frontier.

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 228.

[4] Mundy, Sketches in India, i. 318.

[5] Agra and Delhi Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part ii. 270.

MUNEEPOOR, in Eastern India, a native state, bounded on the north-east, east, and south by the Burmese empire; on the west by the British district of Cachar and Toola Ram Senaputtee's country; and on the N.W. by Upper Assam. It extends from lat. 23° 49′ to 25° 41′, and from long. 93° 5′ to 94° 32′; is 125 miles in length from north to south, and ninety miles in breadth, and contains an area of 7,584 square miles. The territory is intersected by a good road in the direction of Cachar, constructed in 1840,[1] at the joint expense of the British and Muneepoor governments.

[1] India Pol. Disp. 1 April, 1840.

Muneepoor consists principally of one extensive valley, situated in the heart of a difficult and mountainous country. The principality was taken under British protection[2] previously to the breaking out of the first Burmese war; and under the treaty of Yandabhoo, concluded in 1826, the king of Ava renounced all claim to the territory. It pays no tribute, but its connection with the British government was at one time deemed of importance, as affording an outpost against the Burmese; and to render it available for this purpose, its rulers were assisted in disciplining a body of troops.[3] The views of the Indian government in regard to the utility of Muneepoor as a military station appear, however, to have subsequently

[2] Pemberton, Report on Eastern Frontier, 47.

[3] India Pol. Disp. Dec. 1834.

* Archer,[1] who mentions the town and territory under the singular misnomer of Mumymargerah, states the scenery to be very beautiful.

[1] Tours in Upper India, i. 202.

undergone considerable change.[4] Upon the lapse of Cachar to the paramount power, by the death of its rajah in 1830 without heirs, the British government manifested its friendly feeling towards the ruler of Muneepoor, by conferring upon him a portion of its new acquisition; and upon the death of this chief in 1834, his infant son, Kirtee Singh, was recognised as successor to the raj,[5] and a regency appointed, of which the Senaputtee Nur Sing was the head. Nur Sing appears subsequently to have taken possession of the country for himself. He died in the year 1850, having nominated his brother, Deebindro Singh, as his successor, who was recognised by the British. But the ex-rajah, Kirtee Singh, invading Muneepoor, succeeded in regaining his throne, and drove Deebindro into exile.[6] To put an end to these changes, which subjected the country to constant anarchy and insurrection, the British government made a public avowal of its determination to uphold the reigning rajah, and to punish any parties attempting to dispossess him.[7] The ex-rajah Deebindro resides at Dacca.[8]

[4] India Pol. Disp. 19 Oct. 1836.

[5] Id. 25 Sept. 1835.

[6] Id. 4 June, 1851.

[7] Id. 5 May, 1852.

[8] Id. 2 March, 1853.

MUNEEPOOR.—A town in the native state of Muneepoor, in Eastern India, on the right bank of the Nankatha Khyoung river, and 76 miles E. from Silchar. Lat. 24° 49′, long. 94° 1′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUNEER.—A town in the British district of Ghazeepore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. The petty district, of which this town is the chief place, acquired some notoriety during the parliamentary inquiry of 1832, from an illustration which it afforded of the occasional effects of coparcenary tenure existing in certain parts of India. It is related in the following words by Mr. A. D. Campbell, of the Company's civil service:—

"A very extraordinary instance occurred in 1824, in the case of the 'Tuppa of Muneer,' a zemindary held by a community of Rajpoots, assessed with a jumma of 13,514 rupees, payable into the public treasury. Two only of this body, from some dispute with the rest, refused to pay up a small portion of this sum due from their fields, and an arrear consequently accrued to the extent of 1,014 rupees. The others offered payment of the sum due on account of their more extensive fields, to the amount of the remaining balance of 12,500 rupees; but as the regulations for the permanent settlement do not provide for any summary mode of adjusting such disputes, and

on any arrear accruing, hold the entire zemindary responsible, prohibiting most rigidly a division so long as such arrear is due, this tender was necessarily refused by the collector, who proceeded to sell the entire zemindary for the arrear due actually by only two of the coparceners. It produced at first 99,000 rupees; but as it was discovered that the purchaser was one of the community, all of whom, though not actually such, are, in the eye of the law, considered defaulters, and therefore excluded by the regulations from making a purchase of what the code deems their own property, this first sale was cancelled, and the zemindary being put up again, was bought by a low-caste stranger for 50,000 rupees. The Rajpoot zemindars upon this instituted a suit in the Provincial Court to annul the second sale, and obtained a decree declaring it illegal; but the Company's Supreme Court at Calcutta, on appeal, upheld the second sale, upon the ground of a balance having actually been due from the zemindary. To this decision the Rajpoots still refused submission; and Mr. Melville, whose duty it became to enforce it, submitted to the Bengal gouernment, whether its character in the province for consideration in enforcing its dues was not deeply involved on the occasion; adding, that himself as judge, and the collector, Mr. Barlow, felt reluctant to be instruments to carry into execution a measure which they conceived to be severe upon a large body of hereditary and respectable zemindars, and at variance with the mild and liberal spirit of the government they had the honour to serve. As the best means of obviating this, he suggested that the government should obtain, by negotiation, the surrender of the zemindary from the second purchaser; and this was at last effected by the government paying to him no less a sum than 2,06,987 rupees; whence deducting his purchase-money, there remained a sum of rupees 1,70,243. On payment of their respective proportions of this immense sum, the original Rajpoot zemindars were allowed to resume possession of their fields; and this indulgence was extended even to those who were unable to pay their proportion to this large capital, on their consenting to pay to government interest at six per cent. on their several proportions of it, as an additional assessment on their lands for ever."

That the result was not more painful and embarrassing than

it proved, is attributable chiefly to the forbearance and discretion of the Honourable Leslie Melville, then judge and magistrate of Ghazeepore, now a director of the East-India Company. By his exertions, the government were preserved from a great error, and possibly the territory in which the affair took place from serious disturbance. The town of Muneer is in lat. 25° 57′, long. 84° 19′.

MUNEREE.—A town in the native state of Sawuntwaree, presidency of Bombay, situate 16 miles S. from Sawuntwaree, and 40 miles W. by S. from Belgaum. Lat. 15° 42′, long. 74° 1′.

MUNGAON,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from the cantonment of Allahabad to Futtehpoor, and 18[2] miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is heavy in the wet season, and dusty in the dry; the country is well cultivated. Lat. 25° 31′, long. 81° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 29.

MUNGARA, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Balotra to the city of Jodhpoor, and three miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is tolerably good, lying through an ill-cultivated though fertile country. Lat. 25° 52′, long. 72° 21′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 218.

MUNGARI,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route by the Kutra Pass from the cantonment of Allahabad to Rewa, and 15[2] miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country fertile. Lat. 25° 18′, long. 82°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 33.

MUNGDOO.—A town of Eastern India, in the British district of Aracan, presidency of Bengal, 61 miles W. of Aracan. Lat. 20° 46′, long. 92° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUNGLAH.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate on the left bank of the Jhelum river, and 113 miles N. by W. from Lahore. Lat. 33° 7′, long. 73° 40′.

MUNGLOOR.—A town, the chief place of a pergunnah of the same name, in the British district of Suharunpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces: it has a population of 5,959.[1] Distance S.E. from Suharunpore 23 miles; from Hurdwar, S.W., 21 miles. Lat. 29° 47′, long. 77° 56′.

[1] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 44.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 218.

MUNGLORA, in the British district of Mozuffurnuggur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnal to Meerut, and 10 miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is indifferent; the country open, and rather well cultivated. Lat. 29° 36′, long. 77° 10′.

E.I.C Ms. Doc.

MUNGOLAH, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allygurh cantonment to that of Moradabad, and 10 miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, with a clayey soil, and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 2′, long. 78° 11′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. As. Journ. 1st series, Jan.-July, 1824, p. 21.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 263.
[3] Voyages, i. 384.

MUNGOWA,[1] or MAJGOWA, in the tract of Boghelkhand, in the territory of Rewa, a small town on the route by the Kutra Pass from Mirzapoor to Jubbulpoor, and 84[2] miles S.W. of the former. Jacquemont[3] styles it a populous village, the inhabitants of which are wretchedly indigent; and adds his doubts respecting the reported fertility of the country, which Garden describes as "undulating, highly cultivated, and well wooded." There is a large bazar, and water is plentiful. The road in this part of the route is excellent. Elevation above the sea about 1,550 feet.[4] Lat. 24° 40′, long. 81° 39′.

[4] As. Res. xviii.—Franklin, Geol. Sect. of Bundelkhand.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUNGROTUH, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated 38 miles W. from the right bank of the Indus, 77 miles W.N.W. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 36′, long. 70° 20′.

MUNGROULEE.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or the territory of Scindia's family, situate on the left bank of the Betwa river, and 58 miles N.W. from Saugur. Lat. 24° 24′, long. 78° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUNGULCOTE.—A town in the British district of Burdwan, presidency of Bengal, 71 miles N.N.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 30′, long. 87° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUNGULPOOR.—A town in the native territory of Dhenkanaul, one of the independent hill states of Orissa, situate 58 miles N.W. by W. from Cuttack, and 100 miles N. from Ganjam. Lat. 20° 50′, long. 85° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUNGULPOOR, in the British district of Cawnpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town

on the route from Cawnpoor to Bhind, 40 miles W. of the former. Lat. 26° 31′, long. 79° 46′.

MUNGULVERA.—A town in the Southern Mahratta jaghire of Sanglee, 31 miles W.S.W. from Sholapoor, and 96 miles E. by S. from Sattara. Lat. 17° 30′, long. 75° 30′.

MUNHYA,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, nine[2] miles below the city of Allahabad by the river, 799 above Calcutta by the same way. Lat. 25° 20′, long. 82°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 162.

MUNIAH,[1] in the native territory of Dholpoor, a village on the route from Agra to Gwalior, 25[2] miles S. of former, 44 N. of latter. It has a bazar, and water from wells and from a tank. Lat. 26° 50′, long. 77° 59′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 22.
As Res. vi. 13—Hunter, Narrat. of Journey from Agra to Oujein.

MUNIKYALA, in the Punjab, a village remarkable on account of an antique monument or tope (as such objects are called by the natives), of great dimensions, said by the people of the neighbourhood to have been built by a prince of the name of Manik.[1]* According to Elphinstone,[2] the height from the summit of the artificial mound on which the tope is situated to the summit of the tope itself, is about seventy feet, and the circumference is 150 paces; but Court[3] states the height to be eighty feet, and the circumference from 310 to 320 feet. There does not appear to be anywhere so complete a description of this monument as that given by Elphinstone[4] in the following words :—"The plan of the whole could, however, be easily discovered. Some broad steps (now mostly ruined) lead to the base of the pile; round the base is a moulding, on which are pilasters about four feet high and six feet asunder; these have plain capitals, and support a cornice marked with parallel lines and beadings. The whole of this may be seven or eight feet high, from the uppermost step to the top of the cornice. The building then retires, leaving a ledge of a foot or two broad, from which rises a perpendicular wall about six feet high; about a foot above the ledge is a fillet, formed by stones projecting a very little from the wall, and at the top of the wall is a more projecting cornice." Above this complex basement,[5] which may be taken to be from sixteen to twenty feet high,

[1] Moorcr. ii. 311. Hough, 341.
[2] p. 79. Jour. As. Soc. 1834, p. 557—Court, on the Topes of Manikyala.
[3] Wilson, Ariana Antiqua, 38.
[4] Acc. of Caubul, 79.
[5] F. Von Hugel, iii. 120.

* According to Vigne (ii. 190), it is Muni-Kyala, "the city of rubies."

rises a dome approaching in shape to a hemisphere, but truncated and flat near the summit. "It was built of large pieces of a hard stone common in the neighbourhood (which appeared to be composed of petrified vegetable matter), mixed with smaller pieces of a sandy stone. The greater part of the outside was cased with the fore-mentioned stone cut quite smooth." These stones are about three feet and a half long,* and one and a half broad, and are so placed that the ends only are exposed. Elphinstone and his party considered it decidedly Grecian; Moorcroft, on the contrary, is of opinion, that "it has not at all the character of a Grecian edifice. It has a much greater resemblance to the monumental structures of the Tibetans." Erskine, as quoted by Wilson,[6] observes of it: "Although its origin is unknown, yet, in its hemispherical form and whole appearance, it carries with it a sufficient proof that it was a magnificent dahgope or Buddha shrine, constructed at a remote period by persons of the Buddhist faith." In 1830, General Ventura,[7] in the service of Runjeet Sing, sank a perpendicular shaft in the centre of the platform on the summit, and at various depths found repositories, one below another, at the intervals of several feet. These contained coins of gold, silver, and copper, boxes and vessels of iron, brass, copper, and gold. The copper coins were considered to be some of those struck by the Indo-Scythian kings Kadphises or Kanerkes, who are thought to have reigned[8] about the latter part of the first and the commencement of the second century. There are fifteen other topes in this neighbourhood. One of these opened by Court, another officer in the service of Runjeet Sing,† was found to contain a coin of Julius Cæsar,[9] one of Marc Antony the Triumvir, and none of a much later date. The country around[1] bears traces of having been formerly very populous, and the inhabitants assert that it was the site of an immense city.

[6] Ariana Antiq. 32.

[7] Burnes, Bokh. i. 66. Jour. As. Soc. 1834, p. 314—Prinsep, Coins and Relics discovered by Ventura.

[8] Wilson, Ariana Antiq. 35, 353.

[9] Wilson, 36. Ritter, Erdkunde von Asien, v. 107.

[1] Moorcr. ii. 311.

* Hough remarks: "The difficulty in the execution of this work consists in the great size of the stones, which it would be difficult to remove from a quarry." Moorcroft observes: "They were, however, but pebbles, compared with the blocks we had seen in the ruined buildings of Kashmir, and the workmanship was equally inferior." (ii. 311.)

† Prinsep[1] considered that this tope was constructed about the middle of the fourth century; but Cunningham[2] maintains that its construction is probably to be dated about the commencement of the Christian era.

[1] Jour. As. Soc. 1834, p. 566—Note on the Coins discovered at Manikyala.

[2] In Jour. of same year, 636.

Burnes[2] and Wilson[3] consider it the site of the Taxila[4] of the Greeks, the Taksha-sila of the Hindoos, the greatest city between the Indus and the Hydaspes (the Jailum). North-east of this place is a mausoleum surmounted by a dome, the burial-place of the Ghikar chiefs, who formerly held this country. Lat. 33° 27′, long. 73° 17′.

[2] i. 67.
[3] p. 196.
[4] Arrian.

MUNJAISHWAR,[1] in the southern part of the British district of Canara, presidency of Madras, a town on an inlet of the Arabian Sea, or North Indian Ocean, and at the mouth of a river descending from the Ghats. It is described as a large[2] straggling town, containing many good houses. Distant from Mangalore, S., 11 miles; Madras, W., 360. Lat. 12° 42′, long. 74° 57′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, iii. 19.

MUNJARY.—A town in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, 72 miles S.E. of Cannanore. Lat. 11° 7′, long. 76° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUNJERABAD,[1] in the native territory of Mysore, a village with a fort on a hill in the mountainous tract on the south-west frontier, towards Coorg. It is surrounded by dense forests[2] of luxuriant growth, abounding in the sago-palm, one of the largest and most beautiful of that tribe. The trunk consists of a thin ligneous coat, inclosing in the interior a pith, which, being pounded and macerated, and the water allowed to subside, yields the fine farina called sago, used as an article of diet. Like other jungly places, it is very unhealthy.[3] A road from Mysore into Canara, by the Ghaut of Munjerabad, was some time since sanctioned by the home government.[4] Distance from Seringapatam, N.W., 72 miles. Lat. 12° 55′, long. 75° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Mysore, 24, 25.
[3] Id. 6.
[4] India Pub. Disp. 2 April, 1845.

MUNJH,[1] in the British district of Etawah, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on a mound, nearly a mile to the south-east of the route from the cantonment of Etawa to that of Futtehgurh, and 13[2] miles N.E. of the former. It has water from wells, and supplies are obtainable in abundance after due notice. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 26° 55′, long. 79° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 157.

MUNKAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Oude, 20 miles N. from Oude, and 77 miles W.N.W. from Goruckpoor. Lat. 27° 3′, long. 82° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUNKOLAH,[1] in the British district of Goorgaon, lieute-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

nant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Hansee to Muttra, and 58[2] miles N.W. of the latter. Supplies may be procured after due notice, and water is obtainable from wells. The road to the north-west, or towards Hansee, is good; to the south-east, towards Muttra, indifferent. Lat. 28° 8′, long. 77° 14′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 197.

MUNNADA, a river of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, rising in lat. 18° 40′, long. 76° 45′, and, flowing in an easterly direction for ninety-five miles, falls into the Manjera, on the left bank, in lat. 18° 40′, long. 77° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUNNARGOODY.—A town in the British district of South Arcot, presidency of Madras, 134 miles S.S.W. of Madras. Lat. 11° 19′, long. 79° 38′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUNNEAREE.—A town in the British district of Purneah, presidency of Bengal, 34 miles S. by E. of Purneah. Lat. 25° 18′, long. 87° 41′.

MUNNIPORE.—See MUNEEPOOR.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUNNOOR.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 27 miles S.E. by S. of Sholapoor. Lat. 17° 19′, long. 76° 9′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 145.

MUNOHURPOOR,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, a town on the route from Delhi to Mow,[2] 132 miles S.W. of former, 375 N.E. of latter. Though much decayed, it has still a large bazar, and is adequately supplied with water from wells. Lat. 27° 19′, long. 76° 1′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUNOLEE.—A town in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, 42 miles E. of Belgaum. Lat. 15° 52′, long. 75° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUNORA.—A town in the British district of Behar, presidency of Bengal, 34 miles N.W. of Sherghotty. Lat. 24° 53′, long. 84° 27′.

MUNPOORA, or MONCOORAH.—One of the islands at the mouth of the Megna river. In September, 1822, this island, together with those adjacent, was overflowed, whereby many of the cattle and inhabitants perished.[1] Lat. 22° 20′, long. 91° 3′.

[1] Horsburgh, Directory, i. 641.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUNPORA.—A town of Baghelcund, in the native state of Rewah, 47 miles S. from Rewah, and 39 miles N. from Sohagpoor. Lat. 23° 50′, long. 81° 20′.

MUNSEE DEBEE,[1] in Sirhind, a Hindoo temple and village at the southern base of the low ridge bounding the Pinjor Doon on the south-west. Elevation above the sea 1,263[2] feet. Lat. 30° 43′, long. 76° 56′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, xxxvi. —Herbert, Mineralogical Report on the Himalaya.

MUNSOORGUNJ,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small market-town,[2] which formerly gave name to a pergunnah or subdivision. Distant N.E. of Goruckpoor cantonment 20 miles. Lat. 26° 52′, long. 83° 38′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. Append. 16.

MUNSORLA.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of the river Godavery, and 129 miles N.E. by N. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 59′, long. 79° 30′.

MUNSURPOOR.—A town in the native state of Narbah, in Sirhind, or the Cis-Sutlej territory, 20 miles W. from Patialah, and 43 miles S.S.E. from Loodhianah. Lat. 30° 20′, long. 76° 9′.

MUNTAREDDY.—A town in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, 24 miles S.W. by W. of Ganjam. Lat. 19° 10′, long. 84° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUNTIM.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of the river Godavery, and 124 miles N.E. by N. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 46′, long. 79° 43′.

MURAMKHOOLEL.—A town in the native state of Muneepoor, in Eastern India, 46 miles N. from Muneepoor, and 132 miles E. by N. from Jynteahpore. Lat. 25° 29′, long. 94° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MURAMKHOORAO.—A town in the native state of Muneepoor, in Eastern India, 34 miles N. from Muneepoor, and 128 miles E. by N. from Jynteahpore. Lat. 25° 19′, long. 94° 6′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MURANG, in Bussahir, a town of the district of Koonawur, is situate on the left bank of the Sutlej, near the confluence of the Tidung. Gerard (Alexander) in one account[1] describes it as a considerable village; in another,[2] as "a Lama town of considerable size, consisting of seven or eight distinct divisions, and beautifully situated, chiefly upon a southern exposure, in a glen, which forms the greater part of an ellipse. Through it runs a transparent stream, upon the banks of which are exten-

[1] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 88.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 369 —Journ. to Shipke.

sive vineyards and orchards, abundantly supplied with water by numerous rills. The dell is encircled by lofty mountains, at an angle of twenty-five degrees on every side, except on the westward, where it is open to the Sutlej, on the bank of which there is a small fort. The situation is extremely fine, and the approach to it highly picturesque, leading along the bank of a canal, and through an avenue of apricot-trees." Elevation above the sea 8,500[3] feet. Lat. 31° 36′, long. 78° 30′.

[3] Lloyd and Gerard, ut supra. Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. No. 70, at end of vol.

MURANG.—A town in the native state of Bussahir, situate on the left bank of the Sutlej, and 93 miles N. by E. from Dehra. Lat. 31° 35′, long. 78° 27′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 29.

MURAON,[1] in the British district of Futtehpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to the town of Futtehpore, and 11[2] miles S.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country level, fertile, and cultivated. Lat. 25° 55′, long. 81°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 29.

MURATGANJ,[1]* in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad cantonment to Futtehpore, and 23[2] miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is heavy in wet weather, and dusty in dry. Lat. 25° 33′, long. 81° 37′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MURCHAGUNJE.—A town in the British district of Mymunsing, presidency of Bengal, 197 miles N.E. of Calcutta. Lat. 24° 30′, long. 90° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MURDANA.—A town in the British district of Mundlaisir, presidency of Bengal, 135 miles W. of Baitool. Lat. 22° 10′, long. 75° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MURDEE.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 11 miles N. of Sholapoor. Lat. 17° 49′, long. 75° 47′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MURDLANDA,[1] in the British district of Hurriana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Hansi to Lodiana, and 22 miles N. of the former town. It is situate in an undulated country, of tolerable fertility, and partially cultivated. The road in this

* Image-market, or Idol-market; from Murat, "image," and Ganj, "market."

part of the route is excellent. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 998[2] miles. Lat. 29° 23′, long. 76° 5′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 142, 172, 195.

MUREAHOO, in the British district of Jounpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, on the route from Jounpore to Mirzapoor, 32 miles N. of the latter, 12 S. of the former. Supplies and water are abundant and good here. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 25° 34′, long. 82° 41′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MURELAH.—A village on the route from Nusseerabad to Beekaneer, and 51 miles N.W. of the former. It contains about thirty houses, supplied with water from two tanks. The road in this part of the route is good, and passes over a vast plain, covered with scanty bush-jungle. Lat. 26° 37′, long. 74° 14′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 295.

MURGAYA,[1] in the British district of Hummerpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small decayed town on the route from the town of Banda to Calpee, 11 miles[2] S. of the latter. It has a bazar, and the ruins of many brick-built[3] houses prove it to have been formerly a place of some importance. Water is obtainable from wells and a jhil or pond. Lat. 25° 58′, long. 79° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 72.
[3] Davidson, Travels, ii. 192.

MURHARUH, in the British district of Allyghur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, is situate close to the north-west frontier of the district. Lat. 27° 45′, long. 78° 38′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MURIOW, in Eastern India, one of the Cossya hill states, bounded on the north by the British district of Camroop, in Lower Assam; on the east by the Cossya state of Osimlee; on the south by those of Moeyong and Nuotung; and on the west by that of Ramrye. It contains an area of 283 square miles,[1] and its centre is about lat. 25° 37′, long. 91° 23′.

[1] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

MURJATTA.—The name of one of the mouths of the Ganges. The entrance to the river is wide, but shoals gradually from the land to three or three and a half fathoms outside. On an island four or five miles up the river, is a tank of fresh water. Lat. 21° 53′, long. 89° 34′.

MURLIDUR KE SARAI,[1] in the British district of Mynpoorie, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Etawah, and 24

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good;[2] the country is cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. 27° 2′, long. 78° 47′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 7.

MURMAGON, or MARMAGOA BAY.—A considerable inlet on the coast of Goa, where ships may find a good shelter from north-west winds. Its entrance is in lat. 15° 26′, long. 73° 51′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUROWREE, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Bareilly to Oude, 36 miles E. by S. of the former. Lat. 28° 18′, long. 80°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MURPOOREH, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the right bank of the Esun, 30 miles S. of the city of Furruckabad. Lat. 26° 58′, long. 79° 41′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MURRAIE MUKAM, in Sinde, a village on the route from Sehwan to Kurrachee, and 75 miles S. of the former place. Water is procurable at all times from pits in the bed of the Murraie river. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 25° 30′, long. 67° 55′.

MURREE,[1] in the Punjaub, a sanatarium for troops, situate on a hill between the rivers Indus and Jhelum, and established in the year 1851. The place is already attracting a considerable population: barracks are in course of construction, and houses are rising in every direction. Cherries, strawberries, raspberries, currants, apples, pears, and apricots are abundant; and every kind of European and tropical fruit, it is said, may be successfully cultivated here.[2] Elevation of the station above the sea 7,330 feet. Lat. 33° 54′, long. 73° 27′.

[1] Bengal Military Disp. 14 Sept. 1853; 7 Dec. 1853; 1 Feb. 1854.

[2] Friend of India, 1853, p. 422.

MURREI,[1] in the British district of Agra, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Jeypore, and 25[2] miles W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is in general good, though in a few places heavy; the country rather fertile, and highly cultivated. Lat. 27° 3′, long. 77° 42′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 1.

MURROWNEE,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a small town, with fort, on the route from Tehree to Oojein, 12[2] miles S.W. of the former. Lat. 24° 35′, long. 78° 43′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Res. vi. 26—Hunter, Narrat. of a Journey from Agra to Oujein. Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 252.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MURRUNGAUPOONY.—A town in the British district

of Madura, presidency of Madras, 44 miles N.N.E. of Madura. Lat. 10° 29′, long. 78° 28′.

MURRURAI,[1] in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Allygurh cantonment, and eight[2] miles S. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 48′, long. 78° 9′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 4.

MURRYVAMLA.—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 131 miles N.N.E. of Cuddapah. Lat. 16° 15′, long. 79° 38′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MURTOLI,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a considerable village in the Bhotia subdivision called Juwahir. It is situate on the route to Hiundes or Chinese Tartary, by the Juwahir Pass, from which it is distant 18 miles S., and is built on the right bank of the river Goree, the houses being constructed very low, and in hollows and ravines, with a view to protection against avalanches and the furious gales which continually blow from the south. With a similar view, the roofs are framed with a low pitch, and firmly overlaid with a coat of compact clay. The snows and other effects of winter set in here in October, when the whole population migrates to reside in the more southern and less-elevated parts of Kumaon, returning in the following June, to ply their trade with Hiundes. That lucrative occupation affords them subsistence, and even affluence, which reconcile them to residence in an inclement climate and barren soil. Elevation above the sea 11,352 feet.[2] Lat. 30° 21′, long. 80° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MURU WURDWUN, in the north of the Punjab, a long, deep valley, with sides of gneiss and mica-slate. Down this valley a river of the same name flows, and joins the Chenaub at Kishtawar. The valley contains a village, also bearing the same name, opposite which the Nabog Nye Pass, 12,000 feet high, leads into Cashmere. Lat. 33° 45′, long. 75° 45′.

Vigne, Kashmir, i. 212.

MURWUT.—An extensive, beautiful, and fertile valley, on the west side of the Indus, and south of the valley of Bannoo. It has on the west the lofty Suliman range, and on the north the snow-clad peaks of Sufaid Koh. Though exposed to the

Burnes, Pol. Pow. of the Sikhs, 4. Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 85.

incursions of the marauders of the neighbouring mountains, it is so productive of grain and other necessaries of life, that it is thickly peopled. The valley was formerly sometimes visited by an expedition of the Sikhs from the Derajat, who levied an enforced tribute from the inhabitants. Murwut, the chief place, is little more than a village. Lat. 33° 10′, long. 71° 15′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables Routes, 118.

MUSANAGAR,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town near the left bank of the Jumna, on the route from Calpee to Purtabgurh, and 16[2] miles E. of the former. It has a bazar, and water and supplies are plentiful. The road in this part of the route is bad, running generally through deep ravines. Lat. 26° 10′, long. 80° 1′.

[1] Horsburgh, Directory, ii. 3.

MUSCAL ISLAND.—The largest of a group of islands off the coast of Chittagong, being 15 miles in length from N. to S., and seven in extreme breadth.[1] It has some small elevations: the centre is in lat. 21° 35′, long. 92°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUSCLA, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town near the north-western frontier, towards the territory of Bhurtpoor, 18 miles N.W. of the city of Agra. Lat. 27° 14′, long. 77° 42′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Irvine, Topog. of Ajmeer, 41.

MUSOODA,[1] in the British district of Ajmeer, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town, the principal place of a pergunnah containing 20,599[2] inhabitants. Distance S. of the city of Ajmeer 30 miles. Lat. 26° 6′, long. 74° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUSOOR.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 23 miles S.S.E. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 23′, long. 74° 15′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 233.

MUSSOULEE,[1] in the territory of Oude, a small town on the route from Lucknow cantonment to that of Sekrora, 28 miles[2] N.E. of the former, and the same distance S.W. of the latter. It has a small bazar, and is well supplied with water. The road in this part of the route is rather good. Lat. 26° 58′, long. 81° 24′.

MUSSOUREE, on the northern frontier of the Dehra Doon, towards Gurhwal, is a sanatory station, established by the British to suspend, relieve, or remove the consequences prejudicial to health from the sultry climate of Hindoostan. It is approached from the south, and consequently from the Dehra Doon, by a road which, at Rajpur, situate at the base of the

mountain, becomes very steep[1] for three miles; thence, for two and a half miles, the ascent is more gradual, and for the remaining mile nearly level. The road is described by Mundy,[2] in 1828, as difficult and perilous in the extreme: it "sometimes winds down the edge of rocks, sometimes zigzags up the face of the hill; plunges into the dark depths of a ravine, or creeps over the summit of a naked crag:" but as no mention is made of those terrors by Garden, they have no doubt in a great measure disappeared before the labours of the engineer. Jacquemont[3] indeed describes the road* as excellent. The rugged ridge on which the station is situate, consists of beds of compact limestone, alternating with others of soft slate, and is analogous to that called the transition limestone[4] of the north of Europe, the mountain limestone of England. It is black, grey, or greyish-white, cavernous and carboniferous, emitting a fetid smell, and appears to have suffered from the action of heat, insomuch that its vesicular structure resembles that of grey lava. The slate, which alternates with the limestone, is wonderfully varied in its colours,—black, grey, green, brown, red, purple, and yellow. A few veins are so hard and fissile, as to serve for roofing-slate. In some places trap rock makes its appearance, composed in some parts principally of compact white felspar and green diallage, in others of hornblende. The slopes are steep, and, as is usual with such formations, covered with vegetation: in some places there are veins of quartzy sandstone. On the adjacent height of Landour, the prevailing formation is quartz.[5] This rugged tract was formerly thickly covered with forests of large timber-trees; but these have nearly all been felled for building purposes, or for burning lime and bricks. It is thought, however, that the injurious effect to the scenery has been more than compensated by increased salubrity, as the dense and luxuriant forests of Simla are considered at certain seasons to be productive of gloom and sickness. There is no level area of any extent at Mussouree; so that the houses are built at considerable distances from each other, on sites which it has been necessary to

1 Garden, Tables of Routes, 137.

2 Sketches in India, i. 186.

3 Voyage, iv. 27.

4 Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1835—Everest, Geolog. Observations on Masuri, 699.

5 Jacquemont, 32.

* In the Bengal and Agra Guide for 1842 (vol. ii. part i. 257) it is stated that a road is about to be made from the Dehra Dun, with an acclivity not exceeding seven feet in a hundred. Government was expected to advance the funds, with prospect of reimbursement from tolls.

level, on a ridge, a crag, or on the southern slope of the mountain. The eastern part has been longer settled, and there the houses are disposed more closely together than westward, in which direction the town is at present extending. In 1841 the number of private residences was about 100.[6] The views are very beautiful, comprising on the north the Himalayas, clad in perennial snow; on the south the rich and varied expanse of the Dehra Doon, bounded by the Sewalik Hills; beyond which the prospect extends over the vast plain of Hindoostan, without any other limit than that of the powers of vision, or that caused by the imperfect transparency of the atmosphere. In the later part of midwinter, there are smart frosts,[7] with occasional falls of snow; neither, however, occurring after March, when spring sets in. There are in that season showers of hail and rain, and thunder-storms occurring at intervals even as late as April. Then succeeds delightful weather until the middle of June, which ushers in the periodical rains. These, which are much heavier than in the neighbouring parts of the plains, cease about the middle of September; from which time to the middle of December, the weather is equable, becoming, however, cooler as the season advances, and terminating in sharp frosts. In 1834, for the latter half of May, the mean temperature[8] at ten A.M. was found to be 76°; the highest temperature at any time of the day being 79°.* At the same hour during June, the mean temperature was 69°;† the highest temperature at any time 71°. July, for same hour, mean temperature, 67°; highest at any time, 69°. August, at same hour, mean temperature, 67°; highest at any hour, 69°. September, at same hour, mean, 66°; highest at any hour, 68°. October, at same hour, mean, 60°; highest at any hour, 62°. November, at same hour, mean, 55°; highest at any time, 57°. The mean of the mean temperatures, from the 15th of May to 21st of November, 66°. A breeze from the south, called on that account "the Doon breeze," sets in before ten o'clock A.M., and blows until late in the evening: at night there are gene-

[6] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 251, 252.

[7] Id. ib.

[8] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1835, p. 230 —Boulderson, Meteor. Reg. at Masuri.

* But it appears that, in the observations which furnish this result, the temperature was considerably raised by reflection. This was modified or obviated in the observations of the following months.

† The mean temperature at this time was no doubt diminished by the rains.

rally light airs from the north. Mussouree is abundantly supplied from the bazar of the adjoining sanatory station of Landour, with wheat, barley, and other grain from the plains; the finest rice from the hill states; which last also furnish honey, turmeric, ginger, potatoes, onions, and other esculent vegetables. Butcher's meat is abundant and good, as are milk and butter, the hill pastures imparting great excellence to the produce of flocks and herds. The wines, liquors, and wares of Europe and Hindoostan are abundant, and of superior description, and, in consequence of the great competition between the native dealers, cheaper than in the plains. Christ Church, built by subscription, and finished in 1837, is a neat slated structure, with a turret. The Himalaya Club had, in 1842, 155 members. The clubhouse contains accommodation for sixteen resident members, who each have a sitting-room, bedroom, and bath. There are besides a handsome ball-room, two billiard-rooms, a dining-room, and coffee-room, with all accommodation suitable for such an establishment. To these it was intended to add a reading-room, supplied with the best periodicals. In this flourishing little settlement there are two well-managed and successful schools for young ladies, and one for boys. Beer is brewed from native barley and English hops, and the result has been so encouraging, that a large brewery is in course of building. A bank was established in 1841, and has been very successful. An humble botanic garden, subsidiary to that of Suharunpoor, is managed here by natives, at the expense of 66 rupees (6*l.* 12*s.*) per month. Of the diseases contracted in the plains, the effects of a residence here are found favourable to fevers of intermittent[9] and remittent type, dyspepsia, dysentery, liver complaint, pulmonary consumption, rheumatism, general debility, or exhaustion of the constitution. Affections of the heart have had invariably a fatal result. Children thrive remarkably here, though there have been some instances of their being affected with bronchocele or goitre, which has, however, been cured by administering iodine. Mussouree is distant N.W. from Calcutta, by Lucknow, Bareilly, Hurdwar, and Dehra, 1,058 miles.[1] Elevation above the sea 6,282 feet.* Lat. 30° 27′, long. 78° 5′.

[9] Bengal and Agra Guide, ut supra, 257.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, iii. xi.

* Elevation of Caineville, in the station, according to Boulderson.[1] According to the Bengal and Agra Guide, "Musoorie is built upon heights

[1] Ut supra, 231.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUSSOWRAH.—A town in the British district of Patna, presidency of Bengal, 31 miles S.W. by W. of Patna. Lat. 25° 20′, long. 84° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 37.

MUSTAFABAD,[1] in the territory of Oude, a small town on the route from Allahabad to Lucknow, 52 miles[2] N.W. of the former, 76 S.E. of the latter. It has a bazar, and water and supplies are abundant. The road is narrow and bad to the south-east, or towards Allahabad; rather good towards the north-west, or Lucknow. Lat. 25° 56′, long. 81° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] As. Ann. Reg. xi. —Miscellaneous Tracts, 422. Mundy, Sketches in India, i. 147
[3] De Cruz, Pol. Relations, 152.
[4] India Pol. Disp. 31 July, 1850.
[5] Garden, Tables of Routes, 47, 171, 230.

MUSTAFABAD,[1] in Sirhind, a town on the route from Suharunpoor to Loodiana, and 33 miles N.W. of the former place. It is of moderate size, has a bazar, and is surrounded by a brick wall,[2] like most of the towns in that part of the country. It has a citadel, built of burnt bricks, with curtains and round towers at the angles. This is the residence of the Sikh chief or rajah, whose possessions, under the grant of the British government in 1837,[3] comprise thirty one villages, and yield an annual revenue of 2,400*l.* sterling. The chief, though retaining his revenue, has been deprived of independent authority within his possessions.[4] The surrounding country is fertile and well cultivated, and abounds in fine mango-groves. Water and supplies are abundant, but the road in this part of the route is rough and heavy, especially where it crosses the river Markunda. Mustafabad is distant N.W. from Calcutta 996 miles.[5] Lat. 30° 12′, long. 77° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I C. Trigon. Surv. Fraser, Tours in Himalaya, 251.
[2] As. Res xv. 488 —Gerard, on Climate of Subathu.

MUSTGARH,[1] in Bussahir, a fortress held by the Goorkhas during their occupation of the country. It is situate on the crest of a lofty ridge, proceeding in a northerly direction from the Moral-ke-kanda, a great range extending south-westward from the Himalaya. The surface descends for three and a half miles steeply, to Nirt, on the left bank of the Sutlej, and having an elevation of 3,087 feet[2] above the sea. The eleva-

[2] Voyage, iv. 36.
[3] Id. iv. 52.

varying from 6,400 feet to 7,200; the majority of the houses being situated at probably the mean elevation of 6,800 feet." Jacquemont[2] states the mean elevation of the summits of Mussouree and Landour to be from 6,500 to 7,670 feet; highest point of Mussouree,[3] 7,123; of Landour, 7,579. Dudhili, about three miles west of Mussouree, and Masirana, four miles east, were stations of the small triangles in the trigonometrical survey of the Himalaya; by which the former was ascertained to have an elevation above the sea of 7,254 feet, the latter, of 7,888.

tion of Mustgarh is probably nearly 6,000 feet. Lat. 31° 20′, long. 77° 39′.

MUSTUFABAD, in the British district of Mynpoory, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, is on the route from the cantonment of Muttra to that of Mynpoory, and 26 miles N.W. of the latter. Lat. 27° 18′, long. 78° 38′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUSWAH.—A town in the British district of Candeish, presidency of Bombay, 48 miles N.E. by E. of Malligaum. Lat. 20° 53′, long. 75° 7′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUTHEEARA.—A town in the native state of Oude, on the right bank of the Ghogra, and 87 miles N. by E. from Lucknow. Lat. 28° 5′, long. 81° 15′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUTIANA,[1] in the petty chieftainship of Goond, tributary to the hill state of Keunthal, a small fort on the route from Simla to Kotgurh, and, by the winding mountain-road, 19 miles N.E. of the former station. Elevation above the sea 8,000 feet.[2] Lat. 31° 11′, long. 77° 27′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trig. Surv.

[2] Lloyd, Journ. to Himalaya, i. 154. Archer, Tours in Upper India, i. 219.

MUTKHANI, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Pethoragurh to Thakil Peak, two miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 29° 34′, long. 80° 17′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUTKOPA, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Goruckpoor to the territory of Nepal, 30 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 27°, long. 83° 43′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUTOWLI,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to Etawa, and 44[2] miles S.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good, the country level and partially cultivated. Lat. 26° 24′, long. 79° 38′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 32.

MUTSEE, in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated eight miles W. from the right bank of the Sutlej, 45 miles E.S.E. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 29° 49′, long. 72° 10′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUTTEAREE.—A town in the British district of Purneah, presidency of Bengal, 36 miles N.N.W. of Purneah. Lat. 26° 16′, long. 87° 23′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUTTIA, in the British district of Futtehpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town three miles E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Mootour Khas.

from the left bank of the Jumna, 15 miles S.W. of the town of Futtehpoor. Lat. 25° 42′, long. 80° 47′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, iii. 367.

MUTTOAD,[1] in the territory of Mysore, a town with a fort, situate in a valley[2] near a fine tank. Here are several manufactures of glass, made to be converted into bangles or rings for the arms and ankles; the siliceous rocks of the hills hereabouts, and the soda with which the neighbouring earth is impregnated, yielding abundant materials. Distance N.W. from Seringapatam 98 miles. Lat. 13° 46′, long. 76° 28′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 301.

MUTTORA, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route *viâ* Nagor from Jessulmeer to Nusseerabad, and 157 miles N.W. of the latter. It is supplied with good water from one well 250 feet deep. The road in this part of the route is in some places firm, but generally heavy and sandy, passing among sandhills and thin jungle. Lat. 26° 56′, long. 73°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 81.

MUTTOUNDH,[1] in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the town of Banda to Saugor, 13[2] miles W. of the former. It has a bazar, and water and supplies are abundant, the surrounding country being cultivated. Lat. 25° 26′, long. 80° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Jacquemont, iii. 480.
[3] Cautley, Prolongation of Ganges Canal down the Doab, 18, sect. 2. Heber, Journ. in India, i. 584, 585.

MUTTRA,[1] within the limits of the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a British district named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British districts Goorgaon and Allygurh; on the east by the British districts Allygurh and Mynpooree; on the south-west and south by the British district Agra; and on the west by the territory of Bhurtpore. It lies between lat. 27° 14′—27° 58′, long. 77° 20′—78° 34′, and includes an area of 1,607 square miles. The Jumna, crossing the northern frontier in lat. 27° 55′, long. 77° 35′, holds a tortuous[2] course, but generally in a south-easterly direction, of about ninety-five miles, within, or bounding the district, until it passes from it in lat. 27° 15′, long. 78° 2′, having, while flowing through Muttra, divided it into two parts, one lying in the Doab, the other on the south-west side of the river. During the dry season, the volume of water in the channel of the river is inconsiderable. Hence, at that season the river is not navigable, except[3]* for very small

* Von Orlich erroneously states that the Jumna at Muttra is navigable at all seasons even for large boats.

vessels, above the confluence of the Chumbul, about 100 miles lower down. The general inclination of the surface of the country is from N.W. to S.E., as is indicated by the descent of the course of the Jumna. A similar direction is also taken by the Karwan, a small river nearly parallel to the Jumna, and a few miles east of it; and by the Isun, still farther eastward. Actual measurement has ascertained the elevation of the town of Nuh, on the north-western frontier, to be 693[4] feet above the sea, and that of Kuraoli, near the south-eastern, 648.[4] On the left bank of the Jumna, in the north of the district, is the jhil or shallow[5] lake of Nuh, caused by the overflow of that great river during the rains. The district is, with little exception, a plain, though there are a few hills on the western frontier towards Bhurtpore; and amongst them, that of Goverdhun,* famous in Hindoo mythology as the scene of the amours, exploits, and pastoral avocations of Krishna. Though the district is situate some degrees outside the tropic, and its atmosphere is, during the summer months, cooled a little by the periodical rains, the heat in spring is excessive. In the beginning of March, Jacquemont[6] found the heat so great as to preclude his travelling after nine in the forenoon, the air at the same time being remarkably dry. As the season advances, the temperature increases, becoming everywhere oppressive. The burning wind, "after[7] passing over the great sandy desert, imparts to the atmosphere in these regions an intensity of heat scarcely to be conceived, even by those who have been seasoned to the fury of a vertical sun. In every direction where this pestiferous current has any influence, the effects are painful to those who have the misfortune of being exposed to it; but westward of the Jumna, the fiery blast is still more distressing, from the want of rivers and lakes to temper its severity, the nearest resemblance to which, perhaps, is the extreme glow of an iron-foundry in the height of summer." The water[8] in the wells is for the most part brackish. The country lying west of the Jumna has generally a sandy[9] soil, mixed with kunkur[1] or calcareous conglomerate; and though

[4] Cautley, on Prolongation of Ganges Canal, App. ii. 5.

[5] E.I.C. Ms. Doc

[6] iii. 485.

[7] Thorn, Mem. o War in India, 34

[8] Von Orlich, ii. 80.

[9] Forbes, Orienta Memoirs, ii. 426, 427. Jacquemont, iii. 480.

[1] Von Orlich, ii. 80.

* Those hills are laid down in the great Indian Atlas (No. 50) near the town of Goverdhun, fourteen miles west of the cantonment of Muttra, and are also mentioned by various writers. Garden,[1] however, in his remarks on the town of Goverdhun, states the surrounding country to be flat.

[1] Tables of Routes, 265.

in a state of nature overrun with the Capparis aphylla and some species of zizyphus, yet, under proper cultivation, producing abundant crops of wheat. On the east or left bank of the river, the soil is rather light and bare,[2] but improved towards the middle of the Doab, where it is good.[3] The principal alimentary[4] crops are wheat, barley, various kinds of millet, pulse, oil-seeds, cucurbitaceous plants, and sugar; the principal commercial crops, indigo, and some other plants yielding dyes, cotton, tobacco, and opium. Under the last revenue settlement of the North-West Provinces, the government demand on the lands of this district has been fixed for a term of years, and is not liable to be increased until the year 1871.[5]

[2] Jacquemont, iii. 483.
[3] Cautley, Prolongation of Ganges Canal, 5.
[4] Tennant, Indian Rec. ii. 354, 370.
[5] Act of the Govt. of India, No. viii. of 1846.

The chief towns are Muttra, Bindrabun, Muhabun, Juleisur, Rampore, and Koorsundah. These will be found in their proper places under the alphabetical arrangement.

The population, according to official return 1848, was 701,688. Of this number, 349,065 are returned as Hindoos agricultural; 299,627 Hindoos non-agricultural; 14,066 Mahomedans and others agricultural, and 38,930 of the like classes non-agricultural; showing an immense preponderance of the Hindoo population. The district contains three towns having more than 5,000 inhabitants but less than 10,000, and four containing upwards of 10,000. Of these latter, none at the period of the return exceeded 20,000, with the exception of Muttra, in which the number was nearly 50,000.

The principal routes are,—1. The great one from Agra to Delhi, traversing the district from south-east to north-west; 2. from Muttra cantonment, in a westerly direction, to Alwar by Deeg; 3. from the town of Muttra, north-westerly, to Ferozepore by Kosi; 4. south-westerly, from Muttra to Bhurtpore; 5. south-easterly, from Muttra to Mynpooree; 6. north-easterly, from Muttra to Allygurh.

The tract comprised within this district fell early under the power of the Affghan Mussulmans, having been conquered[6] in 1017 by Mahmood of Ghuzni. Liberated for a short time, on the fall of the Ghaznevide dynasty, it was, at the close of the twelfth[7] century, subdued by the Ghorian Afghans, and remained subject to the various successive dynasties of that people, which ruled Delhi and its dependencies until conquered by the Mogul invader Baber[8] in 1526. On the decline of the

[6] Ferishta, i. 58.
[7] Id. i. 178-180.
[8] Memoirs, 309.

Timurian dynasty in the eighteenth century, it was overrun by the Jats,[9] from whom it was wrested by Nujuf Khan, and embodied in his short-lived state. On his death, it was seized by Madhajee Scindia, the Mahratta chief, whose successor in 1803 ceded it to the East-India Company by the second article of the treaty of Serjee Anjengaum.

[9] Rennell, Mem. of Map of Hindostan, cxviii, cxix.

MUTTRA,[1]* a town, the principal place of the district of the same name, is situate on the right or western bank of the Jumna, which is here crossed in the height of the rains by ferry,[2] and at other seasons by a bridge of boats. The town extends in the form of a crescent along the elevated bank of the river, and, with its great ruined fort, has a very picturesque appearance, when viewed from the low ground on the opposite side. Of the lofty fortifications which once encircled the town, only a few fragments,[3] including three gateways, now remain. The river being considered sacred by the Hindoos, its banks are every morning and evening crowded by devotees of both sexes and of all ages, to perform their devotions and religious exercises, access being obtained to the stream by numerous ghats,[4] or extensive flights of stone steps, ornamented with little temples. The site of the town is much cut up by ravines, and the streets are described as steep, narrow, winding, and excessively filthy.[5] Heber,[6] however, speaks of it as a striking town, much resembling Benares, its houses being very high, with the same sort of ornaments as in that city. On an elevated site on the bank of the river is a large ruinous† fortress, which formerly commanded the place; and in the middle of the town, the mosque[7]‡ of Aurungzebe, also in a ruinous state, its four lofty

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 49.

[3] Von Orlich, Travels in India, ii. 78.

[4] Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 17[…]

[5] Jacquemont, iii. 481.

[6] Journey in India, i. 580.

[7] Von Orlich, ii. 79.

* Mathura of Shakespear[1] and of Tassin; Mathura of Wilford[2] and of Tod;[3] Mathura of Wilson;[4] Muthoora of Ward;[5] Matura of Rennell;[6] Mattra of Elphinstone.[7] It is mentioned by Pliny[8] under the name of Methora, and also by Arrian,[9] who styles it a great city. Both authorities mention it as in the vicinity of Clisobara, a town of which no vestige now remains.

[1] Col. 1570, in v.
[2] Essay on Anugangam, As. Res. ix. 63.
[3] Trans. of Roy. As. Soc. i. 315.
[4] Description of Select Coins, As. Res. xvii. 571.
[5] Hindoo Mythology, i. 193.
[6] Index to Map.
[7] Hist. of India, i. 554.
[8] Lib. vi. 6.
[9] Indica, 321, ed. Gronov. Lugd. Bat. 1704.

† Daniell, however, in his view of Muttra, represents it as having suffered little injury.

‡ Hamilton,[1] perhaps drawing his statement from Thorn,[2] mentions "that the mosque was built by Aurungzebe, the renowned padshah of Delhi, who appropriated to this purpose the site and materials of a Hindoo temple, which he destroyed, and which had been erected by Beer Singh Deo, the rajah of Oorcha, and cost thirty-six lacs of rupees."

[1] Description of Hindostan, i. 367.
[2] Mem. of War in India, 177.

minarets, overlaid with glazed ware, being much decayed. The fort was built by the celebrated astronomer Jey Singh,* or Jaya Sinha, the Rajpoot prince who succeeded to the sovereignty of Amber, 1693, and was some years later high in favour with Muhammad, emperor of Delhi. On the roof of one of the apartments is a ruinous observatory,[8] the work of that scientific prince, and containing an equinoctial dial, sundry amplitude-instruments, horizontal circle, with a gnomon, intended for some purpose as yet unascertained, a mural instrument facing westward, and consisting of a segment exceeding a semicircle, with the convex downwards, on the opposite wall to which is a segment with the convex upwards.

[8] Hunter, Account of the Astronomical Labours of Jaya Sintra, As. Res. v. 177, 200.

The population of the town in 1846, according to official report, partly the result of actual census, and partly of estimate founded thereon, was 49,672.[9] Some of the traders are considered to be very wealthy.[1]

[9] Memoir on Statistics of N.W. Prov. 97.
[1] Bacon, First Impressions, ii. 345.

The place is regarded as sacred in Hindoo mythology, from being the birthplace of the divinity Krishna, the Krishnavatar or incarnation[2] of Vishnu under that name. In honour of the monkey-god Hanuman, monkeys are here protected and fed, swarming in the ruins, sitting, running, or playing on the tops of the houses, and skipping from roof to roof across the streets, greatly annoying their Hindoo votaries, as well as strangers. There are also numbers[3] of paroquets, peacocks, and sacred bulls at large without owners. In the central part of the town is a beautiful structure, built by the treasurer of the state of Gwalior, who was also the principal partner in a great native banking house. The building, intended to serve the purpose of a temple and a dwelling, is inclosed by a small but richly-carved gateway, with a flight of steps which leads from the street to a square court, cloistered round, and containing in the centre a building also square, supported by a triple row of pillars, all which, as well as the ceiling, are richly carved, painted, and gilt.† Here is a military cantonment: the buildings, which are about a mile south of the town, and sepa-

[2] Shakespear, Dict. 1338. Wilson, Rel. Sects of Hindus, As. Res. xvi. 4, 14, 22, 31. Paterson, Origin of the Hindu Religion, As. Res. viii. Jones, on the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India, As. Res. i. 260.
[3] Heber, i. 580.

* The Sowae Jey Singh of Tod,[1] who gives a copious account of him.

[1] Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 356.

† Jacquemont,[1] however, describes it as resembling a barrack or a cotton-factory, except that its walls are covered over with grotesque and monstrous paintings of subjects connected with Hindoo mythology.

[1] iii. 480.

rated from it by a small space of broken ground, are very extensive.[4]

[4] Heber, i. 581.

Muttra, recommended to the Hindoos by associations connected with their mythology, appears, at an early period of their records, to have been much more important than at present; and its wealth and splendour pointed it out as an object for the attacks of the first Afghan invaders. Mahmood[5] of Ghuznee, in his expedition against Kunnouj in the year 1017, "understanding that at some distance stood the rich city of Muttra, consecrated to Krishna-Vos-dew, whom the Hindoos venerate as an emanation of God, directed his march thither, and entering it with little opposition from the troops of the rajah of Delhi, to whom it belonged, gave it up to plunder. He broke down or burned all the idols, and amassed a vast quantity of gold and silver, of which the idols were mostly composed. He would have destroyed the temples also, but he found the labour would have been excessive, while some say he was averted from his profane purpose by their admirable beauty. He certainly extravagantly extolled the magnificence of the buildings and city in a letter to the governor of Ghiznee, in which the following passage occurs:—'There are here 1,000 edifices, as firm as the faith of the faithful, most of them of marble; besides innumerable temples; nor is it likely this city has attained its present condition but at the expense of many millions of dinars; nor could such another be constructed under a period of two centuries.' Among the temples at Muttra were found five golden idols, whose eyes were of rubies, valued at 50,000* dinars. On another idol was found a sapphire weighing 400 miskals,† and the image itself being melted down, produced 98,300 miskals of pure gold. Besides these images, there were about 100 idols of silver, which loaded as many camels. The king tarried in Muttra twenty days, in which time the city suffered greatly from fire, in addition to the damage which it sustained from being pillaged." After these calamities, it sank into obscurity, and does not appear to be mentioned by Baber in his detailed account of his campaigns

[5] Ferishta, i. 58.

* 22,333*l*. according to Briggs;[1] but there is extreme uncertainty respecting the value of the coins of that period.

[1] Ferishta, i. 59, note.

† The miskal at present in use at Basra is estimated[1] at seventy-two grains.

[1] Kelly, Oriental Metrology, 52.

in the vicinity. In 1757, it was subjected to pillage[6] and massacre by the Afghan troops of Ahmed Shah Dooranee. Ahmed did not in person command the expedition, having intrusted its conduct to Sirdar Jehan Khan, called Zanus by the Jesuits. Tieffenthaler,[7] who states his army at 25,000 cavalry, and adds, "Muttra[7] is a populous city, abounding in wealthy inhabitants. In this city, and in another town, called Bendroban [Bindraban], very famous throughout India, on account of the incarnation of Krishna, the Afghans practised great cruelties, and displayed their hatred of idols and idolaters, burning houses, together with their inmates; slaughtering others with the sword and lance; hauling off into captivity maidens and youths, men and women. In the temples of the idols they slaughtered kine, regarded as sacred by the superstitious people, and smeared the images and pavement with the blood." Scindia, the Mahratta chief, who, after the death of Mujuf Khan, seized Muttra, conferred it on the French adventurer Perron, in jaghire, a grant made on condition of military service. In October, 1803, it was without resistance occupied by the British troops, and in the same year permanently ceded to the East-India Company by the treaty of Serjee Anjengaum. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 831 miles; from Agra, N.W., 35; from Delhi, S.E., 97. Lat. 27° 30′, long. 77° 45′.

[6] Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii 630.

[7] Historisch-geographische Beschreibung von Hindustan, ii. 176.

MUTTUCK, or MUTTRUCK.—See ASSAM.

MUTTUNI,[1] in the district of Peshawur, a division of the Punjab, a town situated on the road from Kohat to Peshawur, 14 miles S. of the latter. A fort is in course of construction at this town, with the view of obtaining an effectual command over the Kohat Pass.[2] Lat. 33° 48′, long. 71° 37′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Bengal Military Disp. 5 Apr. 1854.

MUTWAL, or ROYMATLA.—The name of one of the rivers in the delta of the Ganges. It divaricates from the Ganges, in lat. 22° 33′, long. 88° 23′, a few miles south of Calcutta, and, flowing in a southerly direction for ninety-four miles, falls into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 21° 44′, long. 88° 46′. It has never less water in it than three fathoms, and a ship of considerable burden could proceed to Tarda, a village close to the salt lake, near Calcutta.[1] The Mutwal, it has been suggested, might be connected with Calcutta by means of a railway or ship canal, and thus become the successor of the Hooghly, should it be necessary to abandon the latter, from its ceasing to be navigable,

[1] Horsburgh, Directory, i. 637.

in consequence of the silting up of its channel.—See HOOGHLY RIVER.

MUTWAUR.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Aleerajpoor, 14 miles S. from Rajpoor, and 74 miles E. by S. from Baroda. Lat. 22° 7′, long. 74° 23′.

MUWAR,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, a village on the left bank of the river Singoor, and on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Calpee, 18[2] miles N.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is excellent, the country partially cultivated. Lat. 26° 18′, long. 79° 59′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 110.

MUXOODPORE.—A town in the British district of Dacca Jelalpore, presidency of Bengal, 102 miles E.N.E. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 20′, long. 89° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUZUFURABAD, in the British district of Suharunpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Suharunpoor to Dehra, 15 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 30° 8′, long. 77° 48′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUZUFFURGURH, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Chenaub, 19 miles W.S.W. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 3′, long. 71° 14′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MUZUFFURNUGUR.—See MOZUFFURNUGUR.

MYACONDA,[1]* in the territory of Mysore, a fort on the north-west frontier, towards the British district of Dharwar. "The[2] situation of Myaconda is important, as being at the entrance of a pass from the north-westward into the valley of Chittel Droog." Though regarded as a strong place by native soldiers, it was in 1790 breached and stormed by the Mahrattas. Here, in 1749, was fought[3] a battle between the forces of the ranee of Bednore and those of the polygar of Chittel Droog, in which the latter were defeated. Myaconda is distant from Chittel Droog 21 miles, Seringapatam 135. Lat. 14° 17′, long. 76° 9′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Moor, Narrative of Operations, 125.
[3] Wilks, Historical Sketches, i. 257.

MYADOUNG MYO.—A town of Burmah, situate on the left bank of the Irawady river, and 133 miles N. from Ava. Lat. 23° 49′, long. 96° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MYAPOOR,[1] in Bundelcund, in the territory of Jhansee, a village on the route by Jhansee from Calpee to Goona, 146[2]

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 113.

* Miconda of Moor.

miles S.W. of former, 59 N.E. of latter. Water is abundant from a small stream, and supplies may be had. About a mile S.W. of the village commences the ascent of the Majapoor Pass, short, stony, and of easy ascent, practicable for guns, with aid of drag-ropes. Lat. 25° 8′, long. 78° 7′.

Calcutta Review.

MYAPOOR, in the British district of Saharunpore, lieutenant-governorship of Agra, presidency of Bengal, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, about two miles below Hurdwar. At this spot commences the artificial channel of the new Ganges Canal, to which the supply from the river is led by a natural branch. The masonry-works at this place consist of a dam thrown across the branch of the Ganges, and a regulating bridge across the canal bed. The dam is provided with gates and sluices to carry off the superfluous waters of the Ganges during the floods. The supply of water for the canal at this place will be 6,750 cubic feet per second; the whole discharge of the river at Hurdwar being 8,000 cubic feet per second. Lat. 29° 56′, long. 78° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MYAVERAM.—A town in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, 41 miles N.E. by E. of Tanjore. Lat. 11° 7′, long. 79° 42′.

MYHEE, the name of two passes known as the Great and Little Myhee Pass, through which roads are carried over the Youmadoung range of mountains, separating Arracan from Burmah. The Myhee Great Pass is in lat. 19° 14′, long. 94° 30′; the Little Pass is a few miles further north.

MYHEE.—A village and police-station in the British district of Arracan. It is situate on a line of road from Sandoway over the Youmadoung Mountains into Burmah, and is 113 miles S.S.E. from Arracan. Lat. 19° 17′, long. 94° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Malcolm, Central India, i. 3.

MYHEE.[1]*—A river rising in the native state of Amjherra, in Malwa, in a small[2] plain, in lat. 22° 32′, long. 75° 5′. It holds a course north-west for 145 miles, to lat. 23° 48′, long. 74° 32′, where the mountains of Marwar turn it to the westward for twenty-five miles; and subsequently south-west, which course it continues to hold 180 miles farther, to its fall into the Gulf of Cambay, a few miles below the town of Cambay, and in lat. 22° 10′, long. 72° 30′; its total length of course being about

[1] Note to Translation of Hist. of Gujarat, by Ali Mohammed Khan, 124.

* Mahya of Bird.[1]

350* miles. It does not appear to be navigable for more than fifteen[3] miles from its mouth. Opposite the city of Cambay, seven or eight miles from the sea, the width is probably about three miles, and the water is so shallow from side to side, at low water spring tides, that the ground is left almost dry, and navigation[4] is impracticable even for the smallest boats. Fifty miles from its source, and in lat. 23° 9′, long. 75° 1′, it is crossed[5] by means of a ford on the route from Neemuch to Baroda, and is there described by Heber as shallow and broad, but not stagnant. Sixty miles farther down, or more north-west, it is again crossed on the route from Neemuch to Baroda, *viâ* Pertabghur, at Boongra, where it has a "bed[6] 400 yards wide, with a stream of 100, and a depth of one foot." About fifty miles above its mouth, it is crossed by the route from Neemuch to Baroda by Sulumbur. "Its bed is here 500 yards wide, stream 120, average depth a foot and a half." Heber, who crossed it at this place, describes[7] it as a broad, bright stream, wandering in a wide bed of sand and gravel. About eight miles lower down, its breadth[8] is above two miles; and when the tide is out, there is about a third of that width of water unfordable even at the ebb of spring tides. The elevation of the source is about 1,850[9] feet.

MYHEE CAUNTA.[1]—A division of the kingdom of Guzerat, under the political supervision of the government of Bombay. It lies between lat. 23° 14′ and 24° 28′, long. 72° 41′ and 74° 5′, and is bounded on the north by the mountainous Bheel districts of Mewar or Odeypore, and Serohee; on the south by the Guicowar's district of Balasinore and the British collectorate of Kaira; on the east by Dongurpore; on the south-east by the petty states of Saunte and Lunawara; and on the west by Pahlunpore, and by various pergunnahs belonging to the Guicowar. Its length from south-east to north-west is about 100 miles, and its breadth in the direction of the opposite angles measures about sixty: the area is 3,400 square miles.

The district comprises six zillahs: Nanee Marwar, in which are included the talooks of Edur and Ahmednuggur (which see), with their dependencies of Morassa, Hursole, and Byer; and those of Tintoee, Daunta, and Malpoor, together with the

[3] Malcolm, i. 4.
[4] Horsburgh, India Directory, i. 475.
[5] Garden, Tables of Routes, 274.
[6] Id. 272.
[7] ii. 133.
[8] Id. ii. 164.
[9] Malcolm, Central India, ii. 348.
[1] Political Disp. to Bombay, 21 Jan. 1846.

* Hamilton appears to exaggerate[1] its length in stating it at 380 miles.

[1] Gazetteer, ii. 172.

puttas of Pole, Pall, Posuna, Gudwarra, Wullasun, and Hurrole, all more or less subject to Edur. The remaining five zillahs are Rehwur, Sabur Caunta, Kuttosun, Byal or Baweesa, and Watruck.

The whole tract is richly wooded, abounding in fine trees of great variety. Among the most common, may be enumerated the mango, tamarind, peepul, and bamboo. In the southern and western parts the country is generally level; in the northern and eastern quarters it is divided by hills; the intermediate valleys being remarkable for beauty of scenery. The streams intersecting the country are seven in number: the Sabur Muttee, Haut Muttee, Karree, Meshwah, Majoom, Watruck, and Surruswuttee.

In addition to the fruits indigenous to this part of India, the following species are easily cultivated: mulberries, limes, oranges, guavas, pomegranates, figs, plantains, and grapes.

The zoology is copious and varied. Tigers, leopards, panthers, bears, hyænas, wolves, wild hogs, jackals, porcupines, and armadilloes are found in the hills and jungles; large herds of antelopes and nylgaus are met with upon the plains; monkeys abound and infest the villages: game is plentiful.

The mass of the population is Cooly, which class may be estimated to compose two-thirds of the whole. The remainder consists of Rajpoots, Brahmins, and others. Some of the Cooly chiefs are originally descendants from the Rajpoots, who have lost caste by intermarrying with the aborigines.

The total amount of the revenue of the Myhee Caunta may be estimated at from 45,000*l.*[2] to 50,000*l.* per annum. From this sum the Guicowar receives a yearly tribute of 9,340*l.*, under the head of Ghans Dana, and 4,500*l.* as revenue; making a total of 13,840*l.* No tribute is paid to the British government.

[2] Political Disp. to Bombay, ut supra.

A detachment of 1,000 horse from the Guicowar's contingent is placed under the orders of the political agent in this province. The military force at the disposal of the government of Edur is employed almost entirely for police purposes, and consists of about 2,000 horse and foot, inclusive of the quotas furnished by the feudal chiefs.[3]

[3] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

The political connection of the East-India Company with the Myhee Caunta dates from the year 1820. Among the possessions of the Peishwa which, in 1818, escheated to the

British government, were included Ahmedabad and its dependencies. The occupation of these districts brought the British in immediate contact with the lawless tribes of the Myhee Caunta, and it became at once obvious that there could be no security for the preservation of public tranquillity, unless the differences continually arising between the Guicowar and his turbulent tributaries should be adjudicated by an efficient authority capable of enforcing its decisions. An arrangement was accordingly concluded, under which the Guicowar agreed to withdraw his troops, and to abstain from all further interference with the chieftains, while the British government undertook the management of the country, and guaranteed the payment of the Guicowar's tribute.

The British government had no further interest in these arrangements than that which accrued to them in their character as conservators of the general peace. Nevertheless, in carrying them out, they have not failed to avail themselves of the opportunity thereby offered to confer important benefits upon the country. By their means, suttee[4] has been abolished; infanticide[5] and bharwuttie prohibited; and at their instigation a criminal[6] court has been established for the trial of all serious offences, through the agency of the political resident, with native chiefs as assessors. The introduction of this tribunal has had a most salutary effect, and has proved a powerful auxiliary not only in the pacification, but in the civilization of this hitherto troubled region.

[4] Pol. Disp. to Bombay, dated 2 Aug. 1844.
[5] Id. 26 June, 1844.
Id. 12 Jan. 1842.
[6] Id. 12 March, 1840, No. 6.

The principal towns in the Myhee Caunta are Edur, Ahmednuggur, and Wurralee, of which some notice will be found in their places under the alphabetical arrangement.

MYHIR,[1] in the territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, a town, the principal place of the thakoorai or small state of the same name, situate on the route by Rewa from Allahabad to Jubbulpore, and 100 miles N.E. of the latter. According to Garden,[2] it is a "large town and bazar, and the chief place in the district belonging to Thakoor Bishen Singh." Water is plentiful, a large jhil or mere being on the N.W., and another S.W. of the town. The thakoorai of Myhir was originally a grant[3] from the rajah of Panna, and in 1814 was confirmed[4] to the thakoor by sunnud or grant from the British government. It contains an area of 1,026 square miles, and a population of

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Tables of Routes, 34.
[3] D'Cruz, Pol Relations, 105.
[4] Id. 323.

100,000. On the death of the thakoor in 1826, his two sons took arms and disputed the possession, but were tranquillized by the British authorities. Bishen Singh, who appears to have been remarkable for improvidence, voluntarily placed his estate under the management of the British government, for the purpose of liquidating his debts.[5] This chief dying shortly after, was succeeded by his eldest son, Mohun Peshaud, who is described as a very sensible and most respectable man. The estate, however, was continued under British management, in view to paying off the late thakoor's debts.[6] The home authorities at the same time suggested the propriety of issuing a proclamation announcing that the estates of thakoors will not be held responsible for debts beyond the life of the thakoor who shall contract them. Myhir is in lat. 24° 16′, long. 80° 49′.

[5] India Pol. Disp. 31 July, 1850.

[6] Id. 4 June, 1851.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 48.

MYHNATHEIR, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allygurh to the town of Moradabad, and 11 miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country level, open, and cultivated. Lat. 28° 42′, long. 78° 46′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MYHSEE.—A town in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, 47 miles N. by E. of Chupra. Lat. 26° 20′, long. 85° 11′.

MYITHIA KHYOUNG.—A river of Burmah, rising in lat. 21° 20′, long. 94° 4′, and, flowing in a northerly direction for 170 miles, falls into the Khyendwen river, in lat. 23° 11′, long. 94° 41′.

MYKHINDA,[1] in the native state of Gurwhal, a village on the route from Sireenuggur to Kedarnath Temple, and 12 miles S. of the latter. It is situate on the eastern declivity of a mountain of gneiss[2] formation, and near the right bank of the Mundagnee river. Elevation above the sea 5,545 feet. Lat. 30° 34′, long. 79° 5′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, xlviii. —Herbert, Mineralogical Report on Himalaya.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MYLE, in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Goruckpoor to Chupra, 47 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 26° 12′, long. 83° 54′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MYMENSING.[1]—A British district within the limits of the presidency of Bengal. It is bounded on the north by

Goalpara, on the borders of Assam, and by the country of the wild Garrow tribes; on the east by the British district of Sylhet; on the south by the British districts Tipperah, Dacca, and Furreedpore; on the south-west by the British district of Pubna; and on the west by the districts Bogra and Rungpoor. It lies between lat. 24° 4′—25° 41′, long. 89° 28′—91° 13′, and has an area, according to official[2] return, of 4,712 square miles. In the northern part, towards Goalpara and the Garrow highlands, there are many hills and irregular tracts densely covered with jungle, and in the south-western part, along the right bank of the Brahmapootra, the country is of a similar description. The rest of the district is in general level, rather depressed and marshy, traversed by numerous watercourses, and containing many jhils or shallow lakes. Of the rivers, the principal is the Brahmapootra, which, flowing from north to south, first touches on this district at its north-western corner, and continues its southerly course forty miles, as far as Diwanganj, for that distance forming the western boundary between this district and that of Rungpore. At the point last mentioned, it turns south-easterly, and for about twelve miles forms the south-western boundary of Mymensing towards Bogra; it then enters this district (Mymensing), through which it flows in a south-easterly direction for eighty-five miles, to Agra Sonda, and continuing from that point to follow the same direction for thirty miles farther, forms the south-western boundary of Mymensing towards the British district of Dacca. In the upper part of its course (where the river is the western boundary of the district) it is nowhere less than a mile[3] in width, and where the channel is subdivided by islands, it is in many places four or five miles wide. "In the rainy season, the river, except where there are a few scattered hills on its banks, everywhere overflows the country for some miles, and in many places deluges an extent of twenty or thirty miles in width, and insulates such small hills as are in the vicinity." The author from whom the above is quoted (Buchanan), proceeds to say,[4] "Except, however, its magnificent size, and the grand scenery of its bank, it is a disgusting river. Its water is the dirtiest that I have ever seen, and in the floods, is almost entirely covered with a scum of dusky foam, intermixed with logs of wood, vast floats of reeds, and

[2] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

[3] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, iii. 389.

[4] Ut supra, 390.

all manner of dead bodies, especially those of deer and oxen, which are almost as offensive as the half-burned carcases on the banks of the Ganges." The river a few miles above its entrance into this district, loses the greater part of its stream, about three-fourths of it being drawn off by the Konaie, a vast watercourse, which some time since burst from the original river to the right or south-west, and excavated in that direction a wide, deep, and permanent channel. In consequence of this diminution, the Brahmapootra, in its passage through this district, is much less considerable than in the upper part of its course. The great offset the Konaie, after flowing in a direction south-west for about twenty miles, between Mymensing and the British district of Bogra, turns south-east, enters this district, and takes a southerly direction through it for ten miles, subsequently for eighteen miles again forming the boundary between it and Bogra. In then again enters Mymensing, and flows through it in a southerly direction for about fifty miles, in the latter part of which portion of its course it is termed the Juboona river. At Bongram it passes southward out of the district, and becomes the boundary between the British districts Pubna and Dacca-Jelalpoor. These two great streams (the Brahmapootra and Konaie) communicate by means of the Jenaie, a large watercourse which connects them about twenty miles below their divarication. All three are navigable in their course through the district; but on the Brahmapootra, in consequence of the diminution of its volume of water for the supply of the Konaie, the larger class of native boats can only pass during the rainy season.[5] Inferior streams and watercourses are very numerous, and contribute, together with the many jhils, to extensive inundations of the country during the rains. Most of the jhils become dry in the hot season, but every village, and even every dwelling inhabited by a family of superior class, has a tank yielding a perennial supply of water.

The climate is considered superior to that of the southern part of Bengal, as, though damp, the temperature is cooler. During March and the two succeeding months, when heat is most oppressive in general in India, the weather is here unsettled rather than sultry. "Violent[6] storms of wind and rain from the north-west are of frequent occurrence, and are accompanied by thunder and lightning, and frequently prove

[5] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 282.

[6] Id. 283.

very destructive." The periodical rains commence in the beginning[7] of June and continue until the beginning of October, when the northerly winds set in, bringing cold weather, during which fogs are very prevalent, when the sun is seldom visible until nine or ten o'clock in the forenoon.

[7] Bengal and Agra Guide, ut supra, 283.

The principal wild animals are the elephant, tiger, bear, leopard, wild swine, deer of various kinds, the jackal, otter, fox, porcupine, monkey, hare, and rabbit.

The soil, except on the jungly hills, is in general deep, dark-coloured, and very fertile, though on the new lands left dry by the large rivers changing their courses, it is light, sandy, and poor. In most parts two crops of rice are obtained in the year; the first sown in March, and reaped in July; the second raised from the transplantation of young plants, cut in January; and this is generally followed by a crop of mustard or other oil-seeds. The other principal crops are wheat, cultivated in small quantities on the higher grounds, potatoes, sweet potatoes, dhal and other pulse, various cucurbitaceous plants, esculent vegetables, chillies, turmeric, ginger, sugarcane, hemp, flax, tobacco, indigo, plantains: and of fruit-trees, the palm and the jak (Artocarpus integrifolia).

The making of cotton cloths and blankets is the principal of the manufactures, which indeed are few in number, characterized by little skill, and intended for the most part only to meet the demand for home consumption. At Bassetpore, however, finer fabrics are produced, chiefly for exportation. Serajgunge, on the Konaie, is the principal mart of the district: boats of the largest size have access to it throughout the year, and there are generally from 1,000 to 2,000[8] of all sorts anchored there. The great[9] article of export is rice, the staple product of the district; a considerable traffic being also carried on in ghee, ivory, buffalo-hides, timber, cattle, horns, sugar, cotton, and fine cloths. Considerable quantities of merchandise are brought from the western provinces to Serajgunge, and thence re-exported.

[8] Id. ut supra, 282.
[9] Id. ib.

The population, according to official return,[1] is 1,487,000; an amount which, compared with the area, shows a relative density of 315 to the square mile. It is considered that the people are about equally divided into Brahminists and Mussulmans;

[1] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

and there are scarcely any Christians or persons of other denominations than those two.

Nusserabad, the locality of the civil establishment; Jumalpore, that of the military cantonment; and Sheorajganj, the principal commercial town, are noticed under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The only military routes of any importance are—1. From north to south, from Jumalpore to Dacca, and thence proceeding westward to Calcutta; 2. from west to east, from Jumalpore to Sylhet; 3. from south-east to north-west, from Jumalpore to the sanatory station at Darjeeling.

This district was included in the grant of the dewanny of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, made by the king of Delhi to the East-India Company.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MYMUTGURH.—A town in the British district of Rutnageria, presidency of Bombay, 143 miles S.S.E. of Bombay. Lat. 17° 4′, long. 73° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MYNAH.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Bhopal, 49 miles W. by S. from Bhopal, and 55 miles E. from Oojein. Lat. 23° 9′, long. 76° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MYNPOOREE.[1]—A British district under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Budaon; on the north-east and west by the British district of Furruckabad; on the south by the British districts Etawah and Agra; and on the west by the British districts Agra, Muttra, and Allyghur. It lies between lat. 26° 54′—27° 50′, long. 78° 30′—79° 30′, and contains an area of about 2,009 square miles. It is a very level, and in general a well-watered tract, the Jumna forming for thirty-five miles its southern boundary, and the Kalee Nuddee (Eastern) first forming its western boundary for ten miles, then flowing through its northern part for sixteen miles, and subsequently becoming its north-eastern boundary for about fifty-five miles more. The country lying between those two rivers is traversed by four small streams,—the Esun,[2] nearest the Kalee Nuddee and most to the north-eastward; next to that, towards the south-west, the Rind or Urrund; further to the south-west, the Seyngur; and the Sirsa next to the Jumna. Besides[3] these watercourses, the projected line of the Ganges Canal, now in

[2] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[3] Cautley, Prolongation of Ganges Canal, i. 5, 9.

course of progress, passes by the town of Mynpooree, and will ultimately form a navigable channel to the Ganges at Cawnpore. The courses of the two greater rivers, and of the four lesser and intermediate streams, are all in some degree parallel to each other, and all flow to the south-east; thus indicating the general slope of the country to be in that direction. The average elevation of the country above the level of the sea is between 600 and 700 feet; that of the town of Gihoor, a few miles west of Mynpooree, is 648 feet;[4] that of Kerowly, near the northern frontier, 648 feet; that of the bed of the Kalee Nuddee (East), below that town, 614 feet.[5] The general slope of the country is 1·138 feet[5] in the mile.

[4] Cautley, P longation of Ganges Cana Append. ii. 5
[5] Id 5.

Previously to the mitigating effect of the periodical rains, which set in after midsummer, the heat* in this district is very great; yet in winter the thermometer in this part of the Doab sometimes falls below the freezing-point.[6] The soil in the northern part is generally light[7] and sandy; it is consequently easily worked, and when the rains are plentiful and seasonable, yields a very abundant and profitable return; but much moisture is requisite for successful cultivation, and if the rains be scanty, and their deficiency be not supplied by adequate artificial irrigation, the crop scarcely returns the cost of the seed. In part of this tract, called the Boodh Gunga, the soil is rich and moist; thus giving countenance to the popular tradition that it was once the channel of the Ganges, which now flows five miles more towards the north-east. Rice is the staple crop of this fertile and moist land; the sugarcane is produced with little trouble, and in great abundance, though inferior both in size and the yield of saccharine matter to that which is cultivated in rich upper lands. Here also indigo[8] of superior quality grows wild, and, it was stated by an eminent authority, "might be grown at half its present cost, of quality very little inferior, and with the same facility that characterizes the cultivation of the sugarcane."[9] Water is in many places found within ten or twelve feet[1] of the surface, and is obtained by annually sinking wells, which, after they have served their temporary purpose, are filled up by the crumbling earth during

[6] Tennant, In Res. ii. 377.
[7] Edmonstone the Settlemen Mynpooree, 2
[8] Tennant, ut supra, ii. 386.
[9] Edmonstone,
[1] Id. 6.

* In Tayler's Thermometrical Table (Lond. 1845), the maximum temperature of Mynpooree is stated at 125°; but no authority is given for this statement.

the rains. Wheat, barley, millet, gram (Cicer arietinum), and some other pulse, are extensively cultivated; cotton and tobacco, as well as the sugarcane, succeed well in the Boodh Gunga, as also along the course of the Kalee Nuddee. The soil in the middle parts, about the town of Mynpooree, is good.[2] The country, reduced to desolation by the incessant wars and dire misgovernment general in Hindostan during the decline of the Timurian empire of Delhi, presented a sad aspect when visited by Tennant in 1798, who thus writes:—"The whole[3] face of the Doab, as well as the appearance of the ruined towns, wears a melancholy gloom. Remains of its former population and fertility are continually meeting the eye of the traveller, which he contrasts with the extensive wastes or jungles that now occupy so great a part of the surface. Large tanks, topes, and serais, are seen at small distances on the roads." So fearful and general a destruction is not hastily to be recovered; and a careful and acute official observer is found complaining[4] of the abandonment of cultivation. The state of things, however, appears to be now changed, as the later returns show that about six-sevenths[5] of the cultivable land were in actual cultivation. According to census made in 1848, the population[6] amount to 639,809; of whom are returned 441,002 as Hindoo agricultural; 158,987 Hindoo non-agricultural; 13,700 Mahomedans and others, agricultural; and 26,120 of those various classes, non-agricultural. It thus appears that the population is almost exclusively Hindoo.

The prevalence among the Rajpoots of the horrible practice of female infanticide caused, some years since, the issue of an order, by a local magistrate, that the bodies of all deceased female Rajpoot children should be sent for the examination of the civil surgeon, with a view to ascertain in each case whether death had resulted from other than natural causes; but the order was withdrawn by direction of the government; and the home authorities approved of the withdrawal,[7] deeming that the operation of the order might be offensive. Measures are in progress for putting a stop to the crime.[8]

Mynpooree contains no large town, and only one of tolerable size.* The number of villages in the district is stated to be 1,459.

[2] Cautley, Prolongation of Ganges Canal, 5.

[3] ii. 357.

[4] Edmonstone, ut supra, 7.

[5] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[6] Mem. on Stat. of N.W. Prov. 106.

[7] India Jud. Disp. 19 Jan. 1847.

[8] Id. 15 March, 1854.

* Mynpooree, which gives name to the district.

The principal routes are—1. From north-west to south-east, from Allygurh to the town of Mynpooree, and thence to Cawnpore; 2. from west to east, from Agra to Mynpooree, and thence to Futtehgurh; 3. from north-west to south-east, from Muttra to Mynpooree, and thence to Lucknow; 4. from south to north, from Etawah to Mynpooree, and thence to Azimghur; 5. from south-east to north-west, from Etawah to Agra. The tract of which this forms part, was included in the Mahommedan empire of the Afghans overthrown by Baber, and was[9] conquered or overrun by that invader. On the dismemberment of the empire of Delhi, it became part of the transient realm of Nujuf Khan, in virtue of a treaty of partition[1] between him and Shuja-ood-dowlah, the vizier of Oude. After the death of the former, it was seized[2] by the Mahrattas, and in 1803 was ceded to the East-India Company by Dowlut Rao Sindia, under the second article of the treaty of Serjee Anjengaum.

[9] Baber, Me 340, 342, 34

[1] Seir Mutag ii. 267.

[2] Rennell, M of Map of Hi stan, cix.

MYNPOOREE,[1] * a town, the principal place of the district of the same name, is situate on the banks of the small river Esun, which is here crossed by a bridge[2] of brick, near the cantonment. Thorn,[3] who saw this place† in 1804, describes it as then "a walled town, of considerable size, and very populous." A few days previously, it had been attacked by the Mahrattas under Holkar, who plundered and burned part of it, but were repulsed from the jail and cantonments by the provincial militia in the service of the East-India Company, and fled precipitately on the approach of a relieving force. The statement above quoted seems, as to size and population, hardly sustained by recent official report; according to which, Mynpooree is said[4] to contain 2,773 inhabitants. Here is a Jain temple,[5] with a Buddhistic idol. It is a favourable station for troops, as supplies and water are very abundant and good. Elevation[6] above the sea about 620 feet. Distance N.W. from Calcutta, by Cawnpore, 727 miles; E. from Agra 71½; S.E. from Delhi 165. Lat. 27° 14′, long. 79° 4′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms.

[2] Garden, Ta of Routes, 26

[3] Mem. of W India, 399.

[4] Mem. on St of N.W. Prov 110.

[5] Archer, Tou Upper India,

[6] Cautley, Pr longation of Ganges Canal, Append. ii. 4,

MYNTUPPUL, in Sirhind, a village on the route from Suharunpoor to Nahun, and eight miles S.W. of the latter town. It is situate at the south-west base of the low prolon-

E.I.C. Ms. Do

E.I.C. Trigon Surv.

Garden, Table Routes, 313.

* Minpuri of Tassin.

† Bacon,[1] one of the few travellers who mention a visit to this place, states that he has "nothing worthy of record touching it."

[1] First Impressions, 358.

gation of the Sewalik range. The road in the direction of Suharunpoor is level and very good, and in that of Nahun has a considerable acclivity, but is well made. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,008 miles. Lat. 30° 31′, long. 77° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MYNWAR.—A town in the native state of Oude, 112 miles N. by E. from Lucknow, and 92 miles E. by S. from Pileebheet. Lat. 28° 27′, long. 81° 21′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MYRABPOOR.—A town in Scinde, situate in the patrimony enjoyed by Ali Moorad, 46 miles S.W. by S. from Bukkur, and 34 miles S.E. from Larkhanna. Lat. 27° 7′, long. 68° 34′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MYRWA.—A town in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, 49 miles N.W. by W. of Chupra. Lat. 26° 11′, long. 84° 11′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MYSORE,[1]* in Southern India, a raj or principality under the protection of the British government, by whom, indeed, the entire management of its affairs is at present exercised. This territory is bounded on the north-west by the British collectorate of Dharwar, in the presidency of Bombay, and on all other sides by various districts of the presidency of Madras; North Canara and Bellary bounding it on the north; the districts of Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Salem on the east; Coimbatore and Malabar on the south; Coorg and South Canara on the west. It is about 250 miles in length from north to south, and 238 in extreme breadth: the area is 30,886[2] square miles.† The country is a table-land, considerably elevated: it is of triangular form, having its greatest

[2] Trigon. Survey Report.

* Maisur of Tassin; Maheswar and Mahasura of the Hindoo writers; Mysore of the British writers.

† According to Sutherland, 27,999;[1] according to official return,[2] but erroneously, 37,000. This last error probably resulted from following Colonel Wilks, who states the number of square miles in 1782 to have been estimated by Major Mackenzie at 37,626. It seems, however, to have been overlooked, that, by the treaty of 1792 with Tippoo Sultan, several tracts belonging to Mysore were alienated, and that, on the ultimate fall of Tippoo in 1799, the newly-constituted state, granted to the representative of the ancient rajahs of Mysore, embraced only a portion of the dominions left to the fallen prince by the arrangement of 1792. The estimate of Major Mackenzie, therefore, if correct in 1782, would have required to be greatly diminished to adapt it to the state of affairs in 1792, and still further reduced after the partition of 1799.

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 490.
[2] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Mysore, 2.

width at the northern boundary. The eastern, western, and southern limits of the province are skirted by the Eastern and Western Ghauts, which, gradually converging from the north, form a junction at the southern extremity of Mysore, in the vicinity of the Neilgherry Hills. "The[3] elevation of the country varies a good deal; thus, Paidnadurgum is 1,907; Baitmungalum, 2,519; Bangalore, 3,000; Mysore (town), 2,513; Seringapatam, 2,558; Serah, 2,223; Narsapore, 2,904; Colar, 2,800; Naikennary, 2,221; and Hurryhur, 1,831 feet above the level of the sea, according to barometrical observations." The Swagunga Mountains, twenty-five miles north-west of Bangalore, have an elevation of 4,600 feet above the sea, and the Bababudin, near Bednor, upwards of 6,000. In the northern part of the territory, the Ghauts, receding from each other, leave the intervening country plain and open, and sloping gradually northwards, as indicated by the course of the rivers, which for the most part flow in that direction. A small portion of the surface, however, in the north-west of the country, slopes to the westward. The Ghauts there are[4] lower than in any other part, and the river Sheravuty, rising in the table-land of Mysore, flows westward, and falls into the Arabian Sea, or North Indian Ocean, at Honahwar. In the south-east part of the territory also, the slope of the country varies from the general inclination, being towards the south-east. The drainage of this part is effected by the river Cauvery, which, rising in the raj or state of Coorg, in about lat. 12° 25′, long. 75° 34′, and, flowing first nearly east for about thirty-three miles, and subsequently north-east for about twenty more, touches on the territory of Mysore, and, continuing its north-easterly course for about twenty miles, forms for that distance the boundary between this state and the adjacent country. It subsequently enters Mysore, through which it flows in a direction generally south-east for ninety-five miles, to Tullacaud, in lat. 12° 11′, long. 77° 6′, where it turns north-east, and again becomes for about forty miles the boundary-line of this territory, dividing it from the British district of Coimbatore, till it finally leaves the Mysore territory, in lat. 12° 14′, long. 77° 32′. The Lechman Teert and Kubbani, flowing from the south-west, fall into the Cauvery, which also receives the Hemavati, flowing from the north-west, and the Shimsha and Arkavati,

[3] Report, u supra.

[4] Buchanan, Journey fro Madras, thr Mysore, Can and Malabar iii. 206.

flowing from the north; besides many other streams, which, during the monsoon rains, contribute to swell it into an enormous torrent, which rushes from the elevated table-land of Mysore to the low country extending south-east to the sea, by two falls,[5] that of Gangana Chuki of 370, and that of Birra Chuki of 460 feet. The Toonga and Budra, rising in the north-west of the territory, unite at Halla Honur, and form the Toongabudra or Tumbudra, which, taking a direction north-east, passes from Mysore at Budri, in lat. 14° 38′, long. 77° 52′, and finally falls into the great river Kistnah. The Hugry or Vedavati, rising in the south-west part of the territory, in about lat. 13° 28′, long. 75° 55′, traverses the country in a direction north-east for about 125 miles, and, crossing the north-eastern frontier, falls finally into the Tumbudra or Toongabudra.[6] The Northern Penna rises in lat. 13° 23′, long. 77° 45′, in the district of Ballapore, on the north-west side of the mountain Nundydroog, and, flowing north thirty miles, crosses the northern frontier, in lat. 13° 40′, long. 77° 33′; and subsequently pursuing a course, first north, then east, falls into the Bay of Bengal. The Southern Penna rises within a few miles of the source of the Northern Penna, on the opposite or eastern side of Calnar Droog, in lat. 13° 25′, long. 77° 45′, and flowing circuitously, but generally in a southerly direction, for fifty-five miles, crosses the southern frontier, in lat. 12° 52′, long. 77° 54′; takes a course south-east, and ultimately falls into the Bay of Bengal, a few miles south of Pondicherry. There are a great number of smaller streams feeding the more considerable, but they are in general mere occasional torrents, devoid of water during the dry season. There do not appear to be any natural lakes in Mysore, but tanks or artificial lakes are numerous.[7] Many of them are surrounded with stone embankments, and have regular sluices for letting off the redundant water. The water of the tanks and rivers is considered good, but that of many of the wells, though limpid, is brackish and unwholesome, tending to produce fevers and agues.

Among the most remarkable geological features are the Droogs, being huge isolated rocks, rising[8] abruptly from the generally unbroken surface of the country to heights varying from 1,000 to 1,500 feet, with bases seldom exceeding two

[5] Transacts. of Roy. As. Soc. iii. 306—Lushington, Introductory Note to Account of the Island and Bridge of Sivasamudram.

[6] Buchanan, Journey, iii. 345.

[7] Heyne, Tracts Historical and Statistical, 39.

[8] Report Medical and Statistical on Mysore, 4.

miles in circumference, and chiefly composed of masses of granite, gneiss, and hornblende: most of them are surmounted by forts, nearly inaccessible, but which have been allowed to go to ruin since the establishment of British supremacy. Of those, the more remarkable are Nundydroog, having an elevation above the sea of 4,856[9] feet; Suwarndroog, 4,004;[1] Ubtaradroog and Chittledroog, the respective elevations of which do not appear to have been ascertained. The rocks of Mysore are in general of primitive[2] formation,—granite, gneiss, quartz, sienite, and hornblende,—and in many places they are overlaid by laterite. Gold-dust is found, but there is no metal, except iron, in any degree of abundance. Garnets are frequently to be met with; common salt and carbonate of soda impregnate the soil in many places, and are extracted for domestic or manufacturing purposes. Between Bangalore and Seringapatam, kunkur or calcareous tufa exists[3] in considerable quantities.

As the average elevation of Mysore is not less than 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, the temperature is sensibly less than in the low tracts towards the coast. At Bangalore, about 3,000 feet above the sea, the thermometer[4] has been found not to rise to above 82° in the shade; and the general annual average[5] there at noon in the shade is 76°. "The nights are seldom hot, and the mornings and evenings are always cool, if not cold; and there is an elasticity in the air which is truly delightful;" but the range of the thermometer amounting constantly to 40° from sunrise to noon, renders the highest degree of precaution necessary to avoid injurious consequences. After the end of January, the heat of the days fast increases, until the setting in of the Malabar or south-west monsoon, about the beginning of June; and this, in September, is followed by the Coromandel or north-east monsoon; and from the circumstance of the country being exposed to both, more rain falls than in most parts of India. The monsoon from the south-west is the more violent, filling the largest tanks in a few hours, lasting for several days without intermission, and being accompanied by dreadful thunder and lightning. Hail falls only in the hottest season, which comprises the months of April and May. The congealed masses are often very large, and[6] the fall of one near Seringapatam, of enormous bulk, is alleged to be a fact. The climate, though during part of the

[9] As. Res. x. —Lambton, count of Trig Operations.
[1] Id. 382.
[2] Report on M Topography a Statistics of Mysore, 4. Heyne, Tracts
[3] Madras Jour Lit. and Scie ix. 93—Clark, Geol. of Bang lore.
[4] Heyne, 25.
[5] Report on M Topog. 4.
[6] Heyne, 20.

year very agreeable to Europeans, is not remarkably healthy, as at times fevers and agues, catarrhs, dysenteries, bilious affections, and disorders of the liver, are rife in many places; and Nundydroog, and some other military stations, have been abandoned on account of the prevalence of disease. It is remarkable, that from some unknown cause, places which have become unhealthy, and continued so for some time, have been known to return to a salubrious state. The humidity of the atmosphere on the Western Ghats, and in their vicinity, is excessive. In one elevated tract, nine rainy[7] months are calculated to occur in the course of the year: for six of that number, families lay in provisions as for a siege or sea voyage; and it is proverbial, that in the tract referred to, the sun is not visible for the greater part of the year. From this prevalence of moisture results very luxuriant vegetation. Teak and other enormous forest trees, sandal-wood, and scarcely penetrable underwood, are among its products. This luxuriance is, however, confined to the valleys and basins, the summits and elevated slopes producing[8] nothing but stunted jungle. The soil at the bottom of the valleys consisting of decomposed rock and decayed vegetable matter, produces rice in great abundance and perfection; raghi or chollu (Eleusine corocana), several kinds of millet and of maize, wheat, gram (Cicer arietinum), and several larger kinds of pulse. Sesame and other oil-seeds, including the Ricinus communis or castor-oil plant, cocoanut-palm, sugarcane, hemp, mustard, various kinds of amaranthus, the leaves of which are cooked as potherbs; pumpkins, cucumbers, and some other cucurbitaceous products; plantains, the jak (Artocarpus integrifolius), the custard-apple (Amona squamata), citrons, oranges, figs, the mango (Mangifera indica), the guava, pomegranates, peaches, apples, vines, and pepper-vines: safflower (Carthamus tinctorius), coffee, opium, and tobacco are also produced. The Bourbon cotton recently introduced has succeeded admirably. The plant possesses the peculiar advantage of growing best in the red soil, which prevails throughout the country.

[7] Wilks, Historical Sketches, i. 449.

[8] Heyne, Tracts, 33.

Among the more destructive wild beasts, the tiger may be mentioned: some villages have been almost depopulated by this animal. Leopards are numerous and destructive; and the cheta or hunting-leopard exists to a great extent. Elephants and bears are also to be classed among the wild animals of

Mysore. The ursine sloth (Bradypus ursinus) is sometimes met with. The ravages of wild beasts are very destructive, 337[9] human beings having perished thereby between January, 1835, and September, 1836. During the same period, the number of cattle destroyed by the wild beasts amounted to 6,769. The number of wild beasts killed within the time was,—elephants 29, tigers 349, leopards 129, chetas 350, bears 113.

[9] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Mysore, 14.

The zoology of Mysore comprises, in addition to the unreclaimed animals already named, antelopes, deer, and monkeys. The more secluded wilds are infested by the aboriginal undomesticated dogs of the country, which are very ferocious, and, hunting in packs, can destroy all beasts except the elephant. There is no great variety of birds: the most remarkable are the buceros or rhinoceros bird, and the florikin, a species of bustard larger than a full-grown turkey, and the flesh of which is said to be very delicate. The tanks and perennial rivers abound in fish: alligators infest the waters of the Toongabudra or Tumbudra. Snakes are numerous, and dreadfully noxious, especially at the beginning of the rains. Bees abound in the mountainous parts, and the collection of wax and honey forms part of the revenue. Locusts sometimes appear in large flights, and are very destructive. Of domestic animals, the native breed of horses is small,[1] ill-shaped, and vicious. Hyder, and his son Tippoo, made efforts to improve the breed, but with little success. The British government has been more fortunate, and through the medium of an[2] establishment maintained for the purpose, has been enabled to effect a beneficial change in the quality of the horses bred in the country. Kine are not numerous, buffaloes being generally kept instead of them; and of these animals the numbers are very great. The breed of ordnance cattle is said to have somewhat[3] deteriorated. At Chittledroog, the breed of sheep[4] is said to be good; the wool is manufactured into blankets and serge, chiefly used by the natives. Considerable efforts have been made by the British government to introduce superior breeds into different parts of the country, but the latest accounts were not encouraging.[5] Of goats, there are two[6] kinds; the common or short-legged, and the long-legged, three and a half feet high. Tippoo succeeded in nearly exterminating

[1] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, i. 121.

[2] Military Disp. to Madras, dated 12 June, 1850.

[3] Mad. Mil. Dis. 20 Aug. 1851.

[4] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Mysore, 8.

[5] Revenue Disp. to Madras, dated 18 Sept. 1850. Id. 10 Nov. 185[illegible]

[6] Buchanan, i. 120.

the swine in some parts of the country; but since the establishment of British power, the number of these animals has much increased.

The manufactures of Mysore are few and unimportant. Cotton fabrics are made principally about Bangalore: the other manufactures are coarse woollens, glass, and silks. The commerce, either direct or in transit, is not great; the physical circumstances of the country render communication difficult; and in the time of Tippoo, mercantile adventure was in every way discouraged, with the view of precluding intercourse with British territory. Merchandise is carried chiefly on the backs of bullocks, the business being in the hands[7] of the peculiar race called Brinjarrees, who live constantly in tents, and are accompanied in their journeys by their families. They travel in large parties, under the command of leaders of their own choice, who regulate their marches and encampments. They are a good-sized, well-made race, and their women are generally handsome. All are acquainted with the Hindostanee and Mahratta languages, and many with the Telugoo. Even in time of war, they are allowed to travel unmolested; and whatever party falls in with them, pays for what is taken, even though aware that it had been provided for the use of the enemy. The communications through Mysore, and between it and the adjacent districts, are for the most part scarcely practicable for wheel-carriages; but these itinerant merchants and skilful and hardy carriers are prepared to encounter all difficulties; and to the necessity of resorting to their services, they are indebted for the respect with which they are treated. The passes most frequented at present on the east side, are situate in the territory of the East-India Company, having been ceded by Tippoo in 1792. Through the Naikenairi ghat or pass proceeds[8] the principal road from east to west, leading from Madras to Bangalore, and thence continued through Hasan, the Bisli Ghat, and Coorg, to Mangalore. Through the Kaveripuram ghat passes the road from south-east to north-west, leading from Tanjore to Seringapatam. This last pass was formerly very important in a military point of view, as through it the invasions and predatory excursions[9] of the Mysoreans, under Hyder and his son Tippoo, were made on Tanjore and the Baramahal. From Seringapatam, a road

[7] Heyne, 82, 83.

[8] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Mysore, 9.

[9] Wilks, Historical Sketches, i. 427; ii. 66, 103, 112.

proceeds south-west, through Sidapoor to Coorg. A route proceeds from south to north, from Coimbatore, through the Gujjalhati[1] Pass, to Seringapatam; thence north-west to Dharwar, and ultimately to Bombay. A road from the British sanatory establishments in the Neilgherry group proceeds north through Gundlapetta to Seringapatam, but it is circuitous and difficult. There is a route leading north from Seringapatam by Nundydroog to Hyderabad, the capital of the Nizam's territory; and another proceeding from Nundydroog north-east to Cuddapa. The principal line of communication between Madras and the north-east part of Mysore is through the valley of Ambur, which admits of a tolerably easy ascent. Among the principal passes from Canara, over the Western Ghats, is that of Hyder Ghur or Angady,[2] in the vicinity of Bednore; that of the Bisli Ghat, nearly due east of Mangalore; and that of Munjerabad, a little to the south of the latter pass.[3] In commenting upon an official report, dated in 1849, showing the nature and cost of the principal roads, bridges, and other public works constructed since the country has been under British management, the Court of Directors remark that the "document affords evidence of a great amount of public benefit produced by judicious expenditure."[4]

The territory of Mysore contains the following divisions:— 1. Bangalore; 2. Mysore Proper, or Astragam; 3. Chitradroog; 4. Bednor. According to official report,[5] the population was taken to be 2,002,785; but it was stated that the estimate was "not altogether free from error." It appears, moreover, that in two of the divisions (Bangalore and Mysore), the returns did not include women and children; and as, in the two other districts, these (as might be expected) exceeded the number of adult males, it was proposed to add 1,000,000 to the total on this account; thus fixing the amount of the estimate at about 3,000,000.

Mysore, the principal place, as well as Bangalore, Bednore or Nuggur, Seringapatam, Chittledroog, Ooscotta, Nundydroog, and Kolar, are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

The Mysoreans in physical constitution are a healthy, robust race of men; and, though not remarkably tall, are rather superior in size to the Indians on the opposite coast of Coro-

[1] Wilks, Histo[rical] Sketches, i. 4[…] iii. 12.

[2] India Pol. [Di]s[p.] 25 Aug. 1841.

[3] India Pub. [Disp.] 2 April, 1845.

[4] India Pol. Di[sp.] 15 Aug. 1849.

[5] Report on M[edical] Topography of Mysore, 10.

mandel. Their features are regular, and their complexions are fairer than those of the natives of less-elevated tracts. The great majority are Brahminists. The Mahommedans, much inferior in number, are for the most part idlers, and eager for a military life, though a few practise some easy handicrafts. The Mysoreans of all classes are characterized as a deceitful, inconstant, profligate race, yet courteous, contented, and patient under misfortunes. The majority fare hardly, their principal food being raghi (Eleusine corocana), a seed of inferior quality, but surprisingly[6] prolific. The dress of the people is fuller than that of the natives below the Ghats. Both sexes wear a combali or woollen blanket wrapped round them, and the women in addition wear the chola, a kind of jacket covering the body and arms. The houses are for the most part built of mud, having low thatched or tiled roofs, and there are seldom any other openings for light or air, except the doorways, which are so low as not to admit full-grown persons unless they stoop.

[6] Royle, Illustrations of the Botany of the Himalayan Mountains, 420.

The ruinous misconduct of the kurtur or sovereign having compelled the British government to remove him from the actual administration of affairs, everything is now managed by a commission[7] appointed by the government of India. The police establishment in the cantonment of Bangalore is under the same regulations as in the East-India Company's territory, but throughout the country the duties of police are discharged by peons or matchlock-men, of whom there are one or two in every village; and there are two distinct classes, one for the revenue, the other for the judicial department. A body of men called the Mysore irregular horse, or Silladars, are also maintained. They amount to 2,700,* are commanded by a European officer, and, receiving each twenty rupees a month, are bound to be at all times in readiness, with their horses and equipments complete. The Mysore infantry, also under the command of an European officer, form an efficient body of men, amounting to about 2,400. Seringapatam, formerly a British military station, has been abandoned for that purpose, on account of its pestilential atmosphere engendering deadly endemic fevers, which pre-

[7] Sutherland, Sketches of Relations, 47.

* The Mysore state is bound by treaty to maintain a body of 4,000 effective horse; but owing to the state of the finances, the actual number on the 1st of May, 1847, was only that mentioned in the text.

vailed there for several years, and carried[8] off great numbers both of Europeans and natives. At present the principal military stations are Bangalore, the head-quarters of the force stationed in Mysore, Hurryhur, and the French Rocks, twenty miles north of Seringapatam.

[8] Report on Topograhy a Statistics of Mysore, 1.

The annual revenue, when the country, on the fall of Tippoo, in 1799, was granted to the kurtur or descendant of the ancient rajahs, was estimated at 2,153,607 pagodas,[9] or, estimating the pagoda at 2 rupees and 14 annas, 619,162*l*. The revenue subsequently to that period progressively increased, and for the year 1803-4 was 2,581,550 pagodas, or 742,195*l*. This was attributed to the good management of Purneah, the dewan or minister of finance. After his death, and the assumption of the powers of government by the kurtur or rajah, the reckless profligacy of that prince had ruinous effects on the finances, from which, even under British management, they have not yet quite recovered. It appears from a statement for fifteen years, ending 30th June, 1846, that the average annual revenue was 69,31,870 rupees; and that the average annual disbursements amounted to 66,25,393; leaving a balance of 3,06,477 rupees, applicable to the discharge of incumbrances.

[9] Wilks, Rep on Mysore, 7

In the mythological period of India, Mysore is represented to have been the realm[1] of Sugriva, who sent his general Hanuman to aid Rama in his expedition against Ravana, the gigantic tyrant of Lanka. In the earliest serious records of this country, it appears to have been part of the dominions of a dynasty bearing the name of Chalukia,[2] which gave way to another called Cadumba, the seat of whose government was at Banawasi, on the western declivity of the Western Ghats; and so remote was the period of its sway, that it was conjectured to have been subverted before the commencement of the second century of the Christian era. No explicit or authentic history of the country, however, commences until its invasion,[3] in 1310, by the Mussulmans commanded by Kafier, an officer of Alauddin, padshah of Delhi. This invasion, which was transient and merely predatory, was, in 1326, succeeded by an expedition, sent by Muhammad Toghluk III., which destroyed Dhursummuder, the capital, situate about 100 miles north-west of Seringapatam; and the seat of government was subsequently removed to Tonur, twelve miles north of that town. The

[1] Wilks, Histor Sketches, i. 13. As. Res. xvii. 6 —Wilson, on Dionysiacs of Nonnus.

[2] Wilks, Histor Sketches, i. 12.

[3] Ferishta, i. 37

remainder of the territory was subjugated and incorporated with the realm of Delhi; the affairs of which, however, soon afterwards falling into confusion, these conquests were lost. In 1336, Buka and Aka Harihar, fleeing from the Mussulman captors of Warangal, took their way southwards, and on the banks of the river Toongabudra or Tumbudra founded a city, which they called Vidanagar (the city of science), in compliment to the favourite pursuits of their minister and preceptor, an appellation afterwards changed into Vijayanagar or Bijayanagar—city of victory. This new state rapidly increased in power, and, besides its districts on the Tumbudra, comprised at an early period nearly the whole of Mysore,[4] ultimately extending its dominions to the Coromandel coast. Ram Rajah of Vijayanagar, having, by his arrogance and encroachments, provoked a confederacy of the Mussulman powers of the Deccan, the armies of the states of Beejapore, Ahmednuggur, Beeder, and Golconda, commanded by their respective kings, met Ram Rajah, in the year 1565, at Talikot, in the present British collectorate of Dharwar, where a great battle ensued, in which the Mussulmans were victorious.[5] Ram Rajah perished; his capital was taken, rifled, with shocking circumstances of cruelty and excess, and in fact depopulated. The successor of this prince, deserting the seat of his ancestors, retired ultimately to the eastern part of the country, where the family finally ceased to reign. Dissensions and jealousies prevented the Mussulmans from completing the subjugation of the state, which, however, long before the battle which decided the fate of Ram Rajah, had been in a feeble and tottering condition. The provisional governors had begun to assume the title of polygars, and to aspire at some approach to independence. On the defeat and death of Ram Rajah, at Talikot, the polygar or petty rajah of Mysore took advantage of the course of events to prosecute the views which he entertained in connection with his brother feudatories, and his successors pursued the like plans. Progressively extending their dominions and power, they continually encroached on the jurisdiction of the viceroy of the titular rajah of Vijayanagar; and in 1610,[6] one of them, named Rajah Wadeyar, acquired the fort and island of Seringapatam, with its dependencies. The dynasty continuing its career of aggression and aggrandizement, towards the close of

[4] Wilks, i. 15.

[5] Ferishta, iii. 248. Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 183. Wilks, i. 19. Faria y Sousa, ii. 252.

[6] Wilks, ut supra, i. 43, 45.

the seventeenth century had greatly extended its sway, westward, in the direction of Bednore; northward towards Golconda; eastward and south-eastward, into Draveda or the Carnatic, comprehending the fertile tract lying to the eastward of the Eastern Ghats, and over nearly the whole of the table-land of Mysore, by the purchase of Bangalore and its dependencies from Kasim Khan, the commandant of Aurengzebe, who had taken possession of Bangalore on behalf of his master. On the death of Kasim Khan, by whose influence the rajah of Mysore had preserved the power of the supreme court, the rajah deputed a splendid embassy to Ahmednuggur, where Aurengzebe then sojourned. It was reported to be most graciously received, and returned with a variety of presents, including a signet prepared by the emperor's directions, which, after being paraded through the city, and laid at the feet of the idol Snee Runga, in the great temple, were brought in similar state to the palace. Chicki Deo Raj, the prince thus honoured, enjoyed a successful reign, which terminated in the year 1704. He was an assiduous and skilful financier, and drew from his flourishing territory an annual revenue of 1,323,571 pagodas, or 496,339*l.*; from which it is recorded that he never failed to lay by daily 2,000 pagodas, to accumulate untouched in his treasury. Those great treasures were exhausted in 1724 and 1726, by enormous payments, made, in the first instance, to purchase the retreat of the armies of a confederation of the neighbouring Mussulman powers, and subsequently, by a similar measure, on occasion of a formidable Mahratta inroad. Those humiliations and calamities resulted from the imbecility and indolence of Dud Kishen Raj, grandson of Chicki Deo.

[7] Wilk

Cham Rajah, who succeeded Dud Kishen, was deposed and destroyed by a minister whom he had disgraced, and who, in 1731, infringing[8] the hereditary succession, raised up a pageant rajah but remotely connected with the family which had hitherto reigned. Deo Raj, the minister who made this change, was a man of talent and determination, and in 1737 defeated, and in a great measure destroyed,[9] a numerous Mussulman force which had advanced into Mysore, attracted by the reputed great treasure still believed to be stored at Seringapatam. In 1749, Hyder Ali, subsequently a name of terror in that part of India, first appeared as a volunteer[1] in

[8] i. 234.

[9] Id. i. 237.

[1] Id. i. 239.

the army of Mysore, being at that time twenty-seven[2] years of age. In 1750, Hyder commenced his predatory career, by taking advantage of the confusion at Jemji consequent on the assassination of Nasir Jung, the soubahdar of the Carnatic, to take with him to his retreat at Deonhully, two camels[3] laden with gold coin, 300 horses, and 500 muskets. In 1752 the Mysore government sent a force to the assistance of Mohammad Ali, nawaub of Arcot, associated with the British in hostility to the French; and Hyder Ali on this occasion held a command in the army of Mysore. In 1753, Nunjeraj, the Mysorean commander, espoused the cause of the French, and blockaded Trichinopoly; but the siege was raised by a British force brought up by Major Lawrence, who, notwithstanding an astonishing inferiority of numbers, gained a brilliant victory over the French, Mysoreans, and Mahrattas, after an obstinately contested[4] battle. A second defeat, still more severe, took place on nearly the same ground; but ultimately Hyder Ali had the gratification of assisting in cutting in pieces a considerable British detachment in charge of a great convoy,[5] and the still higher satisfaction of appropriating to himself the guns taken on the occasion. In 1755, the army of Mysore returned[6] home without having effected anything decisive, and a cessation of arms took place, without the conclusion of any treaty. The heavy expenses caused by this protracted warfare in the Carnatic, totally exhausted the already impoverished treasury of Seringapatam, and the tribute claimed by the court of Delhi not being duly paid, Salabat Jung, who was *de facto* Nizam ul Mulk (comptroller of the state), in 1755 marched into Mysore, aided by a considerable and well-disciplined French force under the command of the celebrated Bussy. Deo Raj, minister and virtually sovereign of Mysore, had at first determined to resist, but, under the influence of Bussy, who pointed out to him the dangerous consequence of such a course, he engaged to pay a sum adjusted at fifty-six lacs of rupees, or 560,000*l*. Of this amount one-third was paid down, but so empty was the treasury, that it could be raised only by appropriating to the purpose the plate, jewels, and decorations of the Brahminical temples[7] and idols, as well as those of the rajah and his family. Notwithstanding this untoward state of things, Hyder Ali continued to prosper, being appointed

[2] Wilks, i. 246.
[3] Id. i. 269.
[4] Id. i. 304.
[5] Id. i. 322.
[6] Id. i. 346.
[7] Id. i. 347.

foujdar or governor of Dindigul and its dependencies, an acquisition made by Mysore several years before, but which now, from the refusal of tribute and other causes, required the services of a respectable force under an energetic commander. Hyder commenced operations with his accustomed vigour, ability, and activity; subjugated or laid under contribution the great feudatories known in this part of India by the name of polygars; with far-sighted sagacity "obtained[8] from Seringham, Trichinopoly, and Pondicherry, skilful artificers directed by French masters, and began to organize a regular artillery, arsenal, and laboratory."[9] Fortune still continued to favour this aspiring leader, who received the fort of Bangalore with its valuable district and dependencies in jaghire. Shortly after, Nunjeraj, who had usurped all the powers of government, and held the pageant rajah in helpless and humiliating dependency, was driven into obscurity by Hyder Ali, who, under various pretences, obtained assignments of the revenues of territory, amounting at length to more than half the entire dominions of the rajah. In 1760, Hyder virtually become sovereign of Mysore, at the instigation of the French commander Lally, entered into an alliance against the British, and despatched to Pondicherry a corps under his brother-in-law Mukhdroom Ali, who, falling in with a detachment[1] of British troops, succeeded in putting it to rout with heavy loss. Soon afterwards, however, Hyder was obliged to fly precipitately from Seringapatam, accompanied only by a few followers, in consequence of a well-concerted conspiracy formed against him, the intended effects of which he very narrowly escaped. The place of his retreat was first Anicul, and afterwards Bangalore, whither his dispersed troops, including those under the command of Mukhdroom Ali, repaired; and in a short time he was enabled to take the field. At first his success was fluctuating; but reverting to a course from which he never recoiled,—the employment of the most unscrupulous stratagem, he spread dismay through the ranks of the army opposed to him, by exciting in the mind of the general, suspicions of the fidelity of his officers, or rather conviction of their faithlessness; and thus leading him, under the influence of alarm, to provide for his personal safety by flight. Taking advantage of the confusion necessarily caused by the sudden desertion of their general, Hyder fell

8 Wilks,

9 Id. i. 36

1 Id. i. 413.

upon the bereaved army in front and rear, obtaining a complete and decisive victory, and capturing the whole of the enemy's guns, stores, and baggage. Having recruited his army and his finances, he in a short time advanced towards Seringapatam, and encamped on the south bank of the Cauvery, opposite to the centre of the island, whereon a large body of cavalry was encamped. There, under pretence of negotiating, he remained several days, every evening after sunset exercising his troops. At last these evolutions received a termination differing from that which had previously followed. Instead of dismissing the troops as usual, Hyder made a sudden dart across the river and carried destruction into the enemy's camp, capturing the whole of their heavy equipments, and most of their horses. From his newly-occupied ground he sent an insolent message to the rajah, who was compelled to make a professedly spontaneous offer to Hyder, which amounted virtually to a surrender of the government; the whole country being made over to the administration of Hyder, who was also made responsible for the public charges. From the operation of this general transfer of territorial power and revenue, certain districts were excepted, but to the amount of only four lacs; three of which were to provide for the personal expenses of the rajah, the remaining one being assigned to the support of the ex-minister, Hyder's former patron, and one on whom, in common with all who fell in his way, he had exercised his powers of dissimulation. Hyder's ambition and cupidity were only sharpened by his exaltation. From Basalut Jung, one of the various competitors for power in the Deccan, he received the title of Hyder Ali Khan Bahadaur, and in consideration of a present of three lacs, the grant of the nabobship of Seror; although over the territory thus summarily bestowed, the grantor possessed neither right nor power. This defect of title, however, mattered not to Hyder: he proceeded to take possession of his newly-acquired territory, and was successful. In 1763 he engaged in the invasion of Bednore, at the head of a powerful army. His progress rarely met resistance, the cruelties with which he visited those who opposed him, deterring, by the influence of terror, from the repetition of such attempts. He penetrated to the interior of the country, took and sacked the capital, long unacquainted with the horrors of

war, and which contained such accumulated wealth, that the booty, it is said, "may[2] without risk of exaggeration, be estimated at twelve millions sterling;" all of which the captor appropriated to his own use. Hyder had undertaken this conquest under the pretext of restoring an exiled prince to the throne. The claimant was an impostor, as Hyder well knew; but it suited his purpose to affect belief in the tale. The conquest achieved, the mask was thrown off, the pretender remitted a prisoner to a distant fortress, and the dominions of Bednore annexed to the possessions of Hyder Ali. Soon after the conclusion of this war, Hyder was exposed to danger from two sources,—disease and conspiracy. "The[3] servants of the former dynasty considering the opportunity to be favourable for the emancipation of their country, entered into an extensive conspiracy for the assassination of Hyder and the recovery of the capital. Some obscure suspicions were conveyed to him by a trusty servant, and he directed an investigation to be made by a commission composed of some of his oldest, and, as he conceived, his most trusty civil officers; who happened to be all accomplices in the conspiracy. The report of this investigation was read to Hyder while reclining on his couch and shivering in a paroxysm of ague; but, even in this state, his keen perception penetrated the veil which they had attempted to throw over the few facts which were known to him. He dissembled, however, for the present, and detained the commissioners in feigned consultation, until the hot fit was succeeded by a slight remission; he then arose, and entering the durbar (or hall of business), re-examined the witnesses, and completely discovered the whole plot. He ordered the commissioners to be instantly hanged in his presence, in front of the hall of audience: the requisite arrests followed with rapidity, and before the close of the same day, upwards of 300 of the chief conspirators were hanging at the different public ways which issued from the city. This done, he retired to rest with the same serenity as if he had only been discussing the ordinary business of the day, and arose on the following morning, visibly recovered by the consequences of the unusual exertion to which he had been compelled."

His health restored, Hyder added Upper Soonda to the list of his conquests, and as one result, replenished his coffers with

[2] Wilk

[3] Id. i. 4

considerable treasure found there. The convulsed state of Southern India at this period encouraged Hyder Ali to push his aggression in quarters which involved him in hostilities with the Mahrattas; and the Peishwa, Mádhu Rao, having advanced against him with a numerous army, Hyder received a succession of defeats, and thought it advisable to purchase peace by a payment[4] of 32,00,000 rupees (320,000*l.*), besides the surrender of certain claims and the restoration of certain conquests. Those reverses were, however, counterbalanced in the same year by successes in Malabar, which he overran, and occupied[5] the principal places with his garrisons. In the same year, 1766, died the titular rajah of Mysore, who had been allowed by Hyder to enjoy unmolested an annual income of 30,000*l.*, with the barren emblems of royalty, devoid of power. Hyder, on hearing of the event while occupied in Malabar, sent orders with all the indifference attached to an affair of ordinary routine, to go through the usual formality of establishing as his successor the eldest son of the departed prince, a young man about eighteen years of age. In the early part of the year 1767, Hyder arrived at the capital, his presence there being rendered necessary by a variety of circumstances. From Poona, and from Hyderabad, troops were advancing, confederated, as was reported, against Mysore. On his arrival at Seringapatam, Hyder proceeded to make vigorous military preparations for the contest which seemed to be impending, and he embraced the opportunity of making a change in the relations which subsisted between the nominal head of the state of Mysore and the successful adventurer, who was its actual sovereign. The youth whom Hyder had placed on a mock throne, and who naturally looked upon himself as entitled to more substantial marks of royalty than he was permitted to enjoy, had manifested some discontent with his humiliating position. The exhibition of such a feeling Hyder determined to repress, probably on grounds both of revenge and precaution. He proceeded to take measures for this purpose with his accustomed coolness and decision. Districts, of the annual value of three lacs, as already mentioned, had been assigned for the rajah's support: these were now resumed; and this act of confiscation was consistently followed by plundering the palace of the unhappy prince of all the cash and valuables which it

4 Wilks, i. 466.

5 Id. i. 47, 474.

contained, with the single exception of the ornaments which the female inmates had actually on their persons at the time when the clearance was made. The expenses of the household were reduced to the lowest practicable scale, and none but Hyder's slaves permitted to remain within the palace.

Having completed these minor arrangements, Hyder was in a position to devote his entire attention to the defence of the dominions of which he had usurped the sovereignty. A combined attack by the Mahrattas and the Nizam, in which also the British were to participate, was to be expected. The Mahrattas were actually approaching with the avowed object of subverting entirely the power of the usurper. The extent of their force, and the character of its commander, led Hyder to resolve not to risk his own army in any object except the defence of his capital, and to have recourse to methods distinct from the ordinary operations of war for impeding the enemy's progress through the country. Hyder, habituated to effect his purposes by any means, however barbarous, was not to be deterred from the execution of an apparently necessary course, by the contemplation of prospective suffering. His orders to his officers were to convert the country which he ruled into a desert immediately on the approach of the Mahratta army to its confines; to break down the embankments of the reservoirs of water, and suffer the accumulated contents to overflow the land, not for fertilization, but destruction; to poison the wells; to bury all grain that could be found; to burn everything that could be used as forage for beasts, even to the thatch of the houses; to drive off the miserable inhabitants and their cattle to the woods; and, in brief, to leave to the Mahrattas, should they enter, a possession of utter barrenness, wherein all the means of supporting life were wanting, water and food, whether for man or beast, being alike unattainable. The scheme marks the character of the man by whom it was framed; but its execution was far from being so practicable as its conception was unscrupulous. "The[6] perfect execution of such a scheme of defence," says Colonel Wilks, "requires that the body of the population should feel an interest in its success; but the interests of the people do not enter into the calculations of an unenlightened despot; and the reader must be aware that the actual administration of affairs had little tendency to pro- [6] ii, 9.

duce examples of self-devotion, or to shake the characteristic indifference of the Hindoos in a choice of masters. Repeated experience has since shown that, however efficacious against a regular army, the project is mere theory against the overwhelming mass of a genuine Mahratta invasion, which, instead of moving in regular columns, whose route and intentions may be foreseen and counteracted, covers the whole face of the country, and almost divests of poetic fiction the Mahommedan illustration which compares them to a cloud of locusts. Such a plan may distress, but cannot stop such an army; forage exists independently of dry straw: the cavalry even of an English army subsists on the roots of grass: the sudden and unwilling exertions of a district can neither destroy nor poison all its reservoirs: the discovery of buried grain has become a practical trade: men furnished with pointed rods of iron thrust them deep into the ground, and from the sound, the resistance, and above all from the smell of the point when withdrawn, form their conclusions with surprising sagacity; and, finally, cattle cannot retire where they cannot be pursued and found." The Mahrattas accordingly advanced into the country with far less either of inconvenience or difficulty than Hyder had anticipated. The want of water, the most serious difficulty to be apprehended, was supplied by digging pits; when, at no great distance beneath the surface, the desired article was found. By the treachery of Hyder Ali's brother-in-law, the first attempt made by the invaders upon a fortified place was successful. Hyder was now under the necessity of buying off the enemy, an object which was effected at the cost[7] of thirty-five lacs of rupees; and having thus relieved himself from the Mahrattas, Hyder Ali readily effected an arrangement with the Nizam, who united his arms with those of Hyder Ali against the late ally of the former, the British. The first attack made by the new confederates was to a certain extent successful; but a subsequent, and more important one, had a different result. The army of Hyder was estimated to consist of 13,000 cavalry and 18,000 infantry, with forty-nine guns; and that of the Nizam at 30,000 cavalry and 10,000 infantry, with sixty guns. This great force having, in the beginning of September of 1767, attacked, near Changama, a British detachment, consisting of 1,030 cavalry and 5,800 infantry, with sixteen guns,

[7] Wilks, ii. 13.

under the command of Colonel Smith, was defeated,[8] with the loss of 2,000 killed; and towards the close of the same month received a severe and almost decisive discomfiture near Trinomalee, the loss amounting to about 4,000 men, sixty-four[9] guns, and all the ammunition and stores of the combined forces. After a few more bootless efforts, the baffled confederates relinquished further attempts at action, Hyder, with his army, ascending the Ghats, the Nizam ostensibly separating himself from his ally, and entering into negotiation with the British commander. Hyder was now called to Malabar, where his occupation in other quarters had encouraged revolt from his authority. This movement was aided by a British expedition from Bombay, which succeeded with little effort in capturing Mangalore and some other places, but which retired with disgraceful precipitancy on the approach of Hyder, abandoning their sick as well as their stores and field-pieces. Having by the combined force of cruelty and cunning arranged his affairs in this part of his dominions, Hyder Ali retraced his steps, and invading the territories of the British and their allies in the Carnatic, fought his way in two campaigns almost to the gates of Madras, where he presented himself on the 29th March, 1769, and required that a British diplomatist, whom he himself named, should be sent to him to negotiate the terms of peace. His demand was complied with, and a treaty concluded,[1] on the principle of the mutual restitution of all places taken during the war, except Caroor, which had long been in the possession of the nabob of the Carnatic, Mahomed Ali, but which, being an ancient dependency of Mysore, was now to be assigned permanently to the state to which it originally belonged. In the beginning of the year 1770, Hyder Ali had recourse to his former policy of devastating his own country, with the view of baffling another invasion by the Mahrattas. Negotiation was also tried, in the hope of getting rid of the invaders by the purchase of peace, but in vain. The greater part of Mysore was overrun by the Mahrattas, and Hyder was obliged to retreat to Seringapatam, his personal safety being with difficulty secured, and his army reduced to a state of inextricable confusion and uncontrollable panic. The Mahratta leader followed up his success by ravaging the open country, thus completing the devastation which Hyder had begun, capturing many forts,

8 Id. ii. 29.

9 Id. ii. 41.

1 Treaties a[nd] Grants from Country Po[wers] the East-In[dia] Company, [...]

and besieging Seringapatam. The siege, though protracted, was conducted with little of either energy or ability; and in 1772 Hyder succeeded in negotiating a treaty, by which he ceded to the Mahrattas an extensive portion of the northern part of his dominions. Besides this cession, the treaty stipulated the payment by Hyder of thirty lacs of rupees, one-half in hand, the remainder *hereafter*—"a species of Grecian calends," says Colonel Wilks,[2] "which Hyder well understood. There was, however, another head of charge," adds the same authority, "which could not be evaded; namely, five lacs for bribes, chiefly to the civil officers of the Mahratta camp; a demand which custom had so familiarized, that it became a shameless object of open negotiation, under the courtly designation of 'Durbar expenses.'" The titular rajah of Mysore having attempted, during the siege, to open communication with the Mahrattas, was strangled, by order of Hyder, who declared Cham Raj, brother of the murdered prince, his successor. Having thus relieved himself of a rival by assassination, and quieted an enemy by bribery, Hyder applied himself assiduously to remove the consequences felt in his coffers from the latter operation. "His[3] treasury had suffered severely; but he seldom failed in devising extraordinary means to meet extraordinary occasions: many still remained who had held offices of trust under the ancient rajahs, and had amassed considerable wealth. The appearance of disregard during a period of twelve years had rendered them incautious, and Hyder had taken secret means to ascertain with precision their actual funds, to afford a resource in the day of exigency. The torture was resorted to in cases of doubt, and in this manner a large sum was realized."

[2] Historical Sketches, ii. 151.

[3] Wilks, i. 182.

The death of Madhu Rao, the Peishwa, in 1773, gave rise, at Poona, to a long train of intrigues and dissensions, with their usual accompaniments in the East, of assassinations, executions, and massacres. The country became involved in wars, both intestine and foreign, and Hyder Ali, undaunted by his late disasters, took advantage of the opportunity to set about recovering and extending his dominion, and consolidating his power. His son Tippoo was detached to the northward, and Hyder himself assumed the direction of operations preparatory to the recovery of Malabar, where his power was still but imperfectly

recognised. Without offering any justification of the attack, he marched into the raj or state of Coorg, a rugged tract on the south-west frontier of Mysore. "The[4] invasion was entirely unexpected, and the chief body of the Coorgs, without any previous arrangement, assembled on a woody hill, which Hyder encompassed with his troops. In imitation of the northern hordes, whose manners the Mahommedans of India affect to imitate, he proclaimed a reward of five rupees for each head which should be brought before him, and sat down in state to superintend the distribution of the reward. About 700 had been paid for, when a peon approached, and deposited two heads, both of them of the finest forms; Hyder, after scrutinizing the features, asked him whether he felt no compunction in cutting off such comely heads, and immediately ordered the decapitation to cease, and prisoners to be brought in. From whatever motive the order may have been derived, it is the only feature in his whole life that incurs the direct suspicion of pity. The apparent conquest was of little difficulty; the raja (Divaia) betook himself to flight, and Hyder, whose chief object was to tranquillize the country, erected the fort of Mercara in the most central situation, and confirming the landholders in their possessions at a moderately increased revenue, returned to Seringapatam, whither the fugitive raja was soon afterwards brought, having been discovered in his place of concealment in the territory of Mysoor. A force was immediately afterwards detached, under Seyed Saheb and Sree Nowas Row Berkee, through Wynaad, by the pass of Tambercherry, which descended at once on Calicut. The place soon fell into their hands: the Nair chiefs, who, during their short relief from foreign usurpation, had only increased their misery by intestine broils, were in a fit state to be acted on by the skilful application of political division; and in a short time the greater part of them arranged the terms of their future dependency on Hyder. Sree Nowas Row was accordingly left as foujdar (military governor) of the province, and Seyed Saheb returned with the cavalry and disposable troops to Seringapatam. This important acquisition having been achieved with a success more rapid than even Hyder had anticipated, he moved with his whole force to give efficiency to his son's operations in the north: his approach had its due effect, and before his junction Tippoo had reduced

[4] Wilks, ii

Sera, Mudgery, Chenroydroog, Goorumconda, and their dependencies, leaving nothing for Hyder in person to accomplish but the easy service of reducing Ooscota and Great Balipoor. Thus, in one short campaign, from September, 1773, till February, 1774, he not only completely reconquered every place that had been wrested from him by the Mahrattas, but recovered, with increased stability, the province of Malabar, which he had wisely abandoned, during the pressure of difficulties, in his former war with the English."

His good fortune was not, however, altogether undisturbed. An insurrection in the newly-subdued territory of Coorg soon demanded his attention. This, and an event almost immediately subsequent, cannot be better described than in the words of Colonel Wilks. "Compared[5] with the revenue in his old territories, that which had been arranged for Coorg was extremely low; but their standard of comparison was not what had been exacted from others, but what themselves had formerly paid; the very highest rate of assessment in Coorg had been a tenth of the produce, in general it was much lower; and a considerable proportion of the landholders, exclusively of military service, paid an acknowledgment to the raja, which was merely nominal. Hyder deemed his own moderation to be excessive, in requiring not much more than the old Hindoo assessment of one-sixth. The impatience of the inhabitants, at a detested foreign yoke, inflamed their discontent; for although Hyder trusted no Mussulman in his department of revenue, the Bramins whom he employed were held in still greater abhorrence and contempt by the natives of Coorg. They destroyed all the minor establishments, which had been spread over the country for the collection of revenue; and surrounded the new capital of Mercara, for the purpose of reducing it by famine: the insurrection in short was universal, and Hyder was never in the habit of employing palliatives. The great mass of the army was at the capital, distant only thirty miles from the frontier of Coorg; and he moved the whole infantry in several columns to penetrate at once into every portion of the territory, and suppress the rebellion at a single blow; the operation was successful, and as his intelligence was always excellent, he was enabled among his prisoners to distinguish the leaders; every man suspected as being above

[5] Wilks, ut supra, ii. 161.

the class of an ordinary soldier was hanged; and for the purpose of overawing the natives, a series of block-houses was erected, pervading every part of the country, and connected with each other, and with the nearest posts in Mysoor. These arrangements being completed, he returned to give his army a short repose at Seringapatam, about the beginning of the year 1775. About this period, the pageant Raja Cham Raj died; Hyder had hitherto professed to hold Mysoor in behalf of the Hindoo house; and amused his subjects on every annual feast of the Dessera, by exhibiting the pageant, seated on his ivory throne, in the balcony of state; himself occupying the place of minister and commander-in-chief. This ceremonial, in most countries, would have excited feelings dangerous to the usurper; but the unhappy Hindoos saw their country everywhere sustaining the scourge of Mahommedan rule; the singular exception of the Mahratta state, a wide-spreading example of still more ruthless oppression, restrained their natural preference for rulers of their own persuasion; and they were soothed with the occasional condescension, which treated them, and their institutions, with a semblance of respect. Hyder saw and indulged the working of these reflections, and determined to have another pageant. The lineal male succession was extinct, and he ordered all the children to be collected from the different branches of the house, who, according to ancient precedent, were entitled to furnish a successor to the throne. The ceremonial observed on this occasion, however childish, was in perfect accordance with the feelings which he intended to delude, and sufficiently adapted to the superstition of the fatalist. The hall of audience was strewed round with fruits, sweetmeats, and flowers, playthings of various descriptions, arms, books, male and female ornaments, bags of money, and every varied object of puerile or manly pursuit; the children were introduced together, and were all invited to help themselves to whatever they liked best; the greater number were quickly engaged in a scramble for the fruits, sweetmeats, and toys; but one child was attracted by a brilliant little dagger, which he took up in his right hand, and soon afterwards a lime in his left. 'That is the raja,' exclaimed Hyder, 'his first care is military protection, his second to realize the produce of his dominions; bring him hither, and let me embrace him.'

The assembly was in an universal murmur of applause; and he ordered the child to be conducted to the Hindoo palace, and prepared for installation. He was of the same name as his predecessor, viz. *Cham Raj*, and was the father of the present raja, who was placed by the English at the head of the Hindoo house of Mysoor, on the subversion of the Mahommedan dynasty in 1799." In 1775, Hyder attacked and put to flight Basalut Jung, engaged in the siege of Bellary; and, himself then urging the attack against the town, took and retained it, together with its valuable dependencies. Despatching a light corps in pursuit of the fugitives, he obtained from Basalut Jung a lac of pagodas as the price of abstinence from further acts of hostility. He affected to compromise in the same way with Morari Row, the Mahratta commander (then occupying a fort called Gooty), by sending to demand a similar contribution from him, probably expecting that it would be refused. The intercourse was in imitation of the Mahratta style. On entering the territory, Hyder sent a complimentary message to Morari Row, intimating that he had arrived at the house of the latter; that they were ancient friends, and that he would be troublesome to him for gram and forage for his horses, the value of which he estimated at a lac of rupees. Morari Row perfectly understood the message, and replied to it in terms more distinct than had been employed by Hyder, that he also was a general, and was accustomed to levy contributions, not to pay them. The results are thus narrated by the able and intelligent historian of Mysore:—"On[6] Hyder's nearer approach to Gooty, he repeated a message of similar import, with the same result. He therefore sat down regularly before the place; the guns which Monsieur Lally had employed against Bellary, were a convenient resource; and a battering train for this very purpose had also been ordered from Seringapatam. The fort of Gooty is composed of a number of strong works, occupying the summits of a circular cluster of rocky hills connected with each other, and inclosing a space of level ground forming the site of the town, which is approached from the plain, by two breaks or openings, forming fortified gateways to the south-west and north-west, and by two foot-paths across the lower hills communicating through small sallyports. An immense smooth rock rising from the northern limit of the circle, and fortified

[6] Wilks, ut supra, ii. 167.

by gradations, surmounted through fourteen gateways, overlooks and commands the whole of the other works, and forms a citadel which famine or treachery can alone reduce. After a siege of about five weeks, the town and lower forts were carried by assault; and a large booty was found, consisting of 2,000 horses, a considerable number of the elephants of state, a vast amount of private property, and a very respectable equipment of garrison and field guns, and military stores. Hyder continued for two months longer the siege of the upper fort; and was repulsed in numerous attempts to establish himself in the lowest division of these works; but the improvident measure had been adopted of admitting within the walls of the citadel, an immense number of followers, of horses, camels, and even horned cattle: and although, with ordinary precautions, the reservoirs of water were numerous and ample, the strange absurdity of the measure which we have noticed, had reduced the besieged to the utmost distress, and Morari Row found himself under the necessity of sending an envoy to Hyder to treat for peace. The conditions were settled after much discussion; namely, the payment of twelve lacs of rupees, eight in cash or valuables, and a hostage for the payment of the remainder. The cash amounted to only one lac, and plate and jewels to the estimated value of the remaining seven were sent by the hands of the hostage, the son of Yoonas Khan, the former commander-in-chief, who had been mortally wounded in the affair near Ooscota, in 1768. Hyder received his hostage with great courtesy, and invited him to dinner; the young man, considering hostilities to be at an end, was induced by the gracious manners of Hyder to be unreserved in his communications; the conversation was purposely turned to the events of the siege, and Hyder took the opportunity of paying some appropriate compliments to the experience of Morari Row, and the conduct of his troops; not omitting to observe, that he frequently noticed the exemplary gallantry of the young man himself. This of course induced some corresponding civilities; and, in the warmth of discussing the past, he was so imprudent as to observe, that there was no want of troops or provisions, and nothing short of being reduced to three days' water could have induced Morari Row to agree to such hard conditions. Hyder heard all this with his accustomed com-

mand of countenance; and after dinner referred the young man to the proper department, for the delivery of his charge. The description of the valuables had been generally stated in the negotiation, and it was understood, that if, on a fair valuation, the amount should fall short of the seven lacs, Hyder would still receive it, and accept the hostage for the remainder. The period of inspection was designedly prolonged; the appraisers on Hyder's part were duly instructed, he himself testified great impatience for the adjustment, and when the appraisers, accompanying the hostage, returned to report the total amount, including cash, to be only five lacs, Hyder affected the greatest disappointment and anger, said that Morari Row was trifling and deceiving him; and ordered the hostage immediately to return with his paltry five lacs, and announce the negotiation to be at an end. He now fitted his operations to the circumstances of the siege, taking more care to prevent a single person from descending to hollows in the rock, which they had been accustomed to risk for a scanty supply of water, than to serve his batteries, or expedite his approaches; and the besieged could not even execute the alternative which he had proposed, of prolonging his defence, by secretly dismissing the greater part of his garrison. On the third day after this mode of warfare had been adopted, Morari Row could no longer restrain his men from exclaiming, even from the parapets, to the besiegers, that they were dying of thirst, and begged to capitulate. Hyder coolly directed them to be informed, that there was abundance of water below; and if they desired to quench their thirst, they must all descend unarmed, with Morari Row at their head: that he would fire at any flag of truce, and reject all advances, except in the form which he had prescribed. In the course of the day, Morari Row, accompanied by his son, and followed by his unarmed garrison, descended, and threw himself on Hyder's clemency. Every individual, before being passed, was separately searched, and plundered for Hyder's sole benefit, of the trifling sum they possessed. His garrison then ascended the rock, accompanied by a deputation to take an account of all property public and private, and even the apartments, and *persons*, of the women were plundered of their remaining jewels and ornaments, to the amount of 5,000 rupees only. The official servants of

revenue were placed in separate custody; and Hyder, whose own experience enabled him to calculate the amount of embezzlement which each could conveniently spare, satisfied himself for the present with levying on them ten lacs of rupees. These operations being completed early in the month of April, he received the whole of the prisoners, civil and military (their chief alone excepted), into his gracious favour and service."

Entering zealously into the wars consequent on the disputed Mahratta succession, Hyder extended his dominions in the Deccan[4] to the right or south bank of the great river Kistnah, in 1779. For many years Hyder had regarded the British with coldness,[5] if not absolutely with aversion, in consequence of the latter declining to afford aid in his contests with the Mahrattas. In 1779, in concert with a French force, Hyder commenced hostilities against the British on the coast of Malabar; and in the following year he invaded the British possessions in the Carnatic with an army of 83,000,[6] of whom 28,000 were cavalry, 15,000 regular infantry, and the remainder infantry less rigidly disciplined, but having considerable efficiency for the purposes of Indian warfare; besides a pioneer corps of 5,000 men, an admirably organized commissariat, and a small reserve of 6,000 horse and foot stationed at Kurpa. Advancing towards Madras, he drew around it "a line of merciless desolation,[7] marked by the continuous blaze of flaming towns and villages. He directed the indiscriminate mutilation of every human being who should linger near the ashes, in disobedience of the mandate for instant emigration, accompanied by their flocks and herds; thus consigning to the exclusive dominion of the beasts of the forest the desert which he interposed between himself and his enemies. This line extended inland from thirty to fifty-five miles, according to circumstances; and from the head of the Lake of Pulicat in the north, to a southern limit within a few miles of Pondicherry;" the extreme length of this desolated tract from north to south being about 100 miles. Another doomed tract having a radius of thirteen miles was to encircle Vellore. The rest of the invaded country occupied by his troops was as strictly protected from devastation as any part of his dominions. So rapid was the progress of Hyder Ali, that, with the exception

4 Wilks,
5 Id. ii. 2
6 Id. ii. 2
7 Id. ii. 2

of Madras and a few other places, the whole of the presidential territory north of the Cauvery was subjugated by him; and with great superiority of force, and of military skill, he succeeded in surrounding, and totally destroying,[8] a powerful British detachment, under the command of Colonel Baillie, marching southwards from Guntoor to form a junction with an army under Sir Hector Munro at Conjeveram; about thirteen miles from which last-named place the disastrous event occurred. Hyder's victory was disgraced by acts of the most brutal atrocity. When all was lost, Colonel Baillie went forward waving his handkerchief as a demand for quarter; and, supposing his request complied with, he ordered his troops to lay down their arms; but the savage host arrayed against them continued long afterwards to slaughter their now unresisting foes. Colonel Wilks says, "Hyder's young soldiers in particular amused themselves with fleshing their swords and exhibiting their skill on men already most inhumanly mangled, on the sick and wounded in the *doolies* (litters), and even on women and children; and the lower order of horsemen plundered their victims of the last remnant of clothing." Hyder, however, met reverse in turn, receiving in the succeeding year a severe defeat at Porto Novo, on the seacoast, from a British army commanded by Sir Eyre Coote. That officer had been disappointed in the result of an attempt to reduce a fortified place named Chilambrum, which had been undertaken in the belief that it was indifferently garrisoned, and encouraged by the fact that no considerable body of the enemy were in the neighbourhood. On receiving news of the attempt, however, Hyder made a forced march of 100 miles in two days and a half, and began to fortify a position not more than three miles from the British encampment, at the same time covering the country with his cavalry. The situation of the British army was now critical, and its safety appeared to rest on the success of an attempt either to turn or force the enemy's position, or to bring on a general action. "At[9] seven o'clock on the morning of the 1st July, the British army had passed out of its encampments. At this time the commander-in-chief was utterly ignorant of the nature of the enemy's works, and was not even aware of their precise position, for Hyder Ali's cavalry had closed all avenues of intelligence. After marching

[8] Wilks, ii. 269, 282.

[9] Thornton, Hist. of British India, ii. 250.

about a mile and a half, the works became clearly distinguishable, and Sir Eyre Coote spent considerable time in a careful *reconnaissance.* His army was during this period exposed to a distant but continuous cannonade, but the English artillery did not return a single shot. The accidental discovery of a road, which Hyder Ali had made for some purpose of his own, facilitated the attack of the English, which was made in two columns. The battle raged for six hours, and every inch of ground was fiercely contested. 'Every individual in the Company's service,' says one chronicler of the battle, 'fought as if the fate of the day had depended on his single efforts.' Their energy met its reward in a brilliant victory. At four o'clock the enemy's line gave way, and a precipitate retreat followed. Hyder Ali had throughout the day viewed the battle from a small eminence, where, seated cross-legged on a low stool, he witnessed the gradual yielding and ultimate flight of his vast army. That which he saw was so much at variance with that which he had anticipated, that he could scarcely believe his senses; and at last, when some of his followers suggested that it was time to move, the intimation was met by a torrent of that vulgar abuse which always constituted the staple of Hyder Ali's eloquence. A groom, whose long service had conferred on him the privilege of disregarding ceremony when danger was at hand, saved his master from the fate which he seemed determined to invite. Seizing the feet of the chief, he forced on his slippers, observing, as he thus equipped him for flight, 'We will beat them to-morrow: in the meanwhile mount your horse.' The advice of the faithful menial was followed, and Hyder Ali was soon at a distance from the impending danger. The English army engaged on that day amounted to about eight thousand men: the army of Hyder Ali was at least eight times that number. The enemy had forty-seven pieces of cannon of heavy calibre; the English guns were lighter, but rather more numerous—they were fifty-five in number." "The loss of the English in the battle of the 1st of July was comparatively trifling. About 300 was the total amount of both killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy cannot be stated with certainty, but it is believed, that in estimating it at 10,000 the truth is not exceeded."

Having by a dexterous movement effected a junction with a

reinforcement despatched to his assistance, Sir Eyre Coote attacked Tripassore, a fortress of some importance, and the siege of which was attended by circumstances sufficiently remarkable to entitle it to notice here. Three days after the appearance of the British before the place, a flag of truce was sent out, proposing a surrender, upon terms that had previously been offered, but which were now refused, and unconditional surrender within a quarter of an hour demanded. The instant after the answer was despatched, it was reported that large bodies of the enemy were in sight, and on reconnoitering, the advanced guard of Hyder Ali's army was perceived in full march. There was now not a moment to lose; Sir Eyre Coote issued orders to storm instantly; and the troops had just emerged from the trenches, when the flag of truce returned with the declaration of surrender, and the assailants ascended the breach without opposition. On perceiving this, the enemy withdrew. The question which had protracted the surrender was, whether the garrison should or should not be prisoners of war. The result had left them prisoners; but to provide food for 1,400 men was an additional difficulty, which the exhausted state of the British commissariat was little able to bear. Sir Eyre Coote proposed to Hyder Ali to exchange them for an equal number of British troops; but the Mysorean chief did not set on his garrison at Tripassore sufficient value to induce him even to wish to preserve their lives. In answer to Sir Eyre Coote's proposal, he said, "The[1] men taken at Tripassore are faithless and unworthy; they know that they dare not approach me; they are your prisoners, and I advise you to put every one of them to death speedily." This answer would sufficiently indicate the character of the man, if evidence of it were wanting. A few weeks afterwards, another severe battle between the Mysore army, under the personal command of Hyder, and that of the British, under Sir Eyre Coote, took place. On this occasion, the English remained in possession of the field, but the result was not very decisive, each party claiming the victory. In a subsequent conflict between the same armies, under the same commanders, at Sholingarh, Hyder Ali received a very severe defeat, his loss being estimated at 5,000 men, while that of the English was reported not to exceed a hundred. The

[1] Thornton, ut supra, ii. 261.

artillery of Hyder was in great danger; but by sacrificing a large number of cavalry in charges, having no object but to gain time to secure the guns, the Mysorean general saved nearly the whole of them. In other quarters, the British were less fortunate, and a force in Tanjore, commanded by Colonel Braithwaite, notwithstanding the highest efforts of gallantry, skill, and perseverance, both in the commander and his troops, received a disastrous defeat. On the whole, however, the following summary of the circumstances of Hyder at this time, drawn by an accurate and accomplished military critic, may be regarded as a faithful picture of his situation and views. "Hyder,[2] in reviewing his actual situation, felt himself foiled in every battle with Sir Eyre Coote. Disappointed, and, as he thought, deceived by the French; assailed in a vulnerable part of his western territories, where a detached army was destroyed, and farther reinforcements threatened more extensive operations; a general insurrection of the Nairs over the whole province of Malabar, aggravated by a rebellion in Bullum and Coorg, two districts on the summit of the hills which overlook that province, might be deemed overwhelming in the ordinary course of Indian warfare; but in addition to all these misfortunes, he was now openly threatened with the more embarrassing danger of a Mahratta invasion from the north. Deeply reflecting on this unprosperous aspect of affairs, he determined to concentrate his force, to abandon his scheme of conquest in Coromandel, and to direct his undivided efforts, first for the expulsion of the English from the western coast, and afterwards for the preservation of his dominions, and for watching the course of events. With these views, he commenced, in December 1781, the destruction of most of the minor posts of Coromandel in his possession, mined the fortifications of Arcot, preparatory to its demolition; sent off by large convoys all the heavy guns and stores, and compelled the population of the country, hitherto well protected, to emigrate, with their flocks and herds, to Mysore."

[2] Wil ii. 37

The projects of Hyder were, however, rapidly approaching to a termination. From the commencement of the year 1782, the health of the Mysorean disturber perceptibly declined, and towards its close the attacks of disease assumed a more alarming character: Hindoo, Mahomedan, and French physicians strove in vain to overcome the fatal visitation; and on the 7th Decem-

ber in that year, Hyder Ali Khan Behaudur, the fortunate adventurer, the energetic soldier, the accomplished dissembler, the unscrupulous usurper, the tyrant ruler, the ruthless invader, the rapacious and cruel extortioner, the achiever of so many conquests, the perpetrator of so many crimes, the author of such countless miseries, drew his last breath, in his camp near Arcot. It was suggested by one of the ablest of his servants, when the recovery of Hyder became improbable, that his death, whenever it might occur, should be concealed until the arrival of his son and successor Tippoo, who was absent in Malabar. The proposal was adopted, and the necessary measures concerted with those officers and domestics to whom the event must necessarily be known. Immediately after the stroke of death, the body was removed, in a chest filled with aromatics, and sent, under an escort, in the manner in which treasure was accustomed to be conveyed; the persons intrusted with the charge being directed to deposit it in the tomb of Hyder's father, at Colar. It was subsequently removed by Tippoo to the superb mausoleum at Seringapatam; and on that occasion 40,000 pagodas were distributed in alms, and in donations to the priesthood, for prayers offered up for the soul of the deceased, the number of whose villanies was almost equal to that of the acts of his life. It was deemed by the Mahomedans a remarkable coincidence, that the numerical letters corresponding with the words Hyder Ali Khan Behaudur, corresponded with the year of the death (1197 of the Hejeira); and the epitaph on his mausoleum is founded on this circumstance. An attempt to set up a younger son of Hyder's, in opposition to his elder brother, was speedily put down, and the conspirators being seized, were sent off in irons, by the order, as was held out, of Hyder himself, whose vacant palanquin continued to occupy its usual place in the march of the army, proceeding in the direction in which Tippoo was advancing.

Hyder does not appear to have ever assumed the style of sultan or sovereign. In his treaty[3] with the British, in 1769, he is denominated merely as "Nabob Hyder Ali Khan Behauder," or "Vicegerent Hyder Ali, lord and hero." Tippoo, or Tiger, for such is the signification of the word in the Canarese language, did not assume the appellation of sultan on his

[3] Treaties and Grants from the Country Powers, 58.

accession to the sovereign throne; but had borne it in all probability from his birth, he having been named after a celebrated devotee, long an object of reverence at Arcot while living, and whose splendid mausoleum there continues to be a favourite resort of fanatical Mahomedans from all parts of the south of India.[4] It appears to have been common with the class of abstracted devotionalists to which this person belonged, to assume the title of shah or sultan, not indicative of any earthly sway, but to designate the individual as the conqueror of his passions, the lord of his own spirit, the sovereign of himself. It has been said that shah in its primitive meaning signifies pure; which would equally well account for its assumption by the pretenders to superior sanctity. The name of Tippoo, it has been conjectured, was assumed by the holy man of Arcot, on the same grounds as were supposed to warrant the title of sultan under the former, and apparently the more probable, of the interpretations above given; the strength and power of the tiger constituting him lord of the jungle; both members of the name Tippoo Sultan thus indicating sovereignty. But, whatever may be the value of these conjectures, it is certain that the son of Hyder was named after the venerated object of his father's pious regard; and it has been ascertained that a seat used by the heir of Mysore, in the lifetime of his parent, is inscribed with the full name Tippoo Sultan.

Tippoo assumed the government without active resistance, and with extraordinary affectation of humility and grief. Hyder at his death had in the field armies numbering 88,000[5] men, and his treasury at Seringapatam contained cash to the amount of about three millions sterling, besides a great accumulation of jewels and other costly articles. The extent of the territory of which he had military occupation, though in some parts precarious and imperfect, comprehended 90,000 square[6] miles, being nearly three times the area of the present territory of Mysore. The commencement of Tippoo's reign was marked by great success. General Matthews, despatched by the government of Bombay to invade Mysore, having landed at Kundapore, and forced the pass of Hyder Gurh, in the Western Ghauts, succeeded in gaining possession[7] of the town of Bednore or Hyder; but Tippoo, advancing with a greatly

4 Wil

5 Id. i

6 Map first v

7 Wilk

superior force, compelled the Bombay general to capitulate. Tippoo found no difficulty in discovering a pretext for violating the capitulation, and incarcerating the British garrison, many of whom he subsequently caused to be murdered.[8] Success produced in Tippoo Sultan its ordinary effects upon minds alike weak and malignant, inflaming him to a pitch of frenzied arrogance and cruelty, which might almost be regarded as indicating insanity. He caused gibbets to be erected for the ostensible purpose of putting to death some British diplomatic agents, who had arrived with the view of concluding a treaty of peace; but after "the submission[9] of the English to nearly every form of derisive humiliation and contempt, and at a period when imagination could scarcely picture an additional insult, he condescended, on the 11th March, 1784, to sign the long-pending treaty." The most important provisions of this document[1] were, that Tippoo Sultan should evacuate the Carnatic, and release the British prisoners, and that, reciprocally, the Mysorean prisoners should be released by the British authorities; that the British government should cause the evacuation of all places occupied by their forces in Canara and Malabar; that rajahs and zemindars, who had favoured the English, should not be molested on that account; that all commercial privileges given to the English by Hyder Ali should be renewed and confirmed. The few British prisoners who, not having been murdered, were released under the provisions of this treaty, gave an appalling account of the dreadful and wanton cruelties which they had endured.

[8] Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, ii. 286. Wilks, ii. 513.

[9] Wilks, ii. 518.

[1] Treaties and Grants from Country Powers, 269.

In 1789, Tippoo Sultan, having marched to invade Travancore, attempted to force the military lines constructed by the rajah as a protection against any attack from the northward; but his troops, panic-struck by a sudden assault on their flank, though made by an inconsiderable body of men, fled precipitately, with the loss[2] of 2,000 of their number. In such headlong disorder did the flight take place, that Tippoo was overthrown in the crowd, and sustained some personal injury; while his palanquin-bearers were actually trodden to death. From this invasion resulted a war between Tippoo and the British government,[3] the latter aided by the Mahratta state of Poona and the Nizam. The British forces, commanded by General Medowes, in 1790 entered Coimbatore, and, having

[2] Wilks, ii. 49.

[3] Id. iii. 67.

taken Dindigul and Palaghat, were opposed by Tippoo Sultan in person; but a busy and intricate campaign, harassing for both parties, terminated without any decisive result. In Malabar, however, the British were uniformly and completely successful; a body of troops under the command of Colonel Hartley defeated and destroyed a Mysorean army; and, subsequently, another under General Abercromby subjugated the whole province. At the opening of the campaign of 1791, the command of the British army was assumed by Lord Cornwallis, the Governor-General, in person; who, evading the defensive arrangements of his opponent by means of a demonstration to the southward, penetrated the Eastern Ghauts by the Mugli Pass, considerably to the north of the usual route, and invested Bangalore, which, after a siege of a fortnight, was, on March 21, taken by storm, under singularly trying circumstances. Lord Cornwallis subsequently advanced upon Seringapatam. On the march he defeated the Mysorean army commanded by Tippoo; but, having merely reconnoitered the fortress, the British commander destroyed his battering-train, marched back in the direction of Bangalore, and formed a junction with the Mahratta force sent by the government of Poona to co-operate in the war. The latter months of the year were employed[4] in the reduction of various forts, some of which had previously been deemed impregnable. In the beginning of February, 1792, Lord Cornwallis, again leading his army to the capital of the country, defeated Tippoo Sultan on the north side of the Cauvery, and, sending a detachment across the river, lodged it in the island on which are situate the city and the fort of Seringapatam. General Abercromby having in the mean time advanced from Malabar to the west of the island and fort, no serious obstacle remained to the complete investment and blockade of the place, and its northern face was already partially breached by the British batteries. Tippoo Sultan, now considering successful resistance hopeless, on the 19th of February, 1792, consented to sign five articles of pacification, as follows:—First, that one-half of the dominions which Tippoo possessed previously to the war should be ceded to the allies from the countries adjacent to theirs; secondly, that Tippoo should pay three crores and 30 lacs (about 3,300,000*l*. sterling), one-half immediately, the remainder by instalments, at intervals not exceeding four

[4] Wilks 200.

months; thirdly, that all prisoners taken by the four powers, the English, the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and Tippoo, from the time of Hyder Ali, should be restored; fourthly, that two of Tippoo's sons should be delivered up as hostages for the due performance of the treaty; and fifthly, that when the hostages should have arrived in the camp, with articles under the seal of Tippoo, a counterpart should be sent from the allies, hostilities should cease, and the terms of a treaty of alliance and perpetual friendship should be agreed upon. Tippoo could not affix his seal to these articles without intense bitterness of feeling; and he manifested his discontent by dishonourably allowing the fire of his troops upon the British to be continued after the preliminaries had been formally accepted. Such conduct would have justified retribution, but Lord Cornwallis abstained, though the army, incensed by the atrocities of which Tippoo was known to have been guilty towards his prisoners, would to a man have rejoiced in the resumption of hostile operations. At length, however, the fire of the enemy ceased, and, on the 26th February, the fourth article of the preliminary was carried into effect, by the departure of the hostages for the British camp. The scene was witnessed with great interest. "The[5] elder of the princes was about ten years of age; his brother two years younger. Each was mounted on an elephant richly caparisoned, and their dresses glittered with numerous and valuable jewels. They were attended by the Mysorean vakeels who had conducted the negotiation; several messengers mounted on camels, and seven standard-bearers, carrying small green flags suspended from rockets, preceded the princes; 100 pikemen, with spears inlaid with silver, immediately followed them; and a guard of 200 sepoys, with a party of horse, brought up the rear. Great crowds were collected to witness the scene, whether actuated by the desire of beholding an imposing spectacle, or by some higher motive. The sultan himself was on the rampart above the gateway through which his sons passed. They departed under a salute from the fort; and as they approached the British camp, twenty-one discharges from its park of artillery greeted their coming, while the part of the British line which they passed was turned out to receive them. On arriving at the tents prepared for their reception, they were met by the

[5] Thornton, ut supra, ii. 495.

Governor-General's agent, Sir John Kenaway, and the vakeels of the Nizam and the Mahratta state. The Governor-General had proposed to meet them here; but, at the express desire of Tippoo, this mark of attention was omitted, and it was arranged that they should proceed to the British head-quarters. The procession accordingly advanced, with the addition which it had received from the accession of the diplomatic agents of the allies and their attendants, and was met by Lord Cornwallis, accompanied by his staff and some of the chief officers of the army, at the door of his lordship's principal tent. On the princes alighting, the Governor-General embraced them; and then, extending to each one of his hands, led them into the tent and seated them by his side. The duty of Tippoo's head vakeel, who had been placed in charge of the boys, was now at an end; and he signalized its conclusion by a graceful appeal to the feelings of Lord Cornwallis. "These children," said he, "were this morning the sons of the sultan, my master; their situation is now changed, and they must look up to your lordship as their father." The Governor-General made an appropriate reply, assuring the vakeel, and the princes themselves, that all possible care would be taken for the protection of their persons and the promotion of their happiness. The promise was religiously fulfilled; and the transfer of the paternal character announced by the vakeel "ceased," says Colonel Wilks, "to be an Oriental image, if determined by the test of paternal attentions." A strong interest for the captive youths was indeed prevalent throughout the British army; a feeling which, with regard to the younger, was increased by the affecting circumstance of his mother having recently died from fright, occasioned by the attack on Tippoo's lines. So fully was the sultan contented with the reception of his sons, that he ordered a royal salute to be fired in testimony of his satisfaction."

The arrangement of a definitive treaty was a work not unattended by difficulty. Eastern diplomatists are accustomed to fight every inch of ground where money or territory is in question: and in this case an obstacle to agreement of more than usual importance arose from a demand on the part of the English, that the Coorg territory, which had been conquered by Hyder Ali, should be included among the cessions

to them. There were various reasons for demanding this; and among them the importance of Coorg as affording means for holding Tippoo in check, and the feelings of its then prince towards the two chief belligerents. Warmly attached to the English, and bitterly hostile to Tippoo, to leave him at the mercy of the latter would be to surrender him to certain destruction. On the other hand, Coorg could not be brought within the description of territory to which any of the allies could establish a claim without a strained interpretation of the terms of the treaty. Tippoo was frantic at the demand for the surrender of Coorg, and a recurrence to hostilities seemed inevitable. Such a result would at this time have been very ill suited to the circumstances of the besieging army. Their works had been suffered to go to decay, and materials for repairing or reconstructing them were not at hand. Sickness was rife, and little reliance could be placed on the continued fidelity of the allies with whom the British were associated. Happily a threat of the immediate recommencement of hostilities, if any delay occurred in acceding to the required terms, produced the desired effect. On the 1st of March, the treaty, duly ratified, arrived in the British camp, and on the following day it was presented to Lord Cornwallis by the interesting hostages for their father's fidelity. Relieved from the presence of his invaders, the attention of Tippoo was directed to the means of providing the large share of the contribution towards their expenses, which still remained to be defrayed. His will was of course the only rule, and he had determined that one crore and ten lacs should be furnished from the royal treasury: towards the remainder, the army were to contribute a *gift* of sixty lacs, and the civil officers and inhabitants *a gift* of one crore and sixty lacs. The amount of the military *benevolence* was readily secured by measures for appropriating to the purpose of defraying it a portion of the soldier's pay. The distribution of that part of the burden which fell on the non-military population was made by the heads of civil departments, and they, it is stated, were punctilious in determining and duly entering the respective amounts to be paid by themselves. The accounts manifested the most admirable precision and fairness; but it is believed that these qualities extended no further than the accounts. The collectors contrived to escape

all personal contribution, though the demands of the state were enforced upon the inhabitants generally with rigorous exactness, the operation of obtaining payment being aided, when necessary, by the horrible practice of torture. If current report is to be credited, the advantages of the high officials extended beyond mere immunity from contribution. It was generally believed that a much larger sum than the required amount was levied from the unfortunate inhabitants, though a much smaller one found its way into the treasury, a heavy balance having remained as a charge upon the country on behalf of the government, when, several years afterwards, the house of Tippoo ceased to reign.

In 1795, Cham Raj, the titular rajah of Mysore, who, since his elevation, had been detained a prisoner in his own palace, died of small-pox, and Tippoo Sultan, who had previously, once in the year at least, manifested some outward show of respect for his nominal lord, did not on this occasion go through even the formal ceremony which it required. The family of the rajah were expelled from the palace, robbed of all they possessed, down even to their few personal ornaments, and lodged in a wretched hovel. The rajah, a child two years old, cried bitterly when about to be deprived of his tiny golden bracelets, and it is alleged that the instruments of Tippoo's tyranny retained enough of human feeling to be affected by his infantine distress, and to allow him to retain his childish ornaments.

At an early period of Tippoo's political career, he had entered into correspondence with the court of France, but without gaining anything by the step. Subsequently, after revolution had swept over that country and its dependencies, he renewed the attempts through the government of Mauritius, but with no better success. He persevered, however, and, encouraged by the master of a French privateer, which put into Mangalore in 1797, he deputed two of his servants ambassadors to the government of Mauritius; at which island they arrived in January, 1798. The local government remitted the overtures of Tippoo to France, but being unable to afford any regular troops, and perhaps not very sanguine as to the success of projects so wildly conceived and prosecuted as were those of Tippoo, restricted their assistance to a proclamation, inviting volunteers to enlist under the flag of Mysore, to aid in driving

the English out of India. The invitation was to a small extent responded to; but the volunteers were the mere refuse of the island. With these, however, the emissaries of Tippoo embarked; and though their master could not but feel disappointed with such a reinforcement, he received the adventurers with great cordiality, externally sympathized with their creed of "liberty, equality, and fraternity," and even became a member of a Jacobin club, where he was received and described as Citizen Tippoo. At this juncture, the Earl of Mornington, afterwards Marquess Wellesley, had arrived to succeed Lord Cornwallis as Governor-General. He perceived the dangers to be apprehended from Tippoo's designs, madly as they were undertaken, and proceeded immediately to make preparations for defeating them. These, amid difficulties the most embarrassing, and impediments insurmountable, except by extraordinary genius and energy, were at length completed, and troops put in motion towards Mysore from different points. The force which Tippoo had to resist this invasion "may[6] be stated in round numbers at 33,000 effective firelocks, including the garrison of Seringapatam, but no other garrison; exclusive of officers and a numerous artillery, which, with drivers and other establishments, amounted to 18,000 more, and about 15,000 cavalry and rocket-men; making an effective total, including officers, of about 50,000 fighting men; of which, at the commencement of hostilities, about 5,000 were detached, and eventually not available during the war." The main British army, called the Army of the Carnatic, which was commanded by General Harris, consisted of 2,635 cavalry, 884 of which were European, 608 European artillery-men, 15,076 infantry, of which 4,381 were Europeans, 1,483 gun Lascars, and 1,000 pioneers; making a total of 20,802. This was increased by the British subsidiary force, draughted for this service from the territory of the Nizam, amounting to 6,536, and by the regular infantry of the Nizam, numbering 3,621, besides that prince's regular and irregular horse, of about 6,000. The artillery consisted of forty battering-guns, fifty-seven field-pieces, and seven howitzers, as well as the field-train belonging to the Nizam. Besides the force with General Harris, another (that of Bombay), under General Stuart, was advancing, about 6,420 strong. On the 6th of March, Tippoo Sultan, marching westward, at Sidasir attacked

Wilks, iii. 386.

almost simultaneously in front and rear a brigade of the Bombay army; but General Stuart, having effected a junction, the attack totally failed, after a long and obstinately-contested action; and the Mysorean army was hastily led back to defend the capital. On the 27th of March, the British army, under General Harris, was attacked by Tippoo at Malavili, not many miles distant from Seringapatam. The enemy were repulsed, with the loss of about 1,000; and the British general, without delay, crossed the river Cauvery, and encamped before the south-west face of Seringapatam. A few days afterwards, he was joined by the army of Bombay. After a succession of intricate and arduous measures of approach, the batteries, on the 2nd of May, began to form the breach; and so vigorous and skilful was the fire, that, on the following day the breach was reported practicable, and the storming party of 4,376,[7] led by General Baird, forded the river, under a heavy fire from the fortress, mounted the breach, and after a fierce and murderous conflict, in seven minutes reached the summit, and thence making their way amidst much desperate fighting, driving the defenders from the ramparts, forced the passage into the inner citadel. During the progress of the siege, various attempts at negotiation had been made; but the haughty temper of Tippoo could not brook the terms, which were the only ones that could be granted. The position to which he had reduced himself seemed to have paralyzed him, and to have deprived him of the power of exercising the moderate share of intellect which he had received from nature. Throughout the operations of the besiegers, he appears to have forgotten that his was the chief command, and that through his military skill and judgment the loss of his capital was to be averted, if averted it could be. Forgetful of the higher duties imperatively demanded of him, he undertook the labour, and exposed himself to the dangers, of a common musketeer. Overwhelmed with despondency, he sought relief in all the miserable devices which superstition has devised to draw off men's reliance, in the hour of struggle, upon the only source of strength. When apprized that the besiegers were about to storm, he sat down to a repast, which was interrupted by the news that the operation had actually commenced. He then hastened to the northern rampart, placed himself before one of the traverses, fired on the assailants, and it is

[7] Wilks, iii. 485.

believed killed several of them. The flight of his troops before the victorious besiegers compelled him to retire. His mind was evidently unequal to the performance of his proper duties, but his personal courage did not desert him. Having received a slight wound, he mounted a horse, and made towards the gate of the interior work, apparently without aim or object. There he received a wound in the right side. He rode forward a few paces, when he was again wounded in the left breast, and at the same moment his horse was brought down. He was now placed by a follower in a palanquin under an arch. A grenadier entering, attempted to seize his sword-belt, which was very valuable; and, had he submitted to lose it, the man would probably have pushed on contented with his prize; but Tippoo, faint and helpless as he was, seized his sword, and with a feeble hand made a stroke at the soldier, who thereupon shot him through the head. Thus perished a man who possessed even more than an average amount of the vices of oriental tyrants, without any redeeming qualities; whose name is but a word to indicate the combination of perfidy and cruelty; who owed his place in history solely to his crimes, and whose death was as unlamented as his life had been detestable. His earthly remains were deposited in the mausoleum of his father, with all the pomp which could be bestowed. A storm, not an unsuitable accompaniment to the closing scene of such a man, raged with extraordinary violence on the evening of the ceremony.

With Tippoo terminated the short-lived, barbarous, and desolating dynasty established in Mysore by Hyder Ali Khan. The conquered country was divided into four parts, three of which were allotted respectively to the Peishwa, the Nizam, and the East-India Company; the remainder was formed into a separate state, to the government of which the titular rajah, retained in captivity by Tippoo Sultan, was elevated. The Peishwa, however, withdrew from the treaty, and the territory assigned to him was divided between the East-India Company and the Nizam.

The sons of Tippoo were removed to Vellore, lodged in the fort there, and allotted an ample income, which, in 1806, in the vain hope of overthrowing the British government, and re-establishing the deposed dynasty, they abused, to the purpose of corrupting the native soldiers, who in consequence rose,

and massacred the European troops stationed in the place. On the frustration of the attempt, the children of Tippoo Sultan, who were its instigators, were deported to Bengal, and their residence fixed[4] at Russipuglah, where their descendants have so greatly multiplied, that it has been deemed desirable to hold out to them encouragement to engage in useful pursuits and blend with the general population.[5]

The financial concerns of the newly-appointed rajah, while managed by Purneah, a Brahmin who had held a similar trust under Tippoo Sultan, were eminently prosperous; and on the rajah attaining a competent age for taking charge of the government, there was in the treasury an accumulation of 7,500,000 pagodas, or 2,812,500*l.*, which great sum, however, was dissipated, and the annual income so overstepped and anticipated, that, in 1832, confusion, insubordination, and finally open rebellion ensued, and the British government were compelled to undertake[6] the entire administration of the territory and its revenues, managing them by a commission. The advantageous results have been generally adverted to. The Hindoo rite of suttee has been forbidden;[7] the Mahomedan population have settled down steadily to agricultural[8] pursuits; transit-duties no longer exist;[9] and in regard to commercial relations with Great Britain, Mysore has been placed upon the footing of a British possession.[1] In 1847 the rajah preferred a claim to be reinstated in his dominions; but it was deemed inadmissible, on the ground of his incompetency for the duties of government.[2]

MYSORE,[1] a town, the principal place of the territory, and also of the subdivision of the same name, is situate[2] on a declivity formed by two parallel ranges of elevated ground running north and south. The streets are laid out with considerable regularity, the principal one running north and south, and others at right angles to it. There are many good and substantial houses, of two and three stories high, generally tiled, though some of the best are terraced. The timber used in their construction is generally teak, of which a great quantity grows in the neighbourhood. The British residency and church belonging to it are in the north-east of the town. The main supply of water was once drawn from the river Cauvery by means of a canal made with great labour and expense, being

[4] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part ii. 208.

[5] India Pol. Disp. 5 Nov. 1851.

[6] Bengal Pol. Disp. 23 April, 1834.

[7] India Pol. Disp. 20 Sept. 1837.

[8] Id. 31 Dec. 1841.

[9] Madras Revenue Disp. 17 June, 1845.

[1] India Sep. Rev. Disp. 1 May, 1844.

[2] India Pol. Disp. 14 July, 1847.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Mysore, 40.

in some places cut from fifty to sixty feet in the solid rock, and its length, measured along its sinuosities, being seventy-three miles; but it is at present useless, in consequence of its embankments in some places having been allowed to go to ruin.* At present, water is obtained from tanks, which are liable to be exhausted during droughts, and then recourse must be had to wells yielding an impure supply, being much impregnated with soda, which causes fever and bowel complaints in such as use it. The town is surrounded by a rampart, and is further defended by the fort adjoining it on the north, west, and south sides. The fort is of a quadrangular ground-plan, three of the sides being about 450 yards in length, and the remaining, or north side, somewhat longer. The south-east side is washed by a tank, and on all other sides is a deep double ditch, within which is the rampart, built of stone, and having several bastions, and of the height of the buildings withinside, which have two stories. There is a sloping glacis, varying in breadth from 100 to nearly 200 yards, on every side except that washed by the tank. Within the fort is the palace of the titular rajah, an extensive building, forming three sides of a square, and the rest of the inclosed space is crowded with the dwellings of the retainers of the petty yet ostentatious court. Both the fort and town are situate on sloping ground, so that the filth is carried off by the common sewers during the rains, and at other times is removed by scavengers for manure; and hence the place is rather cleanly. In consequence of its elevation, the climate of Mysore, notwithstanding its intertropical latitude, is rather cool, the annual mean temperature in the shade being about 76°. In midwinter, the winds are cold, disagreeable, and very dry, causing furniture to warp, crack, and split. The climate is not considered very healthy; fevers, dysenteries, rheumatism, being common. With the view, probably, of obliterating associations connected with the memory of the ancient dynasty, Tippoo Sultan, in A.D. 1787, destroyed the old[3] city of Mysore, and used the materials for building on a neighbouring height

[3] Wilks, Historical Sketches, iii. 2.

* According to Hamilton,[1] the canal was relinquished before completion, in consequence of the discovery that its level was too high to admit of its being filled; but in the official report it is represented that the testimony upon which such statement is founded, is erroneous.[2]

[1] Gazetteer, ii. 273.

[2] Report, ut supra, 42.

a fortress, which he called Nezerbar. The population was compelled to remove to Seringapatam; but Tippoo Sultan was overthrown before Nezerbar was finished, and its materials were taken back to Mysore, and used in rebuilding the present fort. According to official report, "the number[4] of houses in the town of Mysore, including the fort, is 9,558, and the population is estimated at about 65,000." Elevation above the sea 2,450 feet. Distant 10 miles S. by W. from Seringapatam, and 92 miles E. by N. from Cannanore. Lat. 12° 18′, long. 76° 42′.

[4] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Mysore, 41.

MYTEELA.—A town of Burmah, 70 miles E. from the left bank of the Irawady river, and 104 miles S. by W. from Ava. Lat. 20° 23′, long. 95° 46′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

MYTHOWLEE,[1] in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to the cantonment of Mynpooree, and 11[2] miles W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is much under water during the periodical rains in the latter part of summer, and tolerably good at other times; the country is flat and cultivated. Lat. 27° 13′, long. 78° 56′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 15.

MYWA GOOLA.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the right bank of the Tambur river, and 137 miles E. by S. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27° 18′, long. 87° 27′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

N.

NAAF RIVER, or rather an arm of the sea, extends in a northerly direction parallel with the coast of Arracan, from the island of Shahpooree, at its mouth, in lat. 20° 42′, long. 92° 25′, to Elephanta Point, and has a good depth of water; but its entrance is dangerous, from the number of shoals and banks. These banks in few places exhibit much cultivation, being for the most part covered with thick jungle; the villages are small and miserable, inhabited only by herdsmen and hunters, who gain their subsistence by entrapping and training the wild elephants which abound in the forests about these parts.

NABAH.—See NARBAH.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. NABOBGUNJE.—A town in the British district of Dinajepore, presidency of Bengal, 30 miles E.S.E. of Dinajepore. Lat. 25° 23′, long. 89° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. NABOBGUNJE.—A town in the British district of Dinajepore, presidency of Bengal, 46 miles N. of Dinajepore. Lat. 26° 14′, long. 88° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. NABOBGUNJE.—A town in the British district of Rungpore, presidency of Bengal, two miles N. of Rungpore. Lat. 25° 42′, long. 89° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. NABOBGUNJE.—A town in the British district of Rajeshaye, presidency of Bengal, 137 miles N. of Calcutta. Lat. 24° 33′, long. 88° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. NABOBGUNJE.—A town in the British district of Dacca Jelalpore, presidency of Bengal, 133 miles N.E. by E. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 43′, long. 90° 10′.

Vigne, i. 212. NABOG NYH, or NABOG NYE.—A pass over the mountain-range bounding Cashmere on the east, and dividing it from the valley of Muru Wurdwun. The range is formed of gneiss and mica-slate, and differs in structure from most of the mountains bounding Cashmere, which consist principally of basalt, trap, or other description of rock generally regarded as of volcanic origin. The height of the pass is 12,000 feet. Lat. 33° 43′, long. 75° 34′.

Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 187. NACHNA, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer, a small town in the desert, 65 miles N.E. of the city of Jessulmeer. Lat. 27° 30′, long. 71° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. NADAMEYEE, in the British district of Mynpoorie, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Kalee Nuddee (East), 34 miles N.W. of the town of Mynpoorie. Lat. 27° 39′, long. 78° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. NADBAH.—A town in the British district of Purneah, presidency of Bengal, 21 miles S.E. of Purneah. Lat. 25° 31′, long. 87° 44′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. NAGA HAUT.—A town of Assam, in the British district of Seebpoor, presidency of Bengal, 36 miles E. by N. of Seebpoor. Lat. 27° 5′, long. 95° 13′.

NAGA TRIBES.—The country inhabited by these tribes is a wild unexplored tract, situate on the south-eastern borders of Upper Assam, from which it stretches to the mountain-range forming the north-western boundary of the Burman empire.

The measures adopted by the British government to restrain the outrages committed by these tribes within British territory, have led to their submission.[1] The centre of this tract is about lat. 26° 30′, long. 95°.

[1] India Pol. Disp. 2 Jan. 1852.

NAGAL,[1] on the eastern boundary of the Dehra Doon, where it joins Gurwhal, a village situate on the western slope of a mountain rising above the Doon. The site is pleasant,[2] on the banks of a small river fringed with willows and raspberry-bushes, and in many places cultivated with wheat and barley. The stream turns several mills of simple construction. An upright shaft, a few feet in length, passes through the middle of a horizontal fixed millstone, about eighteen inches in diameter and four in thickness, and is mortised into the middle of an upper one, which is rotatory, and of similar dimensions. The shaft carrying the upper stone is made to revolve by means of eight or ten broad, flat radii set obliquely into the lower extremity, like the vanes of a smoke-jack, and motion is given by a stream of water falling nearly perpendicularly. Nagal is in lat. 30° 23′, long. 78° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] As. Res. xi. 467 —Raper, Surv. of Ganges.

NAGANEINPOLE.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of the river Godavery, and 159 miles N.E. from Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 40′, long. 80° 55′.

NAGANOOR.—A town in the British district of North Canara, presidency of Madras, 17 miles N.E. of Soonda. Lat. 14° 53′, long. 75° 5′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAGAR.—A town in the Trans-Sutluj native territory of Kullu, situate 116 miles N.E. of Loodianah. Lat. 32° 8′, long. 77° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAGAR, or NAGYR, north of the Punjab, a small town or village, the principal place of a petty state also called Nagar. This is situate N.W. of Bultistan and S. of Pamir: it consists chiefly of a valley of about three days' journey in length and six or eight miles broad; and is intersected and drained by a stream, which falls into the Gilgit river. Fuel is scarce, and this deficiency is felt severely, as much snow falls in winter; the summers, however, are sufficiently warm to mature grapes, melons, and crops of wheat and barley. Gold dust is obtained by searching the sands of the river. The inhabitants are known among the neighbouring tribes by the name of Dungars, and

Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 265.

are governed by an independent rajah. The female sex in this region are remarkable for their attractions. Vigne, who takes a great interest in such topics, adduces the following singular testimony to their charms:—"The women are famous for their beauty, and Nazim Khan used to assure me, that their complexions were so fair, delicate, and transparent, that when they drank, the water was perceivable in their throats." The chief place, Nagar, stands on the banks of the river, and is defended by a fort. The name is generic, and signifies town, but, by no unusual appropriation of such terms, it is used in this instance to designate a particular place. Nagar lies in lat. 35° 47′, long. 74° 22′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Topography of Oudh, 130.

NAGARANOW,[1] in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude, a town 30 miles S. of Lucknow. Butter estimates[2] the population at 6,000, including 100 Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 34′, long. 80° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAGARIA, in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town near the right bank of the Ganges, and 18 miles N.W. of the city of Furruckabad. Lat. 27° 38′, long. 79° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAGAWARAM.—A town in the British district of Rajahmundry, presidency of Madras, 35 miles N.W. by W. of Rajahmundry. Lat. 17° 15′, long. 81° 23′.

Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 89.

NAGGAR.—A considerable walled town in the plain of Bunnoo, westward of the Indus, and at the foot of the Salt or Kala Bagh range of mountains. It is a commercial place, and has a good bazar, but the walls have been allowed to fall into great decay. The surrounding country is fertile and well cultivated. Lat. 33° 10′, long. 71° 5′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAGGERY.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 33 miles N.N.E. of Arcot. Lat. 13° 19′, long. 79° 39′.

NAGHEER.—A town of the Deccan, in the territory of Nagpoor or Berar, situate 54 miles S.E. from the city of Nagpoor, and 100 miles S. from Seuni. Lat. 20° 36′, long. 79° 44′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAGKUNDA,[1] in the hill state of Kombarsin, an elevated pass over a ridge proceeding westward from Wartu Peak. The ascent from the south is steep, but otherwise pleasant in the fine season, passing through noble woods of cedar (deodar) and oak, crossed by numerous rills of the purest water, and at many

points presenting views of the finest mountain scenery. On the summit is a good house for the accommodation of travellers. Elevation above the sea 9,016[2]* feet. Lat. 31° 15′, long. 77° 31′.

[2] Lloyd, Journ. to Himalaya, i. 157.

NAGMUNGLUM,[1] in the territory of Mysore, a town[2] of square ground-plan, two miles in circumference, having in the middle a citadel also square. In the citadel are two large temples, and some other religious buildings in good repair, a public court of justice, and a mahal or palace of the former rajah. Nagmunglum is the principal place of a tallook or subdivision of the same name. It was acquired in the year 1630, by conquest,[3] by Cham Raj, sovereign of Mysore. Distant from Seringapatam, N., 28 miles; Bangalore, W., 58. Lat. 12° 48′, long. 76° 49′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 65. Moor, Narrat. of Operations, 74. Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, iii. 57.
[3] Wilks, Historical Sketches, i. 45.

NAGNI,[1] in the hill state of Bulsun, a small fort, generally held by a Ghoorka garrison in the service of the East-India Company. It is built of loose stones, and has the shape of an irregular quadrangle, about fifty feet long, and of nearly equal breadth. Elevation above the sea 8,808[2] feet. Lat. 31° 5′, long. 77° 31′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] As. Res. xiv. 332*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

NAGODE.—See NAGOUND.

NAGOOLPAD.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 81 miles E.S.E. from Hyderabad, and 73 miles N.W. from Guntoor. Lat. 17°, long. 79° 41′.

NAGOR,[1] in the district of Bainswara, territory of Oude, a village on the route from Cawnpore to Pertaubgurh, 30[2] miles S.E. of the former, situate close to the left bank of the Ganges. Lat. 26° 22′, long. 80° 38′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 123.

NAGOR.—See NAGOUR.

NAGORE,[1] in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, a town on the Coromandel coast, on the estuary of a small outlet of the river Coleroon. "There[2] are eight feet on the bar at high water during the springs; the rise of the tide about three feet. Several vessels of two or three hundred tons burthen belong to this place, and are navigated by natives, who conduct them to the coast of Sumatra, Acheen, Malacca Strait, and other parts on the east side of the Bay of Bengal, where they have a constant trade." The town is easily distinguished

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 588.

* Archer[1] states the elevation at 7,600 feet; but the statements of heights in Lloyd's work appear to be the result of careful observation.

[1] Tours in Upper India, i. 220.

at sea by five* pagodas, rendered more conspicuous by their white colour. It is a large populous place, with good bazars, in which considerable business is done in cotton goods and rice, and other country produce. Distance from Negapatam, N., five miles; Tranquebar, S., 13; Tanjore, E., 48; Madras, S., 160. Lat. 10° 49′, long. 79° 54′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAGORE, in the British district of Beerbhoom, presidency of Bengal, a town 15 miles W. of Sooree, the seat of the civil establishment of the district. Lat. 23° 56′, long. 87° 22′.

NAGORE, a river rising in lat. 26° 39′, long. 88° 24′, in the British district of Dinajepoor, through which it flows southerly for twenty-five miles; then, for eighty miles forming the boundary between Dinajepoor and Purneah, it falls into the Mahananda, in lat. 25° 26′, long. 88° 6′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Transacts. of Med. and Phys. Soc. Bombay, i. 89 —Murray, on Mahabulishwar Hills.

NAGOTNA, or NAGATHANA,[1] in the British collectorate of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, a town on the river Amba, which is navigable[2] for boats of considerable burthen as far as this place, twenty miles from its mouth. From this cause, the town is a considerable thoroughfare for persons proceeding from Bombay to the south-east part of the Deccan, as they can, by sailing across Bombay harbour and up the river, reach Nagotna by a single tide, and thence continue their journey by land. A road runs from this town to Mahabulishwar, a distance of seventy miles, but it is of no great width or solidity of construction, and is deficient in drains and bridges. Another road, running north-east, joins the Bombay and Poona road at the foot of the Bhore Ghaut. When the Concan belonged to the kings of Beejapore, Nagotna marked the limit of the district to the north. Distance from Bombay, S.W., 40 miles. Lat. 18° 33′, long. 73° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 89.

[3] India Mil. Disp. 29 March, 1848.

[4] Voyages, iii 595.

[5] Sutherland, Sketches of Relations, 144.

NAGOUND,[1] in the native state of Oocheyra, territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, a small town on the route,[2] by Rewa, from Saugor to Allahabad, and the site of a cantonment for British troops.[3] Here is a fort or castle, stated by Jacquemont[4] to have been, at the time of his visit, the residence of a rajah, probably that of Oocheyra, who, in 1830, was deposed[5]

[1] Gazetteer, ii. 276.

* Horsburgh makes no mention of the remarkable building described by Hamilton, who states,[1] "The famous minar of Nagore is a strange, heavy quadrangular structure, 150 feet high, and much like the base of an unfinished steeple of rude architecture, covered by a sort of dome."

by the British authorities for the murder of his brother. It is situate on the Umrun,[6] a tributary of the Tons (South-eastern), and is consequently well provided with water, and supplies may be had from its bazar. Elevation above the sea 1,099 feet.[7] Lat. 24° 34′, long. 80° 39′.

[6] As. Res. xviii. 28 —Franklin, Mem. on Geology of Bundelkhand.
[7] Id. 42.

NAGOUR,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a considerable town, is situate in a plain overrun with jungle, and is surrounded by a wall. It has four tanks and fifty wells. The kine reared in the surrounding country are fine, and in much request in the neighbouring parts of India. A pair of young Nagour cattle, broken in for draught, sells[2] for from 6*l.* to 9*l.*, or four times the price of those of the neighbouring districts. The town belongs to a feudatory[3] of the maharaja of Jodhpoor, and the district of which it is the capital is stated by Tod[4] to have paid to government, in the prosperous times of Jodhpoor, an annual income of 7,500*l.*, from the sayer or commercial imposts alone. The Ayeen Akbery[5] states Sircar Nagore to furnish 4,500 cavalry and 22,000 infantry. The road in this part of the route is good. Distant* N.W. from Nusserabad 84 miles, S.W. from Delhi 250; from the town of Jodhpoor, N.E., 75. Lat. 27° 10′, long. 73° 50′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 295.
[2] Boileau, Rajwara, 171.
[3] Id. 188.
[4] Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 173.
[5] ii. Append. 80.

NAGPOOR, in the British district of Gurhwal, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Almora to Kunawar, 56 miles N.W. by N. of the former. Lat. 30° 20′, long. 79° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAGPORE.[1]—A territory in Southern India, comprising a great part of Berar and Gondwana, as well as several extensive and nearly wild tracts to the south and east. It is bounded on the north by the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, and the native state of Korea; on the east by Sirgooja, the British districts of Sumbulpore and Odeipoor, and

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* In consequence of the recent date of our political relations with Jodhpoor, little is known of the important district and town of Nagour; and after the lapse of above half a century, the remark made by Rennell[1] still holds good,—that of Nagor "we know little at present." Hamilton,[2] who quotes no authority, states, "This place is built on a bank of kunkur (calcareous conglomerate), which produces nothing for more than a mile round a great part of the city; and the view to the westward is equally dreary, being a succession of barren sandhills, spotted with brown and blasted bushes. Water is scarce, and from 150 to 200 feet below the surface."

[1] Memoir, cxxxiii.
[2] East-India Gazetteer, ii. 270.

the petty native states of Ryghur, Nowagudda, Cahahandy, and the hill zemindarry of Jeypoor; on the south-west by Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam; and on the west by Hyderabad and the Saugor and Nerbudda territory. It lies between lat. 17° 50′—23° 5′, long. 78° 3′—83° 10′: its extreme length from north to south has been stated to be 368 miles; its extreme breadth from east to west, 278. Colonel Blacker[2] conjectured that the area did not exceed 70,000 square miles; but by actual survey it appears to be 76,432.[3] It is in general a tract of considerable elevation, the surface sloping from north-west to south-east, and the whole of the drainage being discharged into the Bay of Bengal, except a very small portion which finds its way, by the Taptee, into the Arabian Sea, and another, equally limited, discharged into the Nerbudda. The northern part of the territory, or Deogurh above the Ghats, comprises part of the great Vindhya range of mountains, and has considerable elevation; the highest part of the Mahadeo Mountains, as this part of the great range is called, being about 2,500 feet[4] above the sea; and other summits having respectively elevations of 2,100, of 1,900, and of 1,641 feet above the sea. The surface, as it stretches southward, becomes less rugged, and finally sinks into an extensive plain, "generally[5] open and undulating, watered by several considerable streams, and chequered by detached hills and low ridges. In the immediate vicinity of the town of Nagpore, the absence of trees and inclosures gives the country a bare appearance; but in other parts, and particularly in the vicinity of the hills, plantations of tamarinds, mango, and other fruit-trees surrounding the villages, with detached patches of jungle and numbers of mowah-trees, render its aspect less sterile and unpromising." The general level of this plain is estimated at 1,050 feet above the sea. The northern portion of the division of Chutteesgurh, in the eastern part of the territory, has also considerable elevation, rising to the Vindhya Mountains, computed to have at Omerkuntuk an elevation of 3,463 feet;[6] and southward from this locality extend the highlands called the Lanjhee Hills, from the town of the same name. The Lanjhee range is but imperfectly explored; but the summit Leela, lat. 21° 55′, long. 80° 25′, has been ascertained to have an elevation of 1,300 feet above the neighbouring plain country, and 2,300[7] above the sea; and

[2] Hamilton, Gazetteer, ii. 281.

[3] Trig. Survey Report.

[4] Jenkins, Report on Nagpore, 5.

[5] Id. 6.

[6] Id. 8.

[7] Trigonometrical Survey, engraved by Walker, No. 72.

another summit of the same hills, in lat. 21° 40′, long. 80° 35′, has an elevation of 2,400 above the sea. The Lanjhee divides the territory into two extensive basins, one lying to the north-east, the waters of which are discharged through the Mahanuddee into the Bay of Bengal; the other to the south-west, the drainage of which passes into the Godavery, by the Weingunga and Wurda; thus finding a way also into the Bay of Bengal. In the former basin, the elevations of several points have been ascertained;[8] as Rypore, in lat. 21° 12′, long. 81° 40′, 1,747 feet; Ruttunpoor, lat. 22° 12′, long. 82° 8′, 1,538 feet; Konkeir, in the south, lat. 20° 16′, long. 81° 33′, 1,953 feet; Shawa, about lat. 20° 20′, long. 81° 50′, 2,117 feet; Dhumderee, about lat. 21° 25′, long. 82°, 1,720 feet. The south-eastern part of the territory, comprising fully a third[9] of the whole, and forming the raj or extensive zemindarry of Bustar, has not been explored by Europeans. Hence little is known of the country, but that it is both a woody and hilly tract, the valleys of which alone are cultivated, and partially cleared of jungle; and that there are few roads, or even paths, practicable, except for the savage Gonds, the indigenous inhabitants of those wild parts. This state of the country results rather from the habits of the population than the nature of the soil.

The geological formation of the north-western and western part of the territory is volcanic,[1] principally basalt and trap, of which remarkable specimens occur in the Seetabuldee Hills, commanding the city of Nagpore on the west. The volcanic formation terminates close to the city of Nagpore, and the primitive formations, principally granite and gneiss, rise to the surface. These appear to be observable throughout the greater part of the eastern and south-eastern portion of the territory, and are probably connected with that extensive primitive formation which, commencing farther to the south, forms the mass of the Eastern Ghats, and of the elevated table-land of Mysore, and terminates southward in the granitic peaks near Comorin. The territory of Nagpore is not remarkable for mineral wealth, though gold[2] in moderate quantities is collected in several places in the eastern part of the district, where also iron-ore abounds: the ores of lead and manganese have also been discovered. Diamond-mines were formerly worked at Wyragurh, but are not considered to be now sufficiently pro-

[8] Jenkins, ut supra, 9.

[9] Id. 247.

[1] As. Res. xviii. 123-127.—Voysey, on Geolog. and Mineralog. Structure of Hills of Sitabaldi; also Jenkins, Account of Minerals collected at Nagpore, 195-213.

[2] Jenkins, Report on Nagpore, 15. Journ. of Roy. As. Soc. No. xiv. —Newbold, on Mineral Resources of Southern India.

ductive to remunerate the charge of working them. Onyxes abound in the gravel of some rivers. Marble, of various kinds, is found in many places, especially near the city of Nagpore, where a fine magnesian marble is largely quarried for building. Limestone is abundant, and of excellent quality, and talc is found in many places.

Though the geographical position of Nagpore is intertropical, the temperature is in some degree moderated by the elevation, which generally exceeds 1,000 feet above the sea, and in several tracts is more than double that amount. There are three seasons in the year,—the hot, the cold, and the rainy. The cold season comprises the months of November, December, and January. The weather, which in February is mild and pleasant, becomes warmer in March, and in April the hot winds set in, blowing throughout that month, May, and the early part of June, until the commencement of the annual rains. The beginning of the last-named month is generally hot and oppressive, but the continued rains, which last through July, August, and September, cool the air; and in the intervals between the rain-falls, it is both clear and agreeable. After the cessation of the rains, the weather is again sultry, close, and exhausting. In the cold season which follows, the thermometer falls very low. In the table-land north of the city of Nagpore, and having an elevation of 2,000 feet above the sea, ice is formed on small pieces of stagnant water, and even at the same level as Nagpore the thermometer has been observed at sunrise below the freezing-point, and the grass covered with hoar-frost. Rain is rare, except during the months in which the south-west monsoon prevails; but hailstorms are frequent in January and February, and do much injury to the crops. At the close of the south-west monsoon, and for two months after, natives, as well as Europeans, suffer much from fever, ague, and dysentery; and where there is much jungle, the sickly season lasts longer, and with very deadly effect. Some tracts are peculiarly sickly, from the nature of the soil, a black heavy loam, swelling from the absorption of moisture, and, when dry, cracking with deep and wide fissures, giving vent to the effluvia of decayed vegetable matter, with which it is loaded. The locality of the city of Nagpore, and its immediate vicinity, are so unhealthy, that it was considered necessary to remove the British cantonment

from that place to the more open and salubrious ground of Kamptee, ten miles to the north-east.

The principal rivers of the territory are the Wyne Gunga, the Mahanuddee, the Wurda, the Kanhan, and the Sew. The Wyne Gunga rises in lat. 22° 26′, long. 79° 8′, in Deogurh above the Ghauts, through which it flows easterly for twenty-eight miles, into the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, which it traverses in a circuitous course of about eighty-five miles, to lat. 22° 1′, long. 80° 11′, where it forms the boundary between that territory and the Nagpore dominions for twenty-five miles. It then, in lat. 21° 46′, long. 80° 14′, crosses the northern frontier of the Nagpore territory, and holds a tortuous course, generally southerly, for 208 miles, to lat. 19° 37′, long. 79° 51′, where it on the right side receives the Wurda, flowing from the north-west. The united stream flowing sinuously, but for the most part southward, for forty-two miles, forms the boundary between this territory and that of the Nizam, into which latter territory it crosses previously to its junction with the Godavery. A few miles below the confluence, the Godavery forms the boundary between Nagpore and Hyderabad for fifty miles, when it returns to the Hyderabad territory. The Wurda rises beyond the north-western frontier, in the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, near Multye, about lat. 21° 44′, long. 78° 23′, and holding a very tortuous course, but generally south-easterly, for 250 miles, falls into the Wyne Gunga, forming nearly throughout the whole length of its course the boundary between the Nagpore territory and that of the Nizam. The Kanhan rises among the Deogurh Mountains, within the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, about lat. 21° 54′, long. 78° 10′, and, holding a course for the most part to the south-east for about 130 miles, receives, on its left side, in lat. 21° 17′, long. 79° 12′, the Pench, flowing from the north. From the confluence, it flows in a south-westerly direction for forty-five miles, to lat. 21° 5′, long. 79° 39′, where it falls into the Wyne Gunga. The Mahanuddee is stated[3] to rise "near Shawah, in Bustar, thirty miles east of Kakair," and at an elevation of 2,111 feet above the sea. This statement indicates the locality of the source to be about lat. 20° 20′, long. 82° 3′, on the western frontier of the British territory of Orissa. Its course is first westerly, and subsequently north-easterly; but its earlier part

[3] Jenkins, Report on Nagpore, 8, 10.

is very imperfectly known, as it traverses a very wild country, little explored. In lat. 21° 33′, long. 82° 15, it receives the river Sew on the left side, and from the confluence downwards is navigable during the annual rains of the south-west monsoon for considerable river-craft. No accurate information is available respecting the source or progress of the Sew, but it is stated to be navigable for a considerable distance during the annual rains. There are a great number of rivers of less importance, for the country is for the most part very well watered. There are no natural lakes, but there are some tanks or artificial pieces of water of great extent. The most remarkable is the Nawagaon Bund, in lat. 20° 55′, long. 80° 10′, which is twenty-four[4] miles in circuit, and is formed by the construction of two small embankments, which dam up, and cause the accumulation of the water flowing into an extensive natural depression. Another, the Seoni Bund, is six miles in circumference; and those of less dimensions are very numerous.

[4] Jenkins, 12.

Though much of the territory is, from want of adequate culture, under wood and jungle, it may in general be regarded as naturally fertile; and even the mountains have in many places deep earth, producing fine timber, of great dimensions, principally teak[5] and sal (Shorea robusta), which the numerous rivers offer means of transporting to the sea by floatage during the annual rains of the south-west monsoon.

[5] Id. ib.

The extensive coverts harbour the tiger, leopard, panther, bear, hyæna, jackal, fox, wild dog, wild buffalo, wild swine, nylgau (Antilope picta), and elk, as well as deer of various kinds; of birds, there are the bustard, partridge, quail, and snipe; the rivers abound with excellent fish: but on the whole the zoology of the district may be regarded as nearly unexplored. The domestic animals are buffaloes, kine, sheep, goats, pigs, asses, and a wretched breed of horses or rather ponies, horses of larger size being rarely bred.

Rice is cultivated in considerable quantities where irrigation is practicable; but the principal alimentary crops are wheat, chana or gram (Cicer arietinum), bajra or maize, kudri (Paspalum frumentaceum); oil-seeds are extensively cultivated, the demand being very great among the natives: linseed, mustard, sesame, and castor, are those in use. Varieties of phaseolus and other pulse are grown in great abundance, as well as

various cucurbitaceous plants. Sugar, cotton, tobacco, and opium, may also be mentioned among the products of Nagpore. Of condiments, there are ginger, chillies, cumin, coriander, and turmeric. Europeans have succeeded in raising,[6] during the cold season, most of the esculent vegetables common at home; such as peas, beans, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, spinage, carrots, parsnips, radishes, asparagus, artichokes, lettuces, beet-root, and potatoes. Fruits are abundant and excellent: they comprise oranges, lemons, limes, shaddocks, plantains, peaches, and apples: strawberries also succeed well.

[6] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Nagpore, 148, 149.

The most important manufactures are coarse cottons, silks, mixed fabrics of silk and cotton, brocades of gold and silver, coarse woollens, coarse hempen cloths, pottery, utensils of copper and brass, and trinkets of gold, silver, and mixed metals. The exports are cotton cloths, silks, raw cotton, lac, wax, honey, gour, molasses, and sugar. The imports of foreign origin are European and China wares, comprising fine and coarse cottons and silks, hardware of the finer kinds, and trinkets; from other parts of India are imported salt, cocoa-nuts, indigo, and various dye-stuffs; drugs, sandal-wood, spices, and some articles of less importance.

The amount and distribution of the population in 1825 are thus given in an official statement:[7]—

[7] Jenkins, 21.

Deogarh below the Ghats	572,792
Wainganga	690,770
Chatisgarh	639,603
Chanda	306,996
Deogarh above the Ghats	145,363
City of Nagpore and suburbs	115,228
	2,470,752

This result showed an increase of above 250,000 in five years. In 1842, a writer who had access to official sources, thought it probable that the population then amounted to 3,200,000,[8] and more recently, the number has been given at 4,650,000.[9] Of the amount of population in 1825, it was calculated that 2,120,795 were Brahminists, 58,368 Mussulmans, and 291,603 Gonds. Though the numbers are greatly increased, the proportions probably remain nearly the same.

[8] Bengal and Agri. Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 300.
[9] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

The Gondee language, which is spoken throughout the whole territory, is a rude dialect, having no written character. In some districts, besides the Gondee, the peculiar dialect of the Cole tribe is used. In the northern part, the prevailing language is a mixture of Hindee, Mahratta, and Gondee; in the eastern part, the Ooriya is partially used, as in the southern the Telinga. Mahratta is the language of the city, as it was of the court and of all the functionaries of government throughout the realm; the Mahrattas being until lately the ruling race; the rajah being of that race, which furnished all the officers of state, and a large portion of the army and people. The Gonds appear to be the aboriginal inhabitants, and the relics of a widely-extended population, subjugated by Hindoo invaders. They are distinguishable by their features, having broad flat noses, thick lips, and curly hair. When reclaimed from the savage state, they are represented (whether correctly or not) as being sincere, faithful, intelligent, and less mendacious than the Brahminists or Mussulmans. They are under the influence of dark superstitions, worshipping especially an object called Phurseepen, represented by an iron spear-head; and to this, and to various other imaginary beings, they offer sacrifices of swine, sheep, goats, and fowls. Human sacrifices moreover form part of their rites; and though the influence of the government has put an end to the open perpetration of those atrocities, it is unquestionable that they still take place in private. In regard to the practice as it formerly existed, a distinguished authority says, "Culprits,[1] and prisoners made during war, and sometimes innocent persons, were sacrificed at the festivals of this sanguinary goddess; and it was not an unfrequent mode of punishment by the Goond chiefs, to direct an offender to be taken to pay his devotions before some favoured idol, and to put him to death at the moment he prostrated himself before it."

[1] Jenkins, 33.

The revenue of the state under the native government was 49,08,567 rupees, or 490,856*l*. The military force of the rajah consisted of upwards of 8,000 regular troops, and a police corps of more than 2,000. The troops of the rajah were, it is said, well clothed, armed, and mounted, and superior to those of any native prince not officered by Europeans. There was, besides, a British subsidiary force, composed of a brigade of

troops belonging to the Madras presidency. The amount of the annual subsidy was eight lacs of rupees (nearly 8,000*l.*).

The territories of Nagpore, which under native rule appear to have been distinguished for the peace[2] and good order maintained within them, have been hitherto divided into the following soubahs or districts:—1. Sindwara, or Deogarh above the Ghats; 2. Nagpore, or Deogarh below the Ghats; 3. Bhandara or Wainganga; 4. Raipore or Chattisgarh; 5. Chanda or Chandarpur. The principal towns, Nagpore the capital, Chanda, Ryepoor, Bundara, Sindwara, Oomrait, Hinganghat, Ramteak, Pohonee, Konkeir, Wairagarh, Bustar, and the British cantonment Kamptee, are mentioned under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

[2] India Pol. Disp. 19 March, 1845.

The principal routes through the territory are,—1. East to west, from Calcutta, through Ryepoor to Kamptee, and thence to Nagpore; 2. east to west, from Cuttack to Ryepoor, where this route joins the former; 3. east to west, from Kamptee, through Nagpore, to Elichpore, where, turning south-west, this route proceeds through Aurungabad to Bombay; 4. south to north, from Kamptee and Nagpore, to Saugor; 5. north-east to south-west, from Hazareebagh, through Ruttunpore, to Kamptee and Nagpore; 6. north to south, from Kamptee and Nagpore, to Secunderabad and Hydrabad.

The rajah of Nagpore, sometimes called the rajah of Berar, was the head of a state which was a branch of the great Mahratta confederation, and the heritage of a family distinguished by the appellation Bhoonsla. Its founder was a man named Parsojee, who, it is said, was originally a private horseman, but who rose to rank and power through the gratitude of Rajah Saho, son of Sevajee, whose standard he was among the first to join when that chief was liberated from the captivity in which he had been held by the Moguls. In consideration of his services, Parsojee was invested with the right of collecting the Mahratta demands in the province of Berar. Parsojee was succeeded by his cousin Ragojee, who was related to Saho by marriage, and who succeeded in raising his power apparently on the ruins of that of the Goond rajahs. He extended his encroachments farther, and repeatedly invaded Bengal. The soubahdar of that province being unequal to the task of defending himself, and disappointed in his attempt to obtain aid from the emperor,

who was unable to afford any, bribed the Peishwa Balajee, by confirming to the Mahrattas the grant of Malwa, to undertake the expulsion of the intruder. This he effected; but Ragojee, taking advantage of his absence, entered into a confederacy against the Peishwa, and made a rapid march in the direction of Poona. From this confederacy he was detached by the Peishwa conceding to him the right of levying the Mahratta chout in all Bengal and Behar. This right Ragojee asserted with varied success. On one occasion, his troops were successful in the field, but their commander was seduced into an interview with the soubahdar and murdered. Subsequently, the treacherous ruler was compelled to make a cession of territory, and to consent to pay twelve lacs annually as the chout of that province. Ragojee dying in 1755, was succeeded by his eldest son Janojee. This prince, who died without issue in 1772, adopted his nephew Ragojee as his successor, appointing his widow regent during the youth's minority, assisted by one of his brothers, named Sabajee. This arrangement was very distasteful to another brother, named Madajee, who, though the father of the infant rajah, was thus excluded from all control over his affairs. Incessant dissensions and plots resulted, and at last the two brothers, Sabajee and Madajee, came to open hostilities, terminated by a battle, in which the former fell by a pistol-shot from the hand of the latter, delivered under circumstances which amounted to assassination. Madajee thereupon assumed the regency. His administration was of a pacific character. In the struggle for the peishwahship he took no active part, but facilitated the march of a British detachment under Colonel Goodard through the dominions of the Bhoonsla rajah. Upon the death of Madajee, which took place in 1788, the Rajah Ragojee came into the uncontrolled exercise of power. His policy for many years was to avoid external war; but in an evil hour for himself, he, in 1803, joined Scindia in the war against the British government, consequent on the treaty of Bassein. The victories of Assye and Argaum taught him the necessity for peace, and by a treaty concluded in 1804, he surrendered the province of Cuttack (which had been obtained many years before from the soubahdar of Bengal), as well as other portions of territory, to the British government and their allies. Two years after-

wards, in the exercise of the policy of conciliation carried out by Sir George Barlow, part of the cessions were restored. Ragojee died in 1816, and his son, labouring under infirmities which rendered him incapable of governing, the administration of affairs was intrusted to the next in succession, a cousin of the reigning rajah, known in Indian history by the name of Appa Sahib, and who, on the death of his relation, succeeded to his title, being previously in possession of his authority. By him a subsidiary treaty was concluded with the British government. This, however, did not restrain him, a few years afterwards, from entering into intrigues with the Peishwa, with whom the British government was then actually at war; and the treachery was consummated on the 26th of November, 1817, by an open attack on the British troops. The disproportion of numbers was great; but the best dispositions which the suddenness of the attack allowed were promptly made, and the resident, Mr. Jenkins,* with his first assistant Mr. Sotheby, repaired to the scene of action. The latter gentleman was left dead on the field; the former remained at the post he had chosen, exposed to all its dangers, till, after a contest of eighteen hours, the conflict terminated in favour of the British. The hill of Seetabuldee, the chief post of the victors, was thus rendered a memorable spot by the courage and perseverance of its defenders. After this, Appa Sahib was admitted to terms far more favourable than he had any right to expect; but no stipulations could bind him. Scarcely had he signed the new treaty, than he entered into fresh measures of hostility, and this being discovered, he was placed under arrest. While on the way to Allahabad, he however effected his escape, and never was retaken, though his life was prolonged for many years. He died at Joudpore in 1840. Subsequently to his deposition, it was discovered that he had caused the afflicted prince who preceded him, and for whom he was appointed to act as regent, to be strangled. The vacancy created by the expulsion of the bloodstained and perfidious Appa Sahib, was supplied by the elevation of a youth maternally descended from Ragojee. During his minority, the country was administered by British officers. In 1826, it was formally made over to the

* Subsequently Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., and a director of the East-India Company.

rajah, on the conditions mainly of the treaty concluded in 1816 with his predecessor. In 1848, an impostor, named Ragobartee Gossain, pretending to be Appa Sahib, collected troops, and made his appearance in Berar. A military force was despatched to oppose him, but, though the insurgents were defeated, the capture of the pretender and the dispersion of his troops were not effected without considerable loss on the part of the victors. The latest engagement made with the late Rajah Ragojee was in 1829. He died on the 11th December, 1853, without issue, and, it is said, altogether without relations. According to the highest authority[3] on the subject, the succession in the Bhoonsla family was "hereditary in the entire male line from the common ancestor, or first founder of the dynasty, to the exclusion of females or their issue." There was no one who could pretend to this qualification; and it would have been unwise for the British government to elevate a stranger to the musnud. Nagpore will therefore, doubtless, be incorporated with the British dominions, and shortly form a constituent part of them.

[3] Jenkins, Report, 144.

NAGPORE.[1]*—The principal place of the territory of the same name. It is situate in a low,[2] swampy hollow, which, though it has of late years been in some degree improved by the excavation of tanks and watercourses, is still very wet and muddy during the rains. The town is about seven miles in circumference, but very straggling and irregular in its shape. There is but one good street, the others being mean and narrow, and rendered very incommodious by innumerable channels and watercourses, often impassable during the rains. The place at a distance has the appearance of a forest, in consequence of the great number of trees interspersed among the houses, and which interrupt ventilation, and add to the unhealthiness of the site. The greater part of the houses are built of mud, some being thatched, others tiled; but there are a few of large size, built of brick and mortar, with flat terraced roofs. These furnished dwellings for the chiefs and ministers of the rajah, as well as for the bankers and principal merchants of the city; but many are in a state of decay. There is

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Jenkins, Report on Nagpore, 84, 85.

* Nagpur of Tassin; from Nag, "snake," and Pur, "town." According to Elliot,[1] the Nag race were of Scythian lineage, and were so named in consequence of having the figure of a snake as their national emblem and standard; and their chief invasion of India was about 600 B.C. He adds, "the capital and district of Nagpur are called after their name."

[1] Glossary, 357.

throughout the town no specimen of fine architecture; and even the rajah's palace, which is the most considerable building, is devoid of symmetry or beauty: it is merely a large pile of stone masonry, completely obscured by the encroachments of mean mud huts built against its walls. A considerable portion of the edifice itself has been allowed to remain unfinished. The only ornamental parts of the palace are the lofty pillars of carved wood which support the roof of the portico at the entrance, and also those of the principal courts. Close to the city on the west[3] is the ridge of Seetabuldee, running from north to south, and having two summits, one at each extremity, the northern being the higher, but the southern the larger, and all parts commanding the city and the palace of the rajah. The geological formation[4] is basalt, surrounded on all sides by gneiss, or slaty granite. The Nag, a small river,[5] flows along the southern side of the town, and falls into the Kanhan some miles to the eastward. Notwithstanding the situation of the city, which is distant in a direct line about 350 miles from the nearest part of the Bay of Bengal, and 420 from the nearest part of the Arabian Sea, the registered annual rain-fall is very considerable. In 1826,[6] the fall slightly exceeded sixty-five inches, of which sixty-two fell during the four months of the south-west monsoon,—June, July, August, September; and in 1831 the fall also slightly exceeded sixty-five inches, fifty-four of which fell during the four monsoon months. The greatest registered fall was seventy-two[7] inches, and that was in 1809. The range of the thermometer[8] in the shade is moderate. The following table exhibits the results of the meteorological observations taken in the year last named:—

	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
January	78	69	68
February	87	72	75
March	98	64	83
April	100	77	89
May	101	79	90
June	91	76	84
July	88	74	79
August	86	70	79
September	85	75	79
October	88	64	79
November	86	54	73
December	85	57	72
Mean for whole year	89	69	79

[3] Prinsep, Political and Military Transactions in India, ii. 70.

[4] As. Res. xviii. 123-127—Voysey, Geolog. Structure of Sitabaldi Hills.

[5] Prinsep Polit. and Military Transacts. ii. 94.

[6] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, pp. 542-546—Prinsep, Note on the Climate of Nagpur.

[7] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1836, p. 287—Everest, on the Revolutions of the Seasons.

[8] Id. 1833, p. 545—Prinsep, on Climate of Nagpur.

From such data, Prinsep concludes "that the mean temperature of Nagpoor does not differ much from 80° Fahrenheit, which is nearly two degrees higher than that of Calcutta, and one and a half lower than that of Madras." The manufacturing industry is engaged in making cotton cloths, both coarse and fine; chintzes, turbans, silks, brocades, coarse blankets, and other coarse woollens; cotton tent-cloths, and also tent-cloths and sacks of hemp; utensils of copper and of brass, and of other alloys. Jenkins mentions[9] that shawls, silks, muslins, and piece-goods were in one year imported into the city of Nagpore to the amount of 320,000 rupees, or 32,000*l*. The banking business is carried on with skill and much profit. Interest is very high, ranging from 24 to 50 per cent. per annum. This business, subsequently to the expulsion of Appa Sahib,* largely increased; fifteen banking-houses, some of them very wealthy, having been established since 1818. According to the last census, the dwellings were,—matted huts 48, thatched huts of a better description 14,680, tiled houses 11,120, houses of baked brick and mortar 1,301; total 27,149, inhabited by a population amounting to 111,231; of whom about 2½ per cent. were Mussulmans, the rest Brahminists. Elevation above the sea 930[1] feet. Distance from Bombay, N.E., 440 miles; Poona, N.E., 390; Hyderabad, N., 265; Madras, N., 565; Calcutta, W., 605; Delhi, S., 530. Lat. 21° 10′, long. 79° 10′.

9 Survey, ut supra, 95.

1 Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Nagpore Division, 149.

NAGPORE CHOTA.—See CHOTA NAGPORE.

Forster, Jour. Beng. Eng. i. 344.

NAGROLAH, in the north-east of the Punjab, a village on the route from Chumba to Cashmere, by the Banihal Pass. It is situate thirty miles north-west of Chumba, in a rugged country between the upper course of the Ravee and that of the Chenaub. Lat. 32° 50′, long. 75° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAGULDINNY.—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, 70 miles N.E. of Bellary. Lat. 15° 55′, long. 77° 38′.

NAGULPILLY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 36 miles N. from Hyderabad, and 169 miles E. by N. from Sholapoor. Lat. 17° 50′, long. 78° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAGURBUSSEE.—A town in the British district of

* See the historical sketch in the article on the territory of Nagpore.

Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, 33 miles S.E. by E. of Mozufferpoor. Lat. 25° 51′, long. 85° 54′.

NAGURSOGA.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, 143 miles W.N.W. of Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 11′, long. 76° 35′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAGWA, in the British district of Muzuffurnugur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnal to Meerut, and 52 miles S.E. of the former. It is situate on the right bank of the Hindun, here crossed by ford, having the water from two feet to two and a half feet deep, with a sandy bottom. The road in this part of the route is generally good, though heavy in a few places; the country wooded and well cultivated. Lat. 29° 12′, long. 77° 34′. Garden, Tables of Routes, 219.

NAGWAN,[1] in native Gurhwal, a village on the Budeear, a considerable feeder of the Jumna, and close to the confluence of the streams. It is remarkable for being surrounded by a profusion of fine orange-trees, which Jacquemont[2] observes he has not elsewhere noticed in the Himalaya. The size of those trees, and the maturity of their fruit in this locality, is the more remarkable, as it has an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea, and every winter heavy snows fall. The pomegranate is also produced here. An absurd Hindu fiction prevails, that the Ganges, by a subterranean course, reaches this village, and breaks out in a fine spring[3] close to it. Lat. 30° 50′, long. 78° 19′.

[1] As. Res. xiii. 181—Fraser, Journ. to Source of Jumna.

[2] Voyage, iv. 115.

[3] Skinner, Excursions in India, i. 275.

NAHANY.—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpoor, presidency of Bengal, 23 miles S.W. of Lohadugga. Lat. 23° 12′, long. 84° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAHAPARA.—A town in the British district of Beerbhoom, presidency of Bengal, 98 miles N. by W. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 54′, long. 88° 1′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAHARGURH.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Kotah, situate eight miles N.E. from the right bank of the Parbutty river, and 66 miles E. by S. from Kotah. Lat. 24° 56′, long. 76° 53′.

NAHGUL, in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Hurdwar, and 22 miles S. of the E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

latter. It is situate on the left bank of the Ganges, which, at a short distance from it, is crossed by ferry. Lat. 29° 40′, long. 78° 15′.

NAHNDEEA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Serohee, situate on the right bank of the Bunnass river, and 54 miles W.N.W. from Oodeypoor. Lat. 24° 51′, long. 73°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAHRWALLEH.—A town in the native state of Bhawulpoor, 92 miles S. from Mooltan, and 71 miles S.W. from Bhawulpoor. Lat. 28° 31′, long. 70° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 88.

NAHUL, in the British district of Shahjehanpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Bareilly to Setapoor, and 44 miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country level, in some parts cultivated, in others overrun with jungle. Lat. 28° 8′, long. 80° 6′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. Forster, i. 234.
[2] Jacquemont, iv. 452.
[3] Punj. Bokh. i. 29.
[4] Davidson, Travels in India, i. 153.
[5] Fraser, 60.
[6] Davidson, Travels in India, i. 153.
[7] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, i. 274. Mundy, Sketches in India, i. 209.

NAHUN,[1] in Sirmor, the residence of the rajah of that small state, and the only town of importance which it contains, is situate on a hill, principally of grauwacke[2] formation, rising at the western extremity of the Kyarda Doon. It is described by Moorcroft[3] as having a cleaner and handsomer appearance than the generality of Indian cities, and commands fine views of the mountains on the north and on the south of the plain of Sirhind, and of the streams which traverse it. The houses are small, built of stone cemented with lime, and having flat roofs of mud,[4] tempered so as to be waterproof. They are arranged on the uneven crest of a rocky eminence, so that the streets are a sort of flights of stairs, the surface being in most places formed into steps[5] by cutting the rock; and where not thus contrived, are well paved,[6] and kept clean. The residence of the rajah, in the middle of the town, is a large edifice[7] of stone; the Zenana is built of cut stone, in an antique Hindoo style, at once simple and beautiful. There are three Hindoo temples, remarkable rather for their fine sites than their architectural excellence. The bazar is large, populous, and well supplied. On the edge of a tank in the centre of the town is a monument to Lieutenant Thackeray and three other officers, killed at the siege of Jaituk. Nahun was occupied by the British in the Goorkha war, at the close of 1814, and restored by them to the rajah of Sirmor. It is on the route from Suharunpoor to Subathoo, and 54 miles S.E. of the latter place, in which direc-

tion there is a good road, made by the rajah of Sirmor. The climate is very fine, in consequence of the elevation, which is 3,207 feet[8] above the sea. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,065 miles.[9] Lat. 30° 34′, long. 77° 21′.

[8] As. Res. xiv. 331*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalaya.

[9] Garden, Tables of Routes, 313.

NAHUR, in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Rewaree to Hansee, 20 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 28° 25′, long. 76° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAHUR, in the jaghire of Doojana, territory of Jujhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Dadree to Rewaree, and 18 miles N.W. of the latter. Lat. 28° 23′, long. 76° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAHURNUDEE, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Balotra to Jodhpoor, and 12 miles S.W. of the latter. The city, citadel, and palaces of Jodhpoor form a striking prospect as seen from this place. It has a well and two tanks. Population 730. The road in this part of the route is good, and passes through a level, fertile, and well-wooded country. Lat. 26° 12′, long. 73°.

Boileau, Rajwara, 118, 218, 247.

NAIKRAS (THE).[1]—The country inhabited by this tribe is comprised within a circle of about sixty coss, or 120 miles; bounded on the north by the petty state of Barreeah, and on the south by the Rewa Caunta district of Chota Odeypore. With the exception of a few partially-cultivated spots, the whole of the tract is covered with jungle; in the most impervious parts of which are situated the villages. The number of inhabitants is said to be about 3,000; but no trustworthy estimate can be formed, as the country is never visited but by travellers compelled to pass through it, and who avoid as much as possible the haunts of the freebooters by whom it is peopled. The huts of the lower class of Naikras are composed of the rudest materials; the principal men have habitations constructed in a more durable manner, generally situate in the valleys, at a short distance from each other. These persons are said to be possessed of much wealth, which is kept concealed in caves on the hills. Each chief has several wives, whose residences are scattered over the country: such is the state of suspicion in which they live, that no man of any consequence sleeps at the same place two nights consecutively. It is the usual custom to return to the hills at sunset, the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ravines below which afford shelter on the approach of danger. The rude cultivation of this wild tribe is confined to a few fields of grain, their subsistence being generally derived from the produce of plunder. Cattle are the chief objects of their pursuit, on account of the facility with which they can be disposed of in the neighbouring villages; but articles of the most trifling value offer a sufficient inducement to rob, and even to murder. The latter crime indeed is generally the preliminary to the former. Of the cruelty of these people some idea may be formed from the circumstance of its being the general belief that the custom which obtained among the pirates of old, of sacrificing a human being over their secret haunts of treasure, is the general practice among them. When pushed to extremity, the Naikras subsist on the roots of plants. Opium and tobacco are their greatest luxuries; and in these they freely indulge whenever opportunity offers. A few coolies and small traders reside in their principal villages, and retail these articles, as also gunpowder; but they do not deal in grain.

The face of the country is strong. The water is good; but the barbarous practice of poisoning the wells on the approach of a hostile force is always adopted. Matchlocks, swords, and bows and arrows, are the arms in general use.

The Naikras had been induced by the British government to enter into engagements binding them to desist from plundering, and these engagements they for some time faithfully observed; but at length they resumed their depredations, which the feeble chiefs to whom most of them were nominally subject, were utterly unable to control. In 1838, the principal offender, Kewul Naik, was prevailed upon to renew his engagement;[2] but almost immediately violated the new settlement by plundering two villages belonging to Chota Odeypore. A large force was sent out against the Naikras, and it succeeded in seizing all the leading men of the tribe. Among those taken was Kewul Naik, who resided in the village of Barre. Further excesses took place in about eighteen months afterwards; the rebels being headed by Nursing, the son of the last-named personage, who went out in barwuttee,* after murdering his uncle. This criminal and his associates were tried

[2] Bombay Pol. Disp. 26 June, 1839.

* Resort to indiscriminate plunder, with a view to extort the favourable settlement of a dispute with a feudal superior.

for the offence, and punished; and, an example having been made of several others, the tribe have now been reduced to some degree of order.[3] The principal district inhabited by this class, designated the zillah of Sagtalla, is under the immediate superintendence of a thanadar appointed by the British government, who collects the revenues. In the year 1826, a potdaree engagement was entered into between its rajah and Sulloobhay Khaosall Chund, with a view to arrange the financial embarrassment of the state, and redeem the pledges granted to certain creditors. These objects have been effected and the debts discharged. The revenue of the state amounts to 62,700 rupees.

[3] Bombay Pol. Disp. 21 May, 1845.

On the death of the last chief, Gungadass, claims were preferred to the guddee by the mother of Pritheerajee and two other widows. The result of the inquiry instituted on the occasion terminated in the recognition of Pritheerajee, the present ruler, who has since occupied the place thus attained.

NAIN,[1] in the district of Salon, territory of Oude, a town 60 miles S.E. of Lucknow. Butter[2] estimates its population at 10,000. Lat. 26° 4′, long. 81° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Topography of Oudh, 130.

NAIRS.—See MALABAR.

NAISREE.—A town of Bombay, in the native state of Kolapoor, 46 miles S. by E. from Kolapoor, and 19 miles N.W. from Belgaum. Lat. 16° 2′, long. 74° 24′.

NAJAFGARH,[1]* in the British district of Delhi, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the west shore of the extensive jhil[2] or lake formed by the overflow of the Hansouti torrent during the rainy season. Distance 15 miles S.W. from Delhi. Lat. 28° 36, long. 77° 2′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, pp. 109, 110—Colvin, on the Ancient Canals in Delhi Territory.

NAJAFGURH,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town or village on the right bank of the Ganges, nineteen[2] miles by water below the cantonment of Cawnpore, and 16 miles S.E. of it by land. The principal building here is a residence built by General Martin, a French adventurer, who succeeded in accumulating immense wealth. "It is an[3] Hindostanico-European house with small rooms, fortified as usual by strong doors and shutters." Indigo is much grown in the surround-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 162.
[3] Lord Valentia, Travels, i. 207.

* "Hill-fort;" from Najaf, "hill," and Garh, "fort."

ing country, and here manufactured into a marketable state. Lat. 26° 18′, long. 80° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAJREH.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 72 miles E.S.E. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 21′, long. 75° 6′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAKARIKALLU.—A town in the British district of Guntoor, presidency of Madras, 35 miles W. by N. of Guntoor. Lat. 16° 23′, long. 80°.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 335.
[3] As. Res. xv. 382—Herbert, on the Levels of the Setlej.
[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 379—Gerard, Journ. to Shipke.
[5] Id. 1840, p. 510—Hutton, Trip to Kunawur.
[6] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 166.

NAKO,[1] in Bussahir, a village of Koonawur, and one of the largest[2] of that district, is situate on the western[3] declivity of the huge mountain of Purkyul, and about a mile[4] from the left bank of the Lee, or river of Spiti. It is a collection of thirty or forty small dirty[5] huts, built partly of stone, partly of unbaked bricks, and covered with a roof of mud overspreading a platform made of the trunks of junipers. "This," observes Gerard,[6] "is the highest village that occurs to the traveller who traces round the frontier of Bussahir. Separate measurements, by excellent barometers and the boiling-point of water, indicate an elevation a little above 12,000 feet from the level of the sea; yet there are produced the most luxuriant crops of barley and wheat, rising by steps to nearly 700 feet higher, where there is a Lama's residence, occupied throughout the year. The fields are supported and partitioned by dykes of granite. The other grains are phapur (buckwheat) and turnips." Beans are also cultivated, and though very small, ripen perfectly. In consequence of the extraordinary aridity of the atmosphere, the crops are produced by means of water flowing from the masses of ice and snow above. A little below the village is a small lake or pond, shaded with willows and poplars, which are the only trees, except junipers, found in this vicinity, furze alone being used for firewood; and the scarcity even of this adds to the privations to be endured in a climate so inclement. Yet yaks, kine, horses, and asses are reared here in great abundance.[7] * Elevation above the sea † 11,850[7] feet. Lat. 31° 52′, long. 78° 40′.

[7] Gerard, in Jour. As. Soc. Beng ut supra, and ibid.

[1] Ut supra, 381, 382.

[1] Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. No. 100, at end of volume.

* Herbert[1] makes some great and unaccountable misstatements respecting places hereabouts. Thus he makes the distance from Tashigang to Nako ninety-four miles, though actually but six; and from Nako to Chang 105, though actually not more than nine.

† According to Gerard's map of Koonawur, the elevation is 12,005 feet, and 12,014 by Raymond's[1] formula.

NAKODUR, in the Julinder Dooab of the Punjab, a town situated 11 miles N. from the right bank of the Sutlej, 70 miles S.E. by E. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 10′, long. 75° 28′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAKUNAOD.—A town in the British district of Coorg, presidency of Madras, 15 miles N.N.E. of Merkara. Lat. 12° 15′, long. 75° 42′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAL, in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, a village on the route from the town of Beekaneer to that of Jessulmeer, and eight miles W. of the former. It is a good village, containing 200 houses, thirty shops, and two wells 200 feet deep. The road in this part of the route is tolerable. Lat. 28° 3′, long. 73° 16′. Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 195.

NALAGARH,[1]* a fort in the hill state of Hindoor, on the south-western declivity of the Sub-Himalaya. It was a place of considerable strength by its site and structure, but at the commencement of the Goorkha war, General Ochterlony having succeeded in bringing battering guns by the difficult road to it, the defences were demolished, and the Goorkha garrison compelled to surrender. It is the residence of the rajah of Hindoor, and considered the capital of that small state. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,094[2] miles. Lat. 31° 2′, long. 76° 47′. [1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Thornton, Brit. Empire in India, iv. 281. Lloyd, Journ. to Himalaya, i. 111. Fraser, Journ. to Himalaya, 17. [2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172, 220.

NALAHPUTUN, in the native territory of Gurwhal, a village with a Hindoo temple, on the route from Sireenuggur to Kedarnath temple, and 18 miles S. of the latter. It is situate about a mile from the right bank of the Mundagnee, a tributary of the Alukananda. Elevation above the sea 4,731 feet. Lat. 30° 32′, long. 79° 8′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

NALAPANI,[1] or KALUNGA, in the Dehra Doon, on the western boundary of native Gurwhal, was a fort on the range forming the eastern boundary of the valley. The hill is about 600 feet higher than the lowland, and the table-land on the summit three quarters of a mile in length, being of very difficult access, from the steepness of the ground. The fort, built on the southern and highest[2] part, was, at the commencement of the war with the Goorkhas, garrisoned with between 300 and 400 of that nation, and on the 29th of [1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Moorcroft, Punj. Bokh. i. 25. Mundy, Sketches in India, i. 192. [2] Fraser, Tour in Himalaya, 14.

* "Brook Fort."

October,[3] 1814, invested by Major-General Gillespie, who, after a brief cannonade on the defences from two twelve-pounders, four six-pounders, and four five and a half inch howitzers, ordered an assault with 2,737 men.[4] The assailants, however, encountered such a determined and skilful resistance, that they were compelled to retreat to their camp, having lost their general, who was shot through the heart whilst cheering on his men. Four other officers were killed, and fifteen wounded, and twenty-seven non-commissioned officers and privates killed, and 213 wounded. On the 24th of the succeeding November, the attack was renewed, and again repelled with still greater loss to the assailants, of whom three officers were killed, and eight wounded, and thirty-eight privates killed, and 440 wounded and missing. A few nights after, the garrison, reduced to seventy men, evacuated the fort, which was demolished by the British. This spot was, during the trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas, a station of the series of small triangles. It is more generally known by the name of Kalunga, which, however, according to Hodgson and Herbert, means generally a military post or cantonment. Distant N.W. from Calcutta, by Allyghur, Meerut, and Dehra, 1,000[5] miles. Elevation above the sea 3,286[6] feet. Lat. 30° 20′, long. 78° 8′.

[3] Thornton, Brit. Empire in India, iv. 271.

[4] Fraser, ut supra, 15.

[5] Garden, Tables of Routes, 171.

[6] As. Res. xiv. 330*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Surv. of Himalayas.

NALCHA,[1] in the territory of Dhar, in Malwa, a ruinous town on the route from Mow to Mando, 27[2] miles S.W. of former, six N. of latter. It has a bazar, and is abundantly supplied with water from tanks and wells. The site is beautiful,[3] on the southern verge of the rich open table-land of Malwa, extending northwards. Jacquemont, by no means addicted to exaggeration, styles[4] it, in 1832, a large town; so that it had rapidly improved under British protection, since, in 1820, a year after it was repeopled, it contained but 144[5] houses. Close to it runs a small stream, according to Jacquemont a feeder of the Chumbul, but in the MS. map of Malwa by Malcolm, it falls into the Nerbudda. Nalcha contains many fine ruins of splendid edifices, raised principally by Mahmood Khilji, sovereign[6] of Malwa, who reigned from 1435 to 1469. When Sir John Malcolm, some years ago, converted one of those palaces into a summer residence, a tigress[7] and its cubs were driven away from one of the apartments, formerly the

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 255.

[3] Malcolm, Central India, i. 33.

[4] Voyages, vi. 452.

[5] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 290.

[6] Ferishta, iv. 196, 234.

[7] Malcolm, i. 32.

scene of regal splendour. Elevation[8] above the sea 2,022 feet. Lat. 22° 25′, long. 75° 27′.

[8] Dangerfield, in App. to Malcolm, Central India, ii. 349.

NALGOON, in Bussahir, a pass over the range of the Himalaya bounding Koonawur to the south. It is perhaps the lowest pass over this range, being at the elevation of 14,891 feet[1] above the sea, or 700 feet above the limit of perpetual snow in that region. A considerable stream, called also the Nalgoon, flows from the pass in a north-easterly direction, and after a course of about ten miles falls into the river Buspa. The pass of Nalgoon is in lat. 31° 19′, long. 78° 17′.

[1] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 46. Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. at end of vol. Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 348—Colebrooke, Remarks on Setlej River.

NALING RIVER, a feeder of the Trisul-Gunga, rises in Nepal, in the great snowy range of the Himalayas, in lat. 28° 57′, long. 83° 33′, and flows through Nepal in a southerly direction for 110 miles, to its junction with the Trisul-Gunga, in lat. 27° 33′, long. 84° 12′.

NALUTWAR.—A town in the British district of Sholapoor, presidency of Bombay, 101 miles S. by E. of Sholapoor. Lat. 16° 14′, long. 76° 21′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NALWAR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate on the left bank of the river Beemah, and 104 miles W.S.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 16° 56′, long. 77° 3′.

NAMCUL DROOG.—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 31 miles S. of Salem. Lat. 11° 14′, long. 78° 14′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAMDING.—A town of Assam, in the British district of Sudiya, presidency of Bengal, 39 miles S. of Sudiya. Lat. 27° 17′, long. 95° 41′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAMGIA, in Bussahir, a village of Koonawur, and the most northern on the Sutlej, is situate on the left bank, about a mile above the remarkable confluence[1] of the Lee or Spiti with that great river on the opposite side. The village is between 600 and 700[2] feet above the bed of the Sutlej, and at a short distance is surrounded by frightful barrenness and desolation; though close to the town, on the opposite bank of a small stream, are fields of barley, buckwheat, turnips, and a few vines and apricots. The crops here are very late, in comparison with other places of equal elevation in Koonawur, in consequence of the site being in a deep amphitheatre,[3] formed by mountains of such vast height and steepness, that the rays

[1] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 147.
[2] Id. ut supra, 147, 161.
[3] Jacquemont, Voyage, iv. 333.

of day are excluded until eight in the morning; and though the heat at midday is great, the long time during which the sun's influence is unfelt, affects vegetation most unfavourably. The houses are small and of wretched appearance, built almost entirely of rude blocks of granite, heaped together without cement or any kind of woodwork. The Sutlej, flowing at the base of the great alluvial bank on which the village is situate, is seventy-five[4] feet wide, and is there traversed by a suzum or rude suspension-bridge, formed of rough and clumsy cables of withes twisted together: five or six of these stretching in a parallel direction from bank to bank, form the footway; and about four feet above this, on each side, a similar cable serves as a parapet. This rude catenarian describes a curve not less than the sixth of the circumference of a circle. Frequent accidents have occurred on this bridge; and Gerard[5] mentions that, a short time before he crossed, two persons were lost by one of the side-ropes giving way. Namgia is at an elevation of 9,272[6] feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 48′, long. 78° 42′.

[4] Lloyd and Gerard, ut supra, ii. 161. Jacquemont, iv. 333.

[5] Koonawur, 34.

[6] Gerard, Koonawur, Map.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAMGOH.—A town in the native state of Sikhim, situate on the left bank of the Teesta river, and 40 miles N.E. by N. from Darjeeling. Lat. 27° 31′, long. 88° 40′.

NAMJUNG.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the left bank of the Kalee river, and 72 miles N.W. from Jemlah. Lat. 30° 3′, long. 80° 53′.

NAMKIOO, or MEREE KHO RIVER, the name of one of the feeders of the Irawady river, rises in lat. 27° 51′, long. 97° 28′, and, after flowing southerly for 142 miles, joins another main source, in lat. 26°, long. 97° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAMOOKEE.—A town in the native state of Bhawulpoor, situate on the left bank of the Sutlej, and 116 miles N.E. by E. from Bhawulpoor. Lat. 30° 14′, long. 73° 23′.

NAMROOP, a river of Upper Assam, rises in lat. 27° 9′, long. 96° 23′, and, flowing north-west through Sudiya, falls into the Dehing river, in lat. 27° 23′, long. 95° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NANAH.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Godwar, 91 miles S. from Jodhpoor, and 142 miles N.W. from Ajmeer. Lat. 25°, long. 73° 12′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 174.

NANAMOW,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Futtehgurh to Lucknow, and 49[2] miles S.E.

of the former. It has a small bazar, and is situate on the right bank of the Ganges, crossed by ferry between this place and Nowbutganj, in the territory of Oude. On occasions of high importance, such as the passage of the Governor-General or of the king of Oude, the communication is made by a bridge[3] of boats. The road to the north-west, or towards Futtehgurh, is heavy; the country[4] is level, fertile, and highly cultivated, bearing luxuriant crops of grain and pulse.* It is mentioned in Tieffenthaler,[5] and in the Ayeen Akbery, where its assessment is stated at 3,423 rupees. Lord Valentia[6] calls it Manarow, and states that it is situated on a high bank, covered with trees. Lat. 26° 52′, long. 80° 10′.

[3] Archer, Tours, i. 42.
[4] Mundy, Sketches, i. 43.
[5] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 119.
[6] Travels, i. 185.

NAND, in the British district of Ajmere, a village containing 150 houses, on the north-west frontier, towards the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor; on the route from the town of Jodhpoor to that of Ajmere, and five miles W. of the latter. It is situate at the eastern base of a low rocky range, and in a swampy tract, through which the road eastward towards Ajmere is so bad as to be scarcely passable. Lat. 26° 28′, long. 74° 38′.

Boileau, Rajwara, 149, 219.

NANDA DEVI,[1]† in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a mountain, one of a very lofty Himalayan group, near the north-eastern frontier. The view drawn by Heber[2] represents it as a spire of snow white, with sides forming angles of about 70°, and rising far above the similarly-formed snow-clad summits which surround it. The summit is altogether inaccessible; but a mile below it, a mela, or religious festival, is held every twelfth year, though access to the spot is so difficult that it is reached by scarcely fifty[3] of the pilgrims who make the attempt. Further progress is impracticable, in consequence of the mural cliffs of ice which on every side encase the peak. The natives maintain that smoke is sometimes seen to issue from its summit, which they

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Journey through India, i. 509.
[3] As. Res. xvii. 18 —Traill, Statistical Rep. on the Bhotia Mehals. Heber, ut supra, i. 520.

* This place is erroneously laid down on the left or Oude side of the Ganges, in the map accompanying Sleeman's Report on Thugs; but the authorities quoted in the margin correctly represent it on the other bank.

† It is not easy to find out the correct name of this mountain, and consequently the etymology of the name. Heber[1] regards it as derived from Nandi, the tauriform[2] attendant of Siva. It might be also supposed to be named from Nanda,[3] a king who figures in Hindoo fable as the possessor of enormous treasure.

[1] Journ. in India, i. 520.
[2] As. Res. xvii. 198—Wilson, Sketch of the Religious Sects of the Hindus.
[3] Id. v. 242—Wilford, on the Chronology of the Hindus.

regard as the kitchen of the local deity; but there is no good evidence of volcanic[4]* action in the higher masses of the Himalaya, and the appearance probably results from the forms given by currents of air to clouds resting on the mountain. The elevation of Nanda Devi is 25,749 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 30° 22′, long. 80° 1′.

[4] As. Res. xviii. 18 —Traill, Statistical Rep. on the Bhotia Mehals. Heber, ut supra, i. 520.

NANDAIR,[1] in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town on the left or north bank of the Godavery. It is a place of pilgrimage for the Sikhs, who crowd to pay their devotions at the tomb of their guru, or spiritual pastor, Govind, who was assassinated[2] here by a Pathan. Here is a college for the instruction of youths of that persuasion. Distance from the city of Hyderabad, N., 145 miles. Lat. 19° 9′, long. 77° 23′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] As. Res. xi. 231 — Malcolm, Sketch of the Sikhs.

NANDAN SAR,[1] in Cashmere, a small lake, situate, with four others, on the northern side of the Pir Panjal mountain, and a little north of the pass of the same name, which also is sometimes called the Nandan Sar pass. The collective waters of these form the source of the Dumdum or Huripur river. According to Hügel,[2] the Perhamgalla river flows from Nandan Sar to the south-west, and the Dumdum to the north-east; but this double efflux seems very improbable. Nandan Sar is held in high reverence by the Hindoos, and is visited by them in pilgrimage. Lat. 33° 37′, long. 74° 40′.

[1] Vigne, Kashmir, i. 254.

[2] Kaschmir, i. 184.

NANDAOLI, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-

* Such is the weighty opinion of Herbert:[1]—"The great extent covered by primary rocks, and the total deficiency of the trap or volcanic rocks, may then serve to express the entire dissimilarity of geological structure between this tract and the Andes; and I think it a point of considerable interest, and worth insisting on, that no traces of volcanic action, whether recent or otherwise, have yet been observed in these mountains." To this he subjoins a note:—"There is a foolish notion among some of the hill people, however, that the great peak called Nunda Debee, the highest of the range, and consequently in the world, has been known to emit smoke. They suppose the smoke to be from the god's choola or kitchen. It is hardly necessary to add that there is no real foundation for this opinion. The peak is within sixty miles of Almorah, distinctly visible at all seasons; and had anything of the kind ever occurred, it must have been seen by some of the European residents at that station. It is, however, worthy of mention, that this peak is scarcely ever seen without a small light cloud resting obliquely upward from its summits: such an appearance might be converted by the crazy imagination of a devotee into smoke ascending from his god's choola."

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, cl.—Report of Mineralogical Survey of the Himalaya.

governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and 43[1] miles N.E. of the former. It has a bazar and a market twice a week, and is supplied with water from wells. The road in this part of the route is good, the country well wooded and highly cultivated. Lat. 27° 35′, long. 78° 33′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 4.

NANDAPOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of the Peyne Gunga river, and 113 miles S.W. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 19° 35′, long. 77° 17′.

NANDGAON.—A town in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, 40 miles S. by E. of Bombay. Lat. 18° 22′, long. 73°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NANDGAON.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 30 miles S.E. by E. of Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 56′, long. 77° 57′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NANDGAUM.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the Nizam, situate 47 miles S.S.E. of Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 35′, long. 77° 53′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NANDODRA.—A town in the British district of Ahmedabad, presidency of Bombay, 33 miles W.S.W. of Ahmedabad. Lat. 22° 48′, long. 72° 10′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NANDRA, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from the town of Jodhpoor to that of Ajmere, and five miles E. of the former. The road in this part of the route, though sandy, is good, as Boileau, on horseback, passed along it by moonlight at the rapid rate of ten miles an hour. Lat. 26° 18′, long. 73° 14′. Boileau, Rajwara, 145, 146, 219.

NANDUH, in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the south-western frontier towards Alwur. Lat. 28° 10′, long. 76° 28′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NANDUN, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the left bank of the Jumna, 20 miles E. of the city of Agra. Lat. 27° 7′, long. 78° 24′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NANDUNUJ.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or dominions of the E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

Nizam, situate 50 miles S.E. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 18° 38', long. 75° 21'.

NANKATHA KHYOUNG RIVER, a considerable tributary of the Irawaddy, rises in lat. 25° 16', long. 94° 10', in the native state of Muneepoor, through which it flows southerly for 105 miles, and in the same direction for 110 miles through Burmah, and falls into the Myithia Khyoung, in lat. 22° 36', long. 94° 21'.

[1] Newbold, Malacca, i. 190.

NANNING,[1] a division of the British possessions on the Malay peninsula, bounded on the north by the Malay state of Rumbowe; on the east by that of Johole; on the south-east and south by Segamet; and on the south-west by the Straits of Malacca. Its length from north to south is about forty miles, and its breadth ten; giving an area of 400 square miles. Its revenue and population are stated to be on the increase.[2] The centre of the district is in lat. 2° 25', long. 102° 30'.

[2] Bengal Revenue Disp. 5 Sept. 1838.

E.I.C. Ms Doc. Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 382.

NANOON, in the British district of Meerut, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town four miles from the left bank of the Jumna. Here, on 31st October, 1804, General Lake, preparing to pursue Holkar through the Doab, concentrated his forces, after fording the Jumna three miles above Delhi. Lat. 28° 49', long. 77° 20'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NANOUTUH, in the British district of Suharunpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Suharunpoor to Paneeput, 20 miles S.S.W. of the former. Lat. 29° 42', long. 77° 30'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NANOWN,[1] in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Mynpoorie, and 13[2] miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, and rather well cultivated. Lat. 27° 49', long. 78° 19'.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 49.

NANPARAH.—A town in the native state of Oude, 80 miles N.N.E. from Lucknow, and 100 miles E. from Shahjehanpoor. Lat. 27° 52', long. 81° 36'.

NANTHE.—A town of Burmah, situate five miles E. from the left bank of the Khyendwen river, and 141 miles N.W. by N. from Ava. Lat. 23° 30', long. 94° 47'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NANTO,[1] in the Rajpoot territory of Kota, a town on the north-west frontier, towards Boondee, on the route from the

city of Kota to that of Boondee, five[2] miles N.W. of former, 19 S.E. of latter. The palace of the late Zalim Singh, formerly protector of the state of Kota, is a fine specimen of a Rajpoot baronial[3] residence, and has in front a spacious court, surrounded by cloisters, and ornamented with groves of orange-trees and other odoriferous growths, in the midst of which is a beautiful pavilion, with fountains; whence, by means of small canals, water is dispersed to the surrounding verdure. Lat. 25° 14′, long. 75° 53′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 304.

[3] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 667.

NANUKMUTHA,* in the British district of Bareilly, division of Pillibheet, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town with temple dedicated to Nanuk, on the right bank of the river Gurra, 22 miles N. of the town of Pillibheet. Lat. 28° 57′, long. 79° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAPASIR, in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, a village on the route from Ratangurh to the town of Beekaneer, and 10 miles S.E. of the latter. It is situate in a level country, tolerably cultivated, and contains 100 houses and six shops. Lat. 27° 57′, long. 73° 38′.

Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 194.

NAPUTA.—A town in the British province of Pegu, situate on the left bank of the Negrais river, and 101 miles S.W. from Rangoon. Lat. 16° 27′, long. 94° 48′.

NARAEENGURH,[1] in Sirhind, a village with a fortress built of mud, and surrounded by a large ditch, is situate on the route from Dehra to Subathoo, by Sidowra and Bahr, and 72[2] miles W. of Dehra. The road in this part of the route is good, and supplies may be procured in abundance from the surrounding fertile country. Here was a secondary station in the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas. Elevation above the sea 2,154[3] feet. Lat. 30° 29′, long. 77° 11′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 140.

[3] As. Res. xiv. 333* — Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalayas.

NARAINGUNJE, in the British district of Dacca, presidency of Bengal, a town, the locality of a thana or police establishment. Distance from the city of Dacca, S.E., six miles; Calcutta, N.E., 155. Lat. 23° 38′, long. 90° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NARAINGURH.—A town in the British district of Midnapoor, presidency of Bengal, 70 miles W.S.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 10′, long. 87° 27′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NARAINKHAID.—A town in the native state of Hyder-

* Nanuk's Fane; from Nanuk, the ascetic, the founder of the Sikh sect, and Math, "a Hindoo fane or oratory."

abad, or territory of the Nizam, situate seven miles from the left bank of the river Manjera, and 67 miles N.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 2′, long. 77° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NARAJOLE.—A town in the British district of Midnapoor, presidency of Bengal, 49 miles W. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 33′, long. 87° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NARASARAVAPETA.—A town in the British district of Guntoor, presidency of Madras, 26 miles W. by S. of Guntoor. Lat. 16° 15′, long. 80° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NARASINGABILLA.—A town in the British district of Vizagapatam, presidency of Madras, 28 miles W. by S. of Vizagapatam. Lat. 17° 36′, long. 82° 57′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Topography of Oudh, 130.

NARAUL,[1] in the district of Ahladganj, territory of Oude, a town 25 miles N. of Allahabad, 90 S.E. of Lucknow. It is nearly surrounded by the East-India Company's district of Allahabad, and pillars of brick or of stone, from five to ten feet high, mark the boundary. Butter estimates[2] the population at 6,000, almost all Hindoos. Lat. 25° 43′, long. 81° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] De Cruz, Pol. Relations, 136.

[3] India Pol. Disp. 28 March, 1849.

[4] Prinsep, Life of Runjeet Singh, 72.

[5] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1838, p. 758 —Edgeworth, Botanico-agricultural Account of the protected Sikh States.

[6] Garden, Tables of Routes, 172.

NARBAH,[1] in Sirhind, a town with a fort, the residence of a rajah whose possessions comprised 313 villages, with a population of 80,000 inhabitants, and yielded an annual revenue of 40,000*l.*[2] sterling, but who was mulcted[3] of one-fourth of his territory from non-performance of feudatory obligations during the Lahore war. His present possessions are bounded on the north by the British district of Loodiana, and on all other sides by the native state of Patialah; they extend from lat. 30° 17′ to 30° 41′, and from long. 75° 51′ to 76° 21′, and are forty miles in length from north-east to south-west, and seventeen in breadth. This rajah, with those of Patialah, Jheend, and the former rajah of Khytul, were known by the designation of Malooa[4] Sikhs, from the district of that name, which they occupy in the south of Sirhind; and thus are distinguished from the Manjha[5] and other Sikhs of the Punjab, who settled in the country after their conquest of it. Narbah is distant N.W. from Calcutta 1,035[6] miles. Lat. 30° 23′, long. 76° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAREH, in Sinde, a village on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and 53 miles N. of the former town. It is of considerable size, with houses built of burned brick. Its situation is in a level alluvial country, about a mile from the right bank of the Indus. Lat. 27° 3′, long. 67° 57′.

NARGANHALI,[1] in the territory of Mysore, a small town[2] on the north-west frontier, towards the British district of Dharwar. Distance from Chitradurg, N.W., 22 miles; from Seringapatam, N., 145. Lat. 14° 20′, long. 76° 9′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Trigonometrical Survey, engraved by Walker, No. 59.

NARGURH.—A town in the native state of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, situate 80 miles N.N.W. from Oojein, and 30 miles S.E. by E. from Neemuch. Lat. 24° 12′, long. 75° 17′.

NARINJA, a river of Hyderabad, or the Nizam's territory, rises in lat. 17° 30′, long. 77° 45′, and, flowing north-west for seventy-five miles, falls into the Manjera river, in lat. 18° 6′, long. 77° 7′.

NARKI, in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town 25 miles N.E. of the city of Agra. Lat. 27° 18′, long. 78° 28′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NARNAVERAM.—A town in the British district of North Arcot, presidency of Madras, 40 miles N.N.E. of Arcot. Lat. 13° 25′, long. 79° 38′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NARNOL,[1] in the jaghire of Jujhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route[2] from Hansee to Neemuch, and 86 miles S. of the former. It has a large bazar, and supplies and water are abundant. The road in this part of the route is heavy. Narnol was acquired[3] by surrender, by the adventurer George Thomas, and was one of the fortresses of his transient government. Lat. 28° 1′, long. 76° 11′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 198.
[3] Francklin, Mem. of George Thomas, 35.

NARNOUND,[1] in the British district of Hurreeana, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Hansee to Kurnal, and 66 miles S.W. of the latter place. It is situate near the right or north-western bank of the canal of Feroz Shah, and has a good supply of water. The adjacent country is level and partially cultivated:[2] the road in this part of the route is in general good. Distant N.W. of Calcutta, by Delhi and Hansee, 990 miles. Lat. 29° 13′, long. 76° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 195.

NARONOE.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 116 miles W. from Hyderabad, and 58 miles E. by S. from Sholapoor. Lat. 17° 30′, long. 76° 49′.

NAROO, a river of Scinde, rising in lat. 27° 42′, long. 69° 4′, a few miles E. of the town of Roree. After a southerly course of 185 miles, the stream is lost in the desert,

near the town of Oomerkote, and about lat. 25° 23′, long. 69° 34′.

NARRA (EASTERN),[1] in Sinde, a large branch of the Indus, separating from the main stream on the eastern side, a few miles above Roree. Taking a southerly course, it passes by the ruins of Alore, where it is crossed by a bridge, and thence continues to flow in the same direction until its water, in the dry season, is absorbed or evaporated in the desert of Eastern Sinde. In the lower part of its course, about lat. 25° 55′, long. 69° 16′, it is said to throw off during inundation a branch to the south-westward, bearing the name of Phuraun or Purani Deria, "the ancient river," and then, turning to the south-east, flows by the fort of Omercote. Lower down it joins the united stream of the Purana and the Goonee or Fulailee, and falls into the sea by the Koree mouth, after a course of nearly 400 miles. When the inundation of the Indus is at its height, the Narra generally carries a very large body of water. In 1826 it overspread the desert to a great extent,[2] swept away part of the fortress of Omercote, though ninety miles from the main channel of the Indus, and forced its way to the sea by the Runn of Cutch, working for itself a passage through the Ullahbund, a mound thrown up across its channel by the great earthquake of 1819. But during the low season of the Indus, the Narra ceases to be a stream, and this defect is about to be remedied by the excavation of a new channel in the vicinity of Roree, whereby a constant flow of water will be insured during the period when a supply is indispensable for purposes of irrigation. The project is in course of execution, the cost of which has been estimated at 47,780*l*.[3]

NARRA (WESTERN), in Sinde, a great and important branch of the Indus. It separates from the western side of the river seven miles east of Larkhanna, in lat. 27° 29′, long. 68° 17′, and takes a southerly course, in a direction in a great measure parallel to the main stream. At its extremity, in lat. 26° 28′, long. 67° 45′, it expands into Lake Manchar. From the south-eastern part of this lake, the Arul, a navigable stream, flows, and discharges its water into the Indus. The direct distance from the place where the Narra divaricates from the Indus to the expansion into Lake Manchar is about seventy-six miles; but, measured along its very tortuous course,

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Burnes, Bokh. iii. 77, 267. Macmurdo, on the Indus, in Jour. Roy. As. Soc. 1834, p. 41.

[2] Leech, Rep. on the Sind. Army, 77.

[3] India Rev. Disp. 15 March, 1854. Burnes, iii. 268. Outram, 46, 47. Masson, i. 461. Kennedy, i. 176. Westmacott, in Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 1204.

it will be found to be fully double that distance. The long, narrow island, insulated by the Indus, the Narra, Lake Manchar, and the Arul, is one of the most fertile tracts in the world, very highly cultivated, and densely peopled. During the season of inundation, the Western Narra is preferred to the main channel of the Indus for the purposes of navigation, in consequence of the current being less violent. The word *Narra* signifies a snake in the vernacular language; and the name has, without doubt, been bestowed in consequence of the convolutions of the stream.

NARRAINPOOR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 30 miles E.S.E. from Hyderabad, and 120 miles W.N.W. from Guntoor. Lat. 17° 10′, long. 78° 57′.

NARRAINPOOR.—A town in the recently lapsed state of Nagpoor or Berar, situate 169 miles S.E. from Nagpoor, and 120 miles E. by S. from Chanda. Lat. 19° 41′, long. 81° 13′.

NARRAMPATNUM.—A town in the hill zemindarry of Jeypoor, 26 miles S.W. by S. from Ryaguddah, and 82 miles N. from Vizagapatam. Lat. 18° 52′, long. 83° 15′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NARRAMSIR.—A town in the native state of Cutch, situate on the Koree mouth of the Great Western Runn of Cutch, and 81 miles W.N.W. from Bhooj. Lat. 23° 40′, long. 68° 33′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NARRAYUNGAUM.—A town in the British district of Poonah, presidency of Bombay, 44 miles N. by E. of Poonah. Lat. 19° 7′, long. 74° 2′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NARROOKOLE.—A town in the province of Guzerat, or dominions of the Guicowar, 32 miles E. by N. from Baroda, and 86 miles S.E. by E. from Ahmedabad. Lat. 22° 20′, long. 73° 43′.

NARSINGAH.—A town in the territory occupied by the independent hill tribes of Orissa, situate on the left bank of a small tributary of the Braminy river, and 57 miles W.N.W. from Cuttack. Lat. 20° 41′, long. 85° 5′.

NARSINGNUGUR.—A town in the British district of Tipperah, presidency of Bengal, 39 miles N. by E. of Tipperah. Lat. 24°, long. 91° 17′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NARSINGUR.—A town in the British district of Pooralia, presidency of Bengal, 120 miles W. of Calcutta. Lat. 22° 34′, long. 86° 34′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NARSINGURH,[1] in the British district of Dumoh, Saugor and Nerbudda territory, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Saugor to Rewah, 43 miles E.N.E. of the former. Elevation above the sea 1,314 feet.[2] Lat. 24°, long. 79° 27′.

[2] As. Res. xviii 42 —Franklin, Geol. of Bundelcund.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NARSIPOOR.—A town in the native state of Mysore, 39 miles N.W. from Seringapatam, and 86 miles N.E. from Cannanore. Lat. 12° 46′, long. 76° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NARSIPOOR.—A town in the British district of Rajahmundry, presidency of Madras, 48 miles S. of Rajahmundry. Lat. 16° 20′, long. 81° 47′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 117.

NARWAR, or NERWAR,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of the Scindia family, a town on the route[2] from Calpee to Kotah, 152 miles S.W. of former, 169 N.E. of latter, and situate on the right bank of the river Sindh. It has probably much decayed since it came under the power of Scindia, but Tieffenthaler,[3] describing its condition eighty years ago, states that it then contained many handsome and substantially-built houses of stone. A broad flight of stone stairs, 360 in number, leads to the fort commanding the town. The ascending way passes through three successive gates to a platform, containing the palace and many other fine buildings of stone. This area, a mile and a half in circumference, is surrounded by a massive rampart, with battlements, all built of squared stone. Within the inclosure are numerous wells and a great tank of squared stone, which yield a supply of water sufficient for a numerous garrison. The hill and some others contiguous to it contain abundance of magnetic iron-ore, which is smelted to a considerable extent. The Sindh, here a rapid stream rushing over a rocky bed, overflows to a great extent during the periodical rains, and causes swamps, which swarm with alligators and other aquatic reptiles. According to Ferishta,[4] the fort was constructed in the middle of the thirteenth century, by Rajah Jahir Dew, a Kachwaha Rajpoot, and a powerful prince; as, according to the exaggerated account of this historian, he led 5,000 horse and 200,000 foot against Nasir-uddin, sovereign of Delhi, who, having defeated this immense host with great slaughter, took the place, after a few months' siege. Previously, however, Narwar had long been the seat of the Kachwahas, whose rajah, Nal, migrating from Ayodha or

[3] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 126.

[4] i. 239.

Oude, founded,[5] in A.D. 295, Nishida,* on the site of the present Narwar; and in the beginning of the ninth century, the Kachwahas of Narwar are mentioned[6] as marching to the defence of Chitor. It again came into the hands of the Rajpoots at the commencement of the fifteenth century, probably during the troubles resulting from the invasion of Tamerlane; and was,[7] in 1506, taken from them by blockade, by Sikandar Lodi, sovereign of Delhi. It is described as a vast city, fourteen or fifteen miles in circumference; and the captor employed six months in destroying idols and their fanes and temples, and in erecting mosques; and ultimately surrounded the place with a rampart and other defences. Narwar appears to have again fallen into the hands of the Hindoos, as in A.D. 1792[8] it was in possession of a rajah infamous for rapine and bloodshed, who was soon after expelled by the Mahrattas. It appears to have been guaranteed to Doulut Rao Scindia by the treaty of Allahabad, in 1805.† In 1844, Narwar, with its annexed territory, was assessed,[9] by the government of Gwalior, at 2,25,000 rupees annually. Narwar is 44 miles S. of Gwalior, 108 S. of Agra, 210 S. of Delhi, 125 S.W. of Calpee, 800 N.W. of Calcutta, by Calpee. Lat. 25° 39′, long. 77° 58′.

[5] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 346, 347.
[6] Elliot, Supplement to Glossary of N.W. Prov. 200.
[7] Ferishta, i. 580.
[8] As. Res. vi. 20—Hunter, Journey from Agra to Oujein.
[9] Further Gwalior Papers presented to Parliament, 1844, p. 92.

NASAIRAH, in the Reechna Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 28 miles N.W. from the right bank of the Ravee, 32 miles N.W. by N. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 55′, long. 73° 58′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NASSICK,[1] ‡ in the British collectorate of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, a city of high celebrity, situate[2] on the Bombay and Agra trunk road, and regarded[3] by the Brahmins as the peculiar seat of piety and learning. It contains a great number of ancient Brahminical temples and establishments, very flourishing under the Peishwa's sway, and still enjoying great advantages under British rule, though the government has entirely withdrawn from interference with the affairs of the native reli-

[1] E.I.C. Ms Doc.
[2] Bombay Public Disp. 21 Oct. 1840.
[3] Jacquemont, Voyages, iii. 575.

* Ferishta,[1] however, states that it was founded by Ramdeo of Canouj, who reigned[2] A.D. 450.

† According to Hamilton,[3] Dowlut Rao Scindia did not gain possession of the fort until 1810; and this statement is repeated by a writer[4] in a recent work; but neither quotes any authority.

‡ Nassik of Tassin; Nassik of Busawun Lal, who observes[5] that it was also called Gulshanabad.

[1] i. lxxvii.
[2] Prinsep, India Tables, ii. 110.
[3] Gazetteer, ii. 293.
[4] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 403.
[5] Mem. of Amir Khan, translated by Prinsep, 19.

gious institutions. Nassick is more revered than even Benares; yet it appears to have been once a locality of Bhuddism. "Near Nasik,[4] the very seat of Brahminism in the Deccan, are extensive Bhuddist excavations. They are vulgarly called Dhermraj-lena.* They run round a conical hill, five miles from the town, and about 100 yards or more from the base of the hill. They have every character of Bhuddist excavations, without any trace of Hindooism: the long vaulted cave and Dagop, the huge figures of the meditative curly-head Buddh, the inscriptions in the unknown character, the umbrella and snake-headed canopies, the benched halls and numerous cells."

[4] Transacts. Lit. Soc. Bombay, iii. 526—Observations on Bhuddists.

The population of Nassick is estimated[5] at about 25,000. Distance direct from Poonah, N., 105 miles; from Bombay, N.W., 100. Lat. 20°, long. 73° 47′. The district, of which this town is the principal place, was formerly composed of certain subdivisions of the collectorate of Ahmednuggur, which in 1840 were consolidated into the sub-collectorate[6] of Nassick.

[5] Selection of Papers from Records in the East-India House, iv. 142.

[6] Bombay Rev. Disp. 26 Feb. 1840.

NASSIRABAD,[1] in the district of Salon, territory of Oude, a town 52 miles S.E. of Lucknow. Butter[2] estimates the population at 3,000, three-fourths being Mussulmans. Lat. 26° 11′, long. 81° 35′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Topography of Oudh, 131.

NASSREEDA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, 71 miles S.S.W. from Jeypoor, and 60 miles S.E. by E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 26°, long. 75° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NASUMON,[1] in the Northern Punjab, situate on the right or north bank of the Chenaub, and on the great route from India to Cashmere, through the Bainhal Pass. It is a small place, remarkable only for one of those bridges of rude ropes, called in the country *jhoolas*,[2] by which travellers pass the Chenaub, here about seventy or eighty yards wide. Nasumon is in lat. 33° 14′, long. 75° 5′.

[1] Forster, i. 346.

[2] Gerard, Koonawur, 33.

NATCHENGUON.—A town in the recently lapsed dominions of Nagpore or Berar, situate on the left bank of the Wurda river, and 60 miles S.W. by W. from Nagpore. Lat. 20° 42′, long. 78° 22′.

NATHDWARA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor or Meywar, 21 miles N. from Oodeypoor, and 73 miles W.N.W. from Neemuch. Lat. 24° 53′, long. 73° 51′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* The Dharm Raj, or Just King, is the Pluto of the Brahminists, and is so called from Dharm, "justice," and Raja, "king."

NATHPORE,[1] in the British district of Purnea, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Dinapore to the town of Purnea, 152 miles S.E. of former, 50[2] N.W. of latter. It is situate on the right bank of the Kosee, here divided into three channels, each unfordable and crossed by ferry. There is considerable business here in the transit-trade from Nepal to Hindustan. The town consists of four market-places, having collectively about 1,600[3] houses, and, according to the usually admitted average of inmates, a population of 8,000 persons. Lat. 26° 18′, long. 87° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Tassin, Nathpore.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 156.
[3] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, iii. 57.

NATOOPALWUN.—A town in the British district of Rutnageriah, presidency of Bombay, 63 miles N. of Rutnageriah. Lat. 17° 54′, long. 73° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NATTORE,[1] in the British district of Rajeshahye, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Burhampoor to Jumalpoor, 78[2] miles N.E. of former, 105 S.W. of latter. It is situate on the river Nurud, an offset of the Ganges, communicating with the river Ataree. The situation is very low, unhealthy, and subject to inundation; and in consequence of those great disadvantages, the civil establishment of the district, formerly located here, was in 1822 removed[3] to Bauleah. Distant N. from Calcutta, by Burhampoor, 196 miles. Lat. 24° 25′, long. 89°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 98.
[3] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, ii. 259.

NAUCHTEEGAON.—A town in the British district of Silhet, presidency of Bengal, 36 miles W.S.W. of Silhet. Lat. 24° 44′, long. 91° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAUGAULAUNCHARY.—A town in the British district of Tinnevelly, presidency of Madras, 18 miles S. of Tinnevelly. Lat. 8° 28′, long. 77° 42′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAUGULWARREE.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Indore, or territory of Holkar, 72 miles S.S.W. from Indore, and 105 miles N.E. by N. from Malligaum. Lat. 21° 44′, long. 75° 28′.

NAUGUMPILLY.—A town in the British district of Rajahmundry, presidency of Madras, 16 miles N. of Rajahmundry. Lat. 17° 13′, long. 81° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms Doc.

NAUGUTWARA.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Jowra, situate on the right bank of the Chumbul river, and 15 miles N.E. from Jowra. Lat. 23° 46′, long. 75° 16′.

NAUN.—A town in the recently lapsed dominions of Nag-

pore or Berar, situate 35 miles S. by E. from Nagpore, and 118 miles E.S.E. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 40′, long. 79° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAUNDODE, in the province of Guzerat, or dominions of the Guicowar, a town near the south bank of the river Nerbudda, at the northern base of the Rajpeepla hills. The surrounding country is rugged, wild, and ill cultivated, inhabited chiefly by Bheels and Coolies. Distance from Surat, N.E., 65 miles; Boroda, S.E., 35. Lat. 21° 52′, long. 73° 27′.

NAUNGAON.—A town in the recently lapsed dominions of Nagpore or Berar, situate 125 miles E. from Nagpoor, and 118 miles S. from Ramgurh. Lat. 21° 8′, long. 81° 6′.

NAUSHAHAR.—See Nya Shuhur.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAUTARAUPOLLIAM.—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 53 miles N.W. by N. of Salem. Lat. 12° 17′, long. 77° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAUTPOOR.—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpoor, presidency of Bengal, 39 miles S. of Lohadugga. Lat. 22° 52′, long. 84° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAVOYCOLUM.—A town in the native state of Travancore, 23 miles N.N.W. from Trivandrum, and 61 miles W. from Tinnevelly. Lat. 8° 46′, long. 76° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 37.

NAWABGANJ,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, a town four miles from the left bank of the Ganges, on the route from Allahabad to Lucknow, and 12[2] miles N.W. of the former. It has water from wells, and supplies may be obtained from the surrounding country, which is fertile, and studded with small villages. The road in this part of the route is bad. Lat. 25° 34′, long. 81° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 46.

NAWABGUNJ,[1]* in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Futtehgurh, and 16[2] miles N.W. of the latter. There is a bazar, and water is obtainable from wells. The road is heavy and bad; the country level, cultivated in some parts, and in others overrun with bush-jungle. Lat. 27° 27′, long. 79° 28′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAWADA,[1] or NOWABADA, in the British district of Behar, presidency of Bengal, a village, the principal place of a thana or police division of the same name. It is a very beauti-

* Viceroy's Market; from Nawaub, "viceroy," and Ganj, "town."

ful[2] country, and in many parts fertile, but much neglected and uncultivated, yet contains 897[3] villages, and a population estimated at 157,038, of whom the Brahminists are fifteen to one to the Mussulmans. Nawada is an insignificant place, having about 105 houses and 550 inhabitants. Distant from town of Behar, S., 20 miles; town of Patna, S.E., 50. Lat. 24° 54′, long. 85° 30′.

[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, i. 77.
[3] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 234.

NAWAGARH,[1] or KOT, in Bussahir, a fort on a ridge stretching in a south-easterly direction from the great range of Moral-ka-kanda. It is situate on a neck of land stretching from and under a high wooded and rocky peak which commands it. This post was, during the war with the Goorkhas, strengthened by two stockades on the side most easily accessible, and being garrisoned by a force of about 1,000 of that people, was their most important position in Bussahir. In the beginning of 1815, when the military operations of the British led the inhabitants of Bussahir to expect liberation from their Goorkha oppressors, Nawagarh was invested by the insurgent natives, and the garrison, under Kirti Rana, attempting to escape, was surrounded and obliged to surrender. There is probably no great difference between its elevation and that of Baji, situate three or four miles' distance on the same ridge, and being, according to Lloyd,[2] 9,105 feet above the sea. Nawagarh is in lat.* 31° 15′, long. 77° 40′.

[1] Fraser, Tour in Himalaya, 182.
[2] Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, i. 208.

NAWAUBGUNGE,[1] in the territory of Oude, a town on the route from Lucknow cantonment to that of Sekrora, 19[2] miles N.E. of the former, 37 S.E. of the latter. It has a bazar, and water is plentiful. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 26° 57′, long. 81° 5′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 233.

NAWULA-JO-GOTE, in Sinde, a village on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and 16 miles N. of the former town. It is inhabited by the cultivators of the adjacent fertile country. The road in this part of the route is straight and level, but not of easy transit for carriages, in consequence of neglect. Lat. 26° 35′, long. 67° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAYAKOT.—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the right bank of the Naling river, and 78 miles W. by S. from Khatmandoo. Lat. 27° 32′, long. 84° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* The position stated in the text for Nawagarh, is deduced from Lloyd's statement that it is situate three or four miles north-east of Baji.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NAYAKOT.—A town in the native state of Nepal, 159 miles W. by N. from Khatmandoo, and 110 miles N.N.W. from Goruckpoor. Lat. 28° 10′, long. 82° 48′.

NEACOTE.—A town in the native state of Nepal, 33 miles S.S.W. from Jemlah, and 100 miles E. by N. from Pilleebheet. Lat. 28° 50′, long. 81° 30′.

NEALLA CONDAPULLY.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, and 106 miles E. from Hyderabad, and 62 miles N.N.W. from Guntoor. Lat. 17° 8′, long. 80° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NEAUNGSHEWAY.—A town of Burmah, 97 miles S.E. by S. from Ava, and 192 miles N.E. from Prome. Lat. 20° 54′, long. 97°.

NEBKHERA, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Muttra to Meerut, and 47[1] miles S. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 22′, long. 77° 56′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 236.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NECKLEY.—A town in the British district of Mymunsing, presidency of Bengal, 199 miles N.E. by E. of Calcutta. Lat. 24° 19′, long. 90° 57′.

NEECHBO.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, 72 miles N.W. from Jeypoor, and 78 miles N. by E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 27° 34′, long. 74° 59′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NEEDAPUTTEE,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad cantonment to Futtehpore, and six[2] miles W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country well cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. 25° 28′, long. 81° 50′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 29.

NEELGUDDIR.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate on the right bank of the Godavery river, and 147 miles N.E. by E. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 36′, long. 80° 20′.

NEELGURH, in Orissa, one of the Cuttack mehals, is bounded on the north by the native state of Mohurbunge; on the east and south by the British district of Balasore; and on the west by the native state of Keunjur. It extends from lat. 21° 12′—21° 40′, long. 86° 13′—86° 52′; is 42 miles in length from north-east to south-west, and 22 in breadth. Neelgurh,

the principal place, is 13 miles S.W. from Balasore. Lat. 21° 29′, long. 86° 48′.

NEELOO, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated six miles N.W. from the right bank of the Jhelum, 116 miles N.W. by W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32° 34′, long. 72° 32′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NEELUNGA.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 126 miles W.N.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 8′, long. 76° 50′.

NEEMAJ.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 62 miles E. by S. from Jodhpoor, and 45 miles S.W. by W. from Ajmeer. Lat. 26° 9′, long. 74° 7′.

NEEMAWER.—See NEMAUR.

NEEMHERAH.—See NIMBERA.

NEEMRA, in Sinde, a village on the route from Larkhana to Bagh, and 44 miles N. of the former place. It is situate in a barren country on the south-eastern border of the *Run* or arid desert of Shikarpoor. Lat. 28° 3′, long. 68° 14′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NEEMRANEE, in the district of Tijarra, territory of Alwar, under the political management of the Governor-General's agent for Rajpootana, a small town on the summit of a rocky range of hills. Distance S.W. from Delhi 76 miles. Lat. 28°, long. 76° 19′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NEEMREE, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route from Nusseerabad to Nagor, and 23 miles S.E. of the latter. It contains sixty houses, supplied with water from two wells. The surrounding country is undulating and covered with jungle of small trees and bushes, and the road in this part of the route is heavy and sandy. Lat. 26° 57′, long. 74° 3′. Garden, Tables of Routes, 295.

NEEM SURAE,[1] in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allahabad to Futtehpore, and seven[2] miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country well cultivated, and studded with villages. Lat. 25° 27′, long. 81° 49′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 29.

NEEMUCH,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town with a British cantonment, on the north-western border of Malwa, and at a short distance from the boundary which separates that tract of country from

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

Mewar. It has a good bazar,[2] and is the principal place of a pergunnah, which is reported to have yielded to Scindia an annual revenue of 77,000 rupees.[3] The British territory here was formerly limited to the site of the cantonments and some acres adjoining, and was sold very reluctantly by Dowlut Rao Scindia, as the space was required for stationing a force in 1817, according to the provisions of the treaty of Gwalior, concluded in that year. Consequent, however, on a later treaty, the country in the immediate vicinity, and some other districts, were annexed. Heber describes[4] the cantonment in his time as "a stationary camp of thatched bungalows, and other buildings, open on all sides, and surrounded by a fine plain for the performance of military evolutions." A later observer gives the following account[5] of it: "The cantonment extends on a slightly elevated ridge, running about north-west and south-east: its extreme length is two and a half miles, and extreme breadth one mile. The lines are placed in front, facing to the northward; the regimental officers' quarters behind these, and the Sudder Bazar and staff to the rear of all. Lines have at various periods been built, capable of containing one regiment of native cavalry, one troop of native horse-artillery, four regiments of native infantry, and a regiment of irregular horse." The bungalows or lodges of the officers are seventy or eighty in number, each surrounded by a garden; and as the soil, principally a disintegrated trap,[6] is naturally fertile,[7] it, by adequate irrigation, produces in abundance esculent vegetables, fruits, and flowers. The writer last referred to[8] says: "A garden is kept up by government for the growth of hyosciamus, which thrives better here than in other parts of India. About 200 pounds are manufactured yearly of the extract, besides a proportionate quantity of the powdered leaves. From the rich nature of the soil, in all probability many other expensive articles of our materia medica might be reared here. The hyosciamus is sown about November, and gathered in March and April. The chief crops cultivated in this district comprise all the common kinds of grain; such as barley, rice, maize, wheat, bajrah, jour, gram, &c. &c. &c.; also indigo in small quantity, sugarcane, cotton, and opium. The latter is the staple production, and a source of the greater portion of the revenues. The colour of the fresh drug is paler

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 256.

[3] Malcolm, Central India, ii. 506.

[4] Heber, Journ. ii. 68.

[5] Wallich, Outlines of Topog. of Neemuch, MS.

[6] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1834, p. 239.

[7] Jacquemont, vi. 411.

[8] Wallich.

than that usually belonging to down-country opium ; its texture is also more resinous, and in general qualities it resembles more the hill opium, and for medicinal purposes, in common with it, is certainly preferable to any other kind. The average price per seer, at Neemuch, is from nineteen to twenty rupees. One beegah of land, in an average season, produces four and a half or five seers of opium, in a good season six seers; the duty on the seer at Neemuch being two rupees. Two kinds of dye are much cultivated—the koassum, or Carthamus tinctorius, and aâl, a species of morinda (M. citrifolia). The rooipa oil is also expressed here, being procured from the Andropagon Iwarancusa, which is abundant in the neighbouring jungles. The principal trees are the manojoe mhowa (from which a strong spirit is distilled), peepul, burgut, tamarind, bucchain, neem, date (which in places constitutes large groves), baboal, korundah, &c. &c. All garden fruit-trees thrive well, the only remarkable one being the lemon, which produces a fruit equal in size and quality to the West Indian." There are here a small theatre,[9] an assembly-room, and a spacious lecture-room. A small fort has been constructed[1] by the British, as a place of refuge for the families of the military, when called to a distance on duty. It is at present used as a magazine.[2] Here is a fine house, built by the late Sir David Ochterlony, whose principal quarters were for a considerable time here. It is now applied to purposes widely different from that for which it was erected. It furnishes a church, the medical storekeeper's office, and an executive engineer's godown.[3] According to the opinion of Jacquemont,[4] Neemuch is one of the healthiest places in the presidency of Bengal. This circumstance, if correctly ascertained, probably results from the nature of the surrounding country, a well-drained plain,[5] studded with a few small stony hills. The winter is mildly cool; the hot winds, in the latter part of spring, and early part of summer, moderate, as are the periodical rains succeeding them; and the average mortality is by no means considerable. An authority already quoted,[6] gives, however, the following less favourable view:—"The climate of Neemuch is unquestionably an agreeable one, as far as sensible qualities are concerned. There exists neither the extreme of heat and cold experienced towards the north-western frontier; and the

9 Jacquemont, vi. 411.
1 Heber, ii. 68. Jacquemont, vi. 511.
2 Wallich, ut supra.
3 Wallich, ut supra.
4 vi. 412.
5 Transacts. Geol. Soc. 2nd series, vol. i. 153—Fraser, Journ. from Delhi to Bombay.
6 Wallich, ut supra.

fall of temperature, following after sunset, is almost always sufficient to insure, relatively speaking, a cool night. In fact, the sultry and suffocating oppressiveness frequently felt in other parts of India, between sunset and sunrise, seldom occurs in this province. This is probably consequent on the influence of the sea-breeze extending higher from the Gulf of Cambay. Yet, notwithstanding these ostensible advantages, it cannot be deemed a really healthy climate. There are constitutions that do not suffer under its influence, and, of course, the proportion that these bear to the whole number subject to it is great; but there are many habits which it does affect, and that severely. It is to be remarked, that those on whom it has produced any disagreeable consequences, are seldom such as have been heedless of undue exposure, or addicted to a free style in living. On the contrary, the most abstemious and careful seem to suffer most frequently and severely. These remarks, I would have it understood, refer chiefly to the effects of the climate on European constitutions." In the following passage, the same writer enters more minutely into the peculiarities of the climate:—"The cold weather usually sets in about the beginning of November, but long before that period the evenings and mornings have become bracingly cool. From the end of September till that of October, the relative temperatures of the days and nights are very similar, or, in other words, the difference, for instance, at noon of a day in September and one in October varies generally but by a few degrees. It is during this species of interregnum that the climate is most unhealthy, owing, no doubt, to the effects of vegetable decomposition being in greatest activity, and the salutary influence of the approaching cold season hitherto unappreciable. Intermittent fevers, rheumatic fevers, and other inflammatory attacks, are now most prevalent. Hoar-frost is seldom discernible, and the lowest temperature usually attends strong easterly winds. Fires are scarcely necessary for comfort's sake. The months of December and January are delightfully cold. By the middle of February, or beginning of March, the midday sun becomes again too powerful for out-door exercise, and a few days, in which a sudden rise of temperature has taken place, usher in the hot winds. The hot winds blow steadily during the day, or rather from about eight A.M. until sunset, rarely, if ever,

continuing later: their direction is from the south or north-west. So long as the luxuries of a house and tattie are procurable, the temperature within-doors can be rendered not only bearable, but pleasant: this season is, unquestionably, the most healthy of the whole year. A few of the sultry days again make their appearance betwixt the termination of the hot winds and the commencement of the rains, which show themselves generally in the middle of June, and last till the middle of September. About the end of May, an inch or two of rain usually falls, and produces a pleasant break at the hottest season. In no part of India is the genial effect of the rainy season felt more both by the animal and vegetable world than it is here. Before its advent, not a blade of grass was to be seen, but every leaf and branch appeared parched up and withered. A few hours have only to elapse, however, after the first shower, when the whole country around presents one uninterrupted expanse of the most brilliant green, and each bough is covered with the most luxurious foliage; nor do the insect tribes appear ignorant of the new-born blessing, for ere the first heavy drops have reached the ground, as if by magic, thousands of winged creatures burst from their narrow tenements, and throng both earth and air. Thunderstorms and violent squalls from the north-east are frequent during the rains; in fact, the first fall is ushered in by a tremendous hurricane. Vegetation goes on increasing during the continuance of the wet weather, till, at last, every nook, and actually the very roads, become choked up with the excessive and dense herbage. The grass in the compounds springs up to the height of two or three feet, and requires to be cut down several times." The village of Neemuch occupies a rising ground, about three-quarters of a mile from the right of the cantonment: its population is roughly estimated at 4,000. It has no manufacture.[7] Elevation[8] above the sea 1,476 feet. Distant N.W. of Mow 155[9] miles; S.W. from Delhi 371; from Agra 312; W. of Saugor 306; W. of Calcutta, by Allahabad and Saugor, 1,114. Lat. 24° 27′, long. 74° 54′.

[7] Wallich, ut supra.
[8] Malcolm, Central India, ii. 506.
[9] Garden, Tables of Routes, 256.

NEEPANEE.[1]—A town in the British district of Belgaum, presidency of Bombay, 39 miles N. by W. of Belgaum. The jaghire of which this town is the principal place, lapsed[2] to the British government in 1840, upon the demise of its native

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Bombay Pol. Disp. 31 March, 1841.

[3] Act of the Govt. of India, vi. of 1842.
[4] Bombay Pol. Disp. 3 May, 1843.

chief, and was annexed to the empire in 1842.[3] In the following year, the fort was dismantled.[4] Lat. 16° 23′, long. 74° 28′.

NEERA.—A river rising in lat. 18° 20′, long. 73° 36′, on the eastern slope of the Western Ghats, and flowing in an easterly direction for 130 miles, during which it forms the boundary between the British collectorate of Poona, the Sattara jaghires of Bore and Phultun, and the British province of Sattara, falls into the Beemah river, on the right side, in lat. 17° 58′, long. 75° 12′. A bridge has been thrown over the river in lat. 18° 6′, long. 74° 16′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, i. 16.
[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 181, 291.

NEEWUJ, or NEWAZ,[1] called also JAMNEERI,[2] a river of Malwa, rises on the north side of the Vindhya range, and in lat. 22° 53′, long. 76° 28′. It holds a course generally northerly of 190 miles, and falls into the Kali Sindh, on the right side, in lat. 25° 7′, long. 76° 20′. At Bhopalpoor, about seventy miles from its source, and in lat. 23° 48′, long. 76° 46′, it is crossed, on the route from Neemuch to Saugor, by a ford, "which[3] is 200 yards wide, rocky, and bad for cattle and carts; banks steep, and usual depth of water during the fair season one and a half feet."

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 588.
[3] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Negapatam, 187.

NEGAPATAM,[1] in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, a town on the western coast of the Bay of Bengal. Here is a diminutive estuary[2] of the Cauvery, capable of receiving small coasting-vessels, which carry on a considerable trade. It is situate on an open, level, sandy expanse, having a gentle slope to the sea, above which the town is elevated about three[3] or four feet. There is a wide, open, and airy street in the east end of the town, and another parallel to it in the west; and these are connected by a third, communicating with the other two in the centre of each street. From those principal streets, others branch off, which are mere narrow confined lanes, especially in the part occupied by the Portuguese. The bazar consists of four streets at the south-east side, where various kinds of grains, vegetables, drugs, and piece-goods are exposed for sale. The houses in the principal streets are generally of quadrangular ground-plan, large, well built of brick and lime-mortar, and roofed with tiles; and those of the more respectable classes are clean and well ventilated. Besides this native town, the houses occupied by European residents, and by respectable Dutch and Portuguese families, are in an

open, airy situation, to the westward of the town, facing the Esplanade, which intervenes between them and the sea. The ruins of the old Dutch fort are surrounded by a ditch, filled up in many places, in consequence of the pestilential exhalations arising from its stagnant putrescent water. The barracks for the small detachment of native infantry stationed here is an old Dutch dwelling-house, situated to the north-west of the Esplanade, on a dry sandy piece of ground. The jail is an old family residence, but lofty, spacious, and commodious, built of brick and lime-mortar. The inhabitants are generally industrious; but the irresistible effects of British competition confine their manufacturing industry to making coarse cotton and silk fabrics, and some few others for country use, and drawing oil from cocoa-nuts and oil-seeds; and this branch of industry is lucrative and extensive. They also have considerable traffic with Ceylon, and the lands and islands lying eastward. It is "estimated to contain a population of 10,000[4] souls. A large proportion of these are the descendants of the original Dutch and Portuguese colonists, by whom this place was formerly occupied; the remainder is made up of Hindoos, Mussulmans, and Brahmins." A government school has been established in the town, and the last annual report of the progress of the pupils was considered highly satisfactory.[5] Distance from Madura, N.E., 133 miles; Tanjore, E., 48; Madras, S., 160; Bangalore, S.E., 214. Lat. 10° 46′, long. 79° 54′.

[4] Report, ut supra, 187.

[5] Madras Public Disp. 29 Sept. 1852.

NEGAWAN.—See NYGOWAN.

NEGOHEE, in the British district of Shahjehanpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Shahjehanpoor to Pilleebheet, 17 miles N. by W. of the former. Lat. 28° 8′, long. 79° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NEGOOG.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 32 miles W.S.W. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 18° 59′, long. 74° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NEGRAIS, in Eastern India, an island at the mouth of the Negrais or Bassein river, rendered conspicuous by a hill forming the easternmost high land on the coast.[1] The circumference of the island is about eighteen miles, and its area ten square miles. Water is plentiful, found at the depth of three or four cubits, and of good quality. In 1836, the population consisted of about fifty families.[2] Lat. 15° 58′, long. 94° 24′.

[1] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, ii. 17.

[2] Calcutta Review, xi. 267.

NEGRAIS CAPE, in Eastern India, the name given to the south-west extremity of the coast of Pegu. It is in contemplation to erect a lighthouse here, as a dangerous reef runs out four or five miles into the sea; and the furthest point of the reef will be its site. Lat. 16° 2′, long. 94° 13′.

NEGRAIS RIVER.—The name of one of the mouths of the Irawady, which, in the upper part of its course, takes the name of the Bassein river, from a town of that name situate on its left bank. The mouth is in lat. 15° 55′, long. 94° 25′.

NEHTOUR,[1] in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Bijnour to Pilleebheet, 15 miles E. by S. of the former. Nehtour has a population of 8,129 inhabitants.[2] Lat. 29° 19′, long. 78° 26′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 69.

NEILGHERRIES.[1]—A talook of the British collectorate of Coimbatore, presidency of Madras, deriving its name from the Neilgherry group of mountains. This remarkable range, situate between lat. 11° 10′—11° 35′, long.[2] 76° 30′—77° 10′, is connected[3] on its western side, where its summits bear the name of the Koondahs, with the Siadri branch of the Western Ghats, which here terminates in a southern face of lofty and nearly perpendicular precipices, forming the north side of the great Palghat valley or depression, which, extending east and west, with a breadth of about twenty[4] miles, admits of an easy communication between the Carnatic and Malabar. The general outline of the Neilgherry group approaches to a scalene triangle, having the side which may be regarded as the base extending nearly from north to south, and facing Malabar; its north side extending east and west, facing Mysore; and the remaining side extending from north-east to south-west, towards the British district Coimbatore,[5] of which it forms a subdivision.[6] "Their greatest extent in an oblique direction from south-west to north-east is from thirty-eight to forty miles, and their extreme breadth fifteen. Taking into account the great undulation of the surface, and the circumstance of the breadth above stated being pretty constant throughout, their superficial extent may be fairly estimated at from 600 to 700 square miles."* The north

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Trigonometrical Survey, engraved by Walker, No. 64.

[3] Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, iv. 241—Benza, on Geology of Neilgherry. Hough, Letters on Neilgherries, 19.

[4] Journ. Roy. As. Soc. No. xv. 142—Newbold, on Geol. of Southern India. Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 512.

[5] Revenue Cons. 14 Feb. 1843, No. 572.

[6] Baikie, Observations on the Neilgherries, 11.

* Birch states[1] the length fifty miles, breadth twenty-five; but the less dimensions, stated by Baikie, accord better with the trigonometrical survey.

[1] Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, viii. 87—Topographical Rep. on the Neilgherries.

side, towards Mysore, rises about 3,500 feet above that table-land, with which it is connected by a neck about fifteen miles in width. The isolation of this mountain territory would be complete, but for this singular, sharp, and precipitous ridge of granite peaks, which projects from the base of a remarkable cone called Yellamullay, on the western crest of the range, and, taking a west by north course, towards the coast, unites itself with the Western Ghauts. From Coimbatore the Neilgherries rise in a vast precipitous mass to the height of from 5,000 to 7,000 feet; and the aggregate of the group is popularly divided into three ranges,—the Neddimulla on the north, the Koondah on the south-west, and the central or principal range, rising to the summit of Dodabetta, the highest in the group, and having an elevation of 8,760[7] feet* above the sea, being the greatest at present ascertained in India south of the Himalaya. The drainage, which is in every variety of direction, indicates the surface of the group to be an undulating table-land, rising towards the middle, and attaining its maximum of elevation at Dodabetta. To the westward, the drainage is into the Indian Ocean, by the river of Beypoor; to the south and south-east, it is by numerous streams, feeders of the Bowany, a considerable river, which, flowing north-east, falls into the Cavery; to the north, it is by the Paikari and other feeders of the Mayar, which, flowing east down the great gorge separating this group from Mysore, unites itself, near Danaikencotta, with the Bowany, and ultimately falls into the Cavery. "The[8] surface of the table-land on the summit of the hills is much undulated, and presents various characteristics in the different districts. The only circumstance common to the whole is the occurrence of swamps of various extent in the valleys formed by the undulations. The soil in these swamps is of considerable depth, and very rich; in some it approaches to the nature of peat-bog. The vegetation on the surface, however, is generally luxuriant, and they [the swamps] are always traversed by a stream of clear water, which, after percolating through them, issues forth as clear, pure, and fit for use as if just taken from the spring. Nothing like miasma or exhalation exists in or near these swamps."

[7] Baikie, ut supra, 89.

[8] Id. 13.

* Or, according to Dalmahoy, 8,429;[1] and according to Ouchterlony, 8,610.[2]

[1] Report on Med. Topog. and Stat. of Neilgherry Hills, 25.

[2] Survey of Neilgherries, 8.

The[9] plateau or summit of these mountains presents a varied and diversified aspect. But although the face of the country is varied by ceaseless undulations, partaking in no instance of the champaign character, and sometimes breaking into lofty ridges and abrupt rocky eminences, it may yet, in general terms, be pronounced smooth and practicable, to a degree seldom observed in the mountain tracts of India. The great mass of the hills has evidently been under grass,[1] and undisturbed by the plough for ages; and as the frosts, which occur at the close and beginning of the year, destroy the vegetation down to the roots, all the decomposed matter, washed in by the succeeding rains, and mixing with the subsoil, continues season after season to increase its richness. The finest patches of land are found on the lower slopes, or second steppes, in situations where the conformation of the country has favoured the accumulation of soil washed from the hills above, and especially where forests have for ages aided to retain it by their roots, and to nourish it by their leaves. So steep are the precipices bounding the table-land towards the low country, that in many parts a stone dropped from the edge will fall several thousand feet without striking anything. The foundation[2] rocks in the Neilgherries are of the primary kind, comprising granite, sienite, hornblende, quartz, felspar, gneiss. These are broken through by vast dykes of basalt. The principal mineral is iron-ore. There is also a small quantity of ore of manganese and of umber. Neither calcareous nor stratified rocks, nor organic remains, are found[3] in the Neilgherries, except that hornblende-slate of inconsiderable extent occurs on the east and west sides. In a recent publication[4] it is stated that there are large beds of laterite in the Neilgherries: this is found generally in an advanced state of decomposition, forming a lithomargic clay, which underlies the soil of extensive tracts.

The Neilgherries rise[5] from a plain nearly as level as the Carnatic. The following are the principal elevations as yet ascertained:[6]—Dodabetta, 8,760 feet; Kudiakad, 8,502; Bevoybeta, 8,488; Murkurti Peak, 8,402; Davursolabetta, 8,380; Kundah Peak, 8,353; Kundamoya, 7,816; Ootacamund,* 7,361; Tamburbetta, 7,292; Hokulbeta, 7,267; Urbeta, 6,915; Kodanad, 6,815; Davebeta, 6,571; Kotagiri, 6,571; Kunda-

* 7,221 feet barometrically by Prinsep[1] (James).

[9] Ouchterlony, Survey of Neilgherry Mountains, 6.

[1] Id. 5.

[2] Report, ut supra, 12. Benza, ut supra, 249, 258. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 968—Christie, on Porcelain Clay at Mangalore.

[3] Benza, ut supra, 299.

[4] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 387.

[5] Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, iv. 333—Allardyce, on Granitic Formation of Southern India.

[6] Baikie, ut supra, 89.

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1834, p. 651.

beta, 6,555; Dimhutty, 6,330; Coonoor, 5,886. There is no natural lake in the group, but advantage has been taken of the streams which flow from the hills in the vicinity of Ootacamund, to form there[7] an artificial one of considerable dimensions. The general aspect of the undulating table-land is soft and soothing, without tameness. The hills "are[8] universally of a rounded form, the outline rarely broken by asperities or projecting rocks, and are covered with a close thick turf. The base of one hill rises close to that of another, leaving but a small interval between, so that a true valley is very rare, and a level surface of any extent almost unknown." They resemble "the billows of the sea suddenly stilled, solidified, and fixed, while in their full career of heaving commotion."

[7] Report, ut supra, 17.

[8] Id. 2.

The[9] Neilgherries, for the most part, are by no means densely wooded, the forests occurring in distinct and singularly isolated patches, in hollows, on slopes, and sometimes on the very apex of a lofty hill, becoming luxuriant and extensive only when they approach the crests of the mountains, and run along the valleys into the plains below. This comparative absence of forest in a region in which, from its position between the tropics, from the abundance of moisture, and from the great depth and richness of the soil, the utmost luxuriance in this respect would be looked for, is very remarkable, and leads to the conclusion that vast tracts of primeval forest-land must at some period have been cleared to make room for cultivation. The forest vegetation is singular, as there do not appear to be any[1] deciduous trees nor *coniferæ.* "The rhododendron,[2] however, produces magnificent flowers, and may be said to compensate in this respect for the deficiencies of the others. The michelia is also a handsome flowering tree, but is not equal to some of the American magnoliaceæ. One of the most elegant trees is a species apparently of syzygium, with a nearly round leaf; it is generally grouped in small clumps, with the laurus and arbutus. These three seem hardy, and not injured by frost; the laurus has a large fruit, with the seed nearly on the outside, approaching in character to the anacardium. There are besides, two other species of the bay-tree. The arbutus here is a magnificent production of nature, being at least forty feet high, and a stout forest-tree. There are besides, two species of viburnum, two of berberis,, and one of carissa. In the culinary[3] depart-

[9] Ouchterlony, ut supra, 7.

[1] Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, July, 1836, pp. 67, 73—Allardyce, Remarks on the Vegetation of the Neilgherries.

[2] Id. 71.

[3] Birch, ut supra, 95.

ment of horticulture, the success which has attended cultivation has been great. Potatoes, peas, beans, cabbages, cauliflowers, beet, carrots, turnips, celery, lettuce, attain great perfection.

The whole of the hill district is eminently suited, in point both of soil and climate, for the production of wheat; and the forest-land being virgin soil, would, without doubt, under proper management, produce large crops of the finest grain. Barley[4] thrives, and is extensively cultivated. The other grain productions are ragi, samee, koralle, tenney, butacudaley (a kind of pea), shanungee (a kind of gram).

[4] Madras Revenue Disp. 2 Oct. 1850.

The following statement[5] exhibits various details connected with the cultivation of the agricultural products of the Neilgherries in the year 1847.

[5] Ouchterlony, Survey of Neilgherries, 26.

In regard to potatoes, wheat, poppy, and barley, it would appear, on referring to the prices obtainable on the hills, that, after "deducting the assessment and the cost of seed, there remains, respectively, as profit and for the repayment of the expense of cultivation"—

	Rupees.
On one acre of potato-land	54
" ditto wheat	16
" ditto poppy	8½
" ditto barley	6

Cooley labour is very cheap, two annas, or 3*d.* a day, being the regular rate of pay for a working man who can perform all the duties of a common farm-labourer. Wheat, barley, and most of the other kinds of grain, are sown generally in April, when the frosty weather has entirely passed away, and the crops are cut in July. Poppy-seed is sown in October, and the drug collected in January. For potatoes scarcely any particular time is observed, the sets being put into the ground in any month except December and January; and as soon as one crop is taken up, which is in three months from the time of setting, the land is again prepared, and fresh sets put in without delay, so as to insure three full crops during the twelve months. Numerous plantations of coffee-trees are scattered about the hills, principally situated on the slopes descending to the plains, where the suitable elevation can be obtained: the berry produced, is stated to be of a peculiarly fine flavour. There are also plantations of the mulberry, but

the tree, it is asserted, does not make fresh shoots with that luxuriance which distinguishes all other descriptions of vegetation. One extensive mulberry-plantation and worm and silk house, at Conpor, has been given up. Grants of lands on the hills for agricultural and building purposes are made by the government, under rules which have been sanctioned by the home authorities.[6]

[6] Madras Revenue Disp. 17 July, 1850. Id. 29 Sept. 1852.

Elephants are numerous in the jungles, at the base of the hills, but are not to be met with on the table-land, where, probably, the animal would find the climate too cool. The tiger infests the hills, but is less ferocious than in the plains. The cheta or hunting-leopard exists here, as well as the jackal, the wild dog, the marten, the polecat, the wild hog, the bear, the samber, a sort of large deer; as do also the muntjak and a species of ibex (Capra caucasia). Hares are numerous, as are porcupines; otters infest the streams. Jungle-fowl, or wild gallinaceous poultry, are abundant, as likewise are quails; but partridges are rather rare. There are woodcocks, snipes, pigeons of several kinds, blackbirds, thrushes, wrens, larks, and kingfishers. Of predatory birds, there are found a large eagle, an enormous horned owl, a great number and variety of hawks, of which two kinds are peculiarly beautiful, one being milk white, except on its back, where there is a large black mark between the wings; the other is cream-colour. Venomous snakes are not common, and scorpions and centipedes are altogether unknown. The area of the Neilgherry group, though circumscribed in extent, is inhabited by five distinct races, who, however in the aggregate, are numerically insignificant. 1st. Erulars,* living at the foot of the mountains, and for a short distance in the forests, which extend from the base into the plains; 2ndly, above them dwell the Kurumbars.† People answering the general description of these two tribes are to be met with in other mountainous parts of the peninsula of India; but the Erulars of this vicinity differ from them in many particulars; and the Kurumbars, from their connection with the tribes who inhabit the more elevated parts of the mountains, are now quite distinct from the people

* According to Harkness,[1] "the unenlightened or barbarous; from the Tamul word Erul, 'darkness.'"

† According to Harkness,[1] "the wilful or self-willed."

[1] Description of a singular Aboriginal Race inhabiting the Neilgherry Hills, 28.
[1] Id. ib.

bearing this name in other parts of the country. Both tribes are utterly unskilled in the arts of life, and little raised above the condition of savages. They speak a jargon compounded of the dialects of the people in their vicinity. The total number of each of these tribes does not exceed 1,000. 3. Kohatars.* They are a strange race, have no distinction of caste, and differ as much from the other tribes of the mountains as they do from all other natives of India. They exercise the callings of goldsmiths, silversmiths, blacksmiths, potters, and other handicrafts; being the only persons who follow such pursuits in these mountains. Rejecting the Brahminical traditions, doctrines, and observances, they worship peculiar imaginary divinities, not represented by any visible objects. Their number is about 2,000. 4. Burghers;† the most numerous, wealthy, and civilized of the natives of these mountains. They are Brahminists, and divided into eight classes, all worshippers of Siva, and principally using the Carnatic language. They support themselves mainly by agriculture, and are by far the most numerous of the mountaineers, being about 10,000. 5. The Todars, or, as they are more commonly denominated, Toruwars,‡ who are divided into two branches, or two great families, one called Perkis or Terallis, and who are competent to hold all sacred offices; the other, Kutas, who are competent only to hold minor ones within their own families, and who may be considered as the lay class. Until within a few years, the two classes never intermarried; but such connections between them are now of frequent occurrence. The petty tribe of Todars, not exceeding 600 in number, appear to have attracted the notice of European visitors in no ordinary degree. They are described as a well-made athletic race, generally above the middle stature, and displaying a bold, manly carriage. Their physiognomical characteristics are said to be a full, expressive eye, a Roman nose, and a countenance habitually grave, but readily relaxing into cheerfulness. The dress of the men consists of a short under-garment girt round, and

[1] Harkness, ut supra, 30.

[1] Id. 31.

* "As[1] this tribe kill and eat a great deal of beef, it was no doubt intended by their Hindoo neighbours that they should be called Gohatars; from the Sanscrit Go, 'a cow,' and Hata, 'to slay.'"

† Called[1] more correctly by the natives, Badakars or Vadakars; from Badaku or Vadaku, as they arrived in the hills from that quarter.

‡ A Tamil term for herdsman.

large upper mantle, or perhaps, to style it more properly, a sort of blanket, which envelops the person, except the head, legs, and right arm, and affords covering both by night and day. They wear no sandals nor other protection for the feet, and carry no weapons, merely bearing in the right hand a small stick, for driving cattle. They usually wear rings in the ears and on the fingers, and a gold chain round the neck. The women are of a stature proportionate to that of the men, and of fairer complexions, with regular features, and beautiful long black tresses flowing luxuriantly over their shoulders. Their demeanour is stated to be modest, but self-possessed, and free from servility. Their ornaments consist of armlets of brass, worn above the elbow, silver bracelets on the wrists, and rings of various kinds on the fingers and thumbs, a zone round the waist, of chain-work, either silver or brass; and necklaces of silver or braided hair, having cowry-shells suspended from them. Those remarkable people dwell in small hamlets, called morts, consisting of a few thatched cottages, in appearance somewhat resembling the tilt of a waggon. The roof is thatch, supported on posts or rude planks about three feet high. The general length of those dwellings is about twelve feet, the breadth eight. The entrance is through a small doorway, two and a half feet high, and two wide. Attached to each mort is a building, in size, construction, and appearance, superior to the other: this is the dairy; and here butter is made and clarified by boiling, being thus converted into ghee. It is surrounded by a wall, and is regarded in some degree sacred; so that strangers are not admitted nor allowed even to approach it, as the owners allege that such presumptuous intrusion would provoke the wrath of any supernatural being harbouring there. At a short distance is an inclosure, formed of a wall of stones, rudely piled on each other without mortar, and used for confining and securing the cattle. These people do not keep kine, sheep, goats, swine, dogs, or poultry; but as rats are numerous and troublesome, they have cats, which are of a diminutive variety. The buffaloes are their only cattle: these are of a breed superior to any in the low country, and the milk is uncommonly rich and fine, the superiority resulting from the mildness of the climate and excellence of the pasture on the undulations of the table-land, over which the

herds, often containing each 150 or 200 head, roam at large and unmolested.

The Todars levy a species of tribute from the Kohatars and Burghers for the land which the latter classes cultivate, and over which the Todars assert a proprietary right; which, to a limited extent, has been recognised by the British government.[7] Their own idea of their history is, that they are the aborigines of these mountains; that in the course of time the Kohatars found their way to their neighbourhood, and craved permission to build huts and cultivate land, which was granted on condition of their making offerings to the Todars of a portion of their produce; that soon after, the Burghers came to the hills, and observing the success which had rewarded the adventure of the Kohatars, asked permission to settle also, and obtained it, on condition of the payment of the "goodoo," or tribute, of one sixth of their entire harvest. Anything more utterly useless or unproductive in the social scale than the life led by the Todars it is impossible to conceive. Endowed with great physical strength, and capacity to endure fatigue and vicissitudes of weather, and hence eminently fitted for a life of agricultural industry or other active employment, this fine race, instead of developing the powers which have been given to them, devote their lives to the unprofitable end of herding a number of buffaloes, the only use of which is to produce the quantity of milk required for the use of the congregated families, and to furnish sacrifices to the manes of any one of their male proprietors on his decease. They eat no flesh, subsisting on grain and milk. Indolence is their besetting fault; and they pass their time listlessly, not caring for luxuries, and even unacquainted with the use of salt. Though they profess to value truth highly, they do not strictly adhere to it. That they are not totally devoid of religious notions, seems evident; but nothing certain has transpired on the subject, except that they reject Brahminism, believe in a future state, and hold some sort of Polytheism. Their language is peculiar, having no affinity with any known tongue except the Tamul.[8]

Owing to the great elevation of the inhabited summits of the Neilgherries, and the consequent rarefaction of its atmosphere, aided, without doubt, in some degree by the beneficial influence of the luxuriant vegetation which clothes the land, the district, although distant only eleven degrees from the

7 Madras Revenue Disp. 21 June, 1843.

8 Madras Journ. of Lit. and Science, v. 155—Schmidt, on the Relationship of Languages and Nations.

equator, enjoys a climate famed for its great salubrity and remarkable evenness of its seasons; the temperature, which falls in the coldest month of the year to the freezing-point, seldom, in the hottest, reaches 75° in the shade. The coldest period is during the months of December and January, and the hottest about April and May, though this latter season is not so certain, as it mainly depends upon the character of the south-west monsoon, and the time of its setting in. The hottest period of the day is from two to half-past two P.M., and the average of the extreme ranges of temperature from sunrise to that time is most commonly 16° throughout the year. The variation is the greatest in January and December, when the extreme radiation which goes on during clear nights produces excessive cold towards sunrise, after which the sun's rays, darting with great fierceness through the rarefied atmosphere, speedily restore heat to the earth, and the temperature of the air rises in proportion. Similar causes reversed in their action necessarily produce sudden and great cold after sunset. An observatory has been erected at Dodabetta.[9]

The following table[1] shows the average temperature, fall of rain, and other particulars, throughout the year 1847, on the Neilgherry Hills:—

[9] Madras Public Disp. 26 July, 1848.

[1] Ouchterlony, ut supra, 12.

At OOTACAMUND, 7,300 feet above the level of the sea.

MONTH.	Mean Temperature.			Mean range of Therm.	Rain in Inches.
	At Sunrise.	At 2h. 40m. P. M.	At Sunset.	Sunrise to Sunset.	
January	42°	63°	58°	21°	1"
February	44	65	60	21	1
March	49	68	63	19	2
April	54	68	63	14	5
May	54	68	63	14	6
June	53	64	59	11	8
July	52	62	57	10	7
August	52	62	57	10	6
September	52	62	56	10	7
October	51	62	56	11	9
November	49	61	55	12	5
December	45	60	55	15	3
		Total inches of rain			60

At Kotergherry, 6,100 feet above the level of the sea.

MONTH.	Mean Temperature.			Mean range of Therm.	Rain in Inches.
	At Sunrise.	At 2h. 40m. P.M.	At Sunset.	Sunrise to Sunset.	
January	51·5°	66°	60°	15°	2″
February	52·5	67	63	15	3
March	54	67	63	13	6
April	56	68	64	12	10
May	56·5	68	64	12	2
June	58	69	65	11	2
July	60	70	65	10	4
August	60	71	65	11	2
September	59	69	64	10	2
October	56	68	63·5	12	10
November	54	67	61	13	2
December	52	66	60	14	5
	Total inches of rain...				50

During the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, the atmosphere is almost continuously charged more or less with dense mist, enveloping chiefly the mountain-tops, but descending into the valleys as the warmth of the day passes, and spreading in heavy fog in all directions. When not under this influence, the atmosphere overhanging the mountains is brilliantly clear and cloudless, more especially on the eastern side of the range. The great importance of this group is its adaptation for the establishment of sanatory stations for the re-establishment of health in those who have suffered from the heat of the climate in less-elevated regions. The principal of these stations is Ootacamund, the two minor ones Coonoor and Kotageri.

The number[2] of sick visitors on the Neilgherries from 1840 to 1844 were as follow:—1840, 284; 1841, 391; 1842, 489; 1843, 742; 1844, 820. In the year 1845 it became reduced to 571; in 1846 it rose to 742.[3] Among the whole number of visitors (1,313) in the two years (1845 and 1846), it is stated that only two deaths occurred; a very favourable rate of mortality, as compared with the year 1843, in which the deaths were in the proportion of $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. upon the whole number,

[2] Madras Military Disp. 16 April, 1845.

[3] Id. 1 Feb. 1848.

and favourable even as compared with 1844, when the proportion had diminished to one per cent. The Medical Board hereupon observe: "The[4] climate of the Neilgherries may therefore be confidently pronounced to have maintained its character for salubrity in the case of Europeans suffering from the effects of a tropical climate, when disease has not occasioned organic lesion of any of the important viscera." The results of later years fully support the accuracy of this view.[5]

[4] Madras Military Disp. 17 June, 1846.

[5] Id. 16 March, 1853.

The Neilgherry district communicates with the neighbouring provinces by means of six passes or ghauts, the roads in which have been cut and kept in repair at the public expense. The only one of these passes which is ascended throughout by wheeled conveyances, is that of "Seegoor," the modes of transit on the others being by bullocks, coolies, and, to a small extent, by asses. By the "Seegoor" Ghaut, however, cartloads of 1,000 pounds weight are brought up, an additional pair of bullocks being required to help the cart over the steepest part of the ascent. By this pass the communication is kept up with Bangalore, Madras, and all places to the northward. The pass from Neddiwuttum to Goodaloor forms the communication between the hills and Cannanore, Tellicherry, and the western coast towards Bombay, through the Wynaad country. Another pass is at Kotergherry, communicating with Matepolliem, in the low country, and thence to Coimbatore and the Salem road. A fourth, at Coonoor, leading down to Matepolliem, the lower half being well constructed, can be ascended by laden carts having an extra pair of bullocks. The Mailoor or Soondaputty Ghaut has gone out of general use, and the remaining one, the Sispara or Koondah Ghaut, forms the line of communication between Calicut and the hills. The delineation of the district having been inaccurately mapped, a re-survey has been authorized.[6] This territory was transferred to the British on the overthrow of Tippoo Sultan.

[6] Bengal Military Disp. 13 Apr. 1853.

NEIR.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 58 miles S.S.E. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 26′, long. 77° 58′.

NEIR.—A town in the British district of Khandeish, presidency of Bombay, 26 miles N. of Malligaum. Lat. 20° 55′, long. 74° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NEJ NUDDEE, a river of Malwa, rises in lat. 25° 20′,

long. 75° 17′, in the native state of Marwar, and, flowing easterly through Boondee for 100 miles, falls into the Chumbul, in lat. 25° 36′, long. 76° 25′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, pp. 300, 301—Voysey, on Geology of Hyderabad.

NELGOONDAH,[1] in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a town, the principal place of a district of the same name, situate at the northern base of a granite[2] hill, on the summit of which, about 1,000[2] feet above the plain, the fortress is erected. Distance from the city of Hyderabad, S.E., 55 miles. Lat. 17° 3′, long. 79° 20′.

NELGOONDLA.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate 11 miles N. from the left bank of the Kistnah river, and 80 miles S.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 16° 31′, long. 77° 43′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NELLACOTTAH.—A town in the British district of Madura, presidency of Madras, 28 miles N.W. of Madura. Lat. 10° 11′, long. 77° 54′.

NELLAMUNGLUM.—A town in the native state of Mysore, 68 miles N.E. from Seringapatam, and 17 miles N.W. by W. from Bangalore. Lat. 13° 7′, long. 77° 28′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NELLIAH.—A town in the native state of Cutch, 54 miles W. from Bhooj, and 113 miles S.E. by S. from Tatta. Lat. 23° 20′, long. 68° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NELLIALIAM.—A town in the British district of Malabar, presidency of Madras, 70 miles E.S.E. of Cannanore. Lat. 11° 31′, long. 76° 24′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Parliamentary Return, 15 April, 1851.

NELLORE.[1]—A British district under the presidency of Madras, named from its principal place. It is bounded on the north by the British district of Guntoor; on the east by the Bay of Bengal; on the south by the northern division of Arcot; and on the west by the British district of Cuddapah. It lies between lat. 13° 55′ and 16°, long. 79° 8′ and 80° 21′: the area, according to official return,[2] is 7,930 square miles. The general aspect of the coast is that of a sandy plain, with large tracts of jungle, interspersed with cocoanut-trees and palmyras. The country inland is more hilly, and also more fertile, but few eminences have an elevation exceeding 400 feet above the level of the sea. The principal river is the Northern Pennair or Penna, which, rising in the hills of Nundydroog, in Mysore, sweeps first northward, subsequently eastward, and about 285 miles from its source enters this district,

through which it holds its course for seventy miles, to its fall into the Bay of Bengal, eighteen miles below the town of Nellore. In the lower part of its course its bed is sandy, but higher up rocky, with many deep pools well stocked with fish, which being swept down the stream during inundations, find their way into the numerous extensive tanks supplied by the river, and form a considerable portion of the diet of the people of this district. For nine months annually, the bed is in most places nearly dry, but during the north-east monsoon, prevailing at the close of the year, it in a few days becomes filled from bank to bank; and at the town of Nellore the volume of water is then 500 yards wide and thirty feet deep. The Soornamookey, the river next in size to the Pennair, rises in the Eastern Ghats, and, flowing eastward, holds a course nearly parallel to the Pennair, but veering more to the north-east, and after a course of about fifteen miles through this district, it falls into the Bay of Bengal. It is completely dry during the greater part of the year, but in the rainy season has a large volume of water, which is drawn off by numerous channels to replenish the tanks, great numbers of which exist in the level part of this district.

The climate of Nellore is in general dry and salubrious, being subject to no sudden changes of temperature. The prevailing winds during the months of January and February are north-easterly; during March and April, north-easterly and south-easterly; in May and June, south-easterly and south-westerly; in July and August, south-easterly and north-westerly; in September and October, the direction of the wind is continually varying; and in November and December it blows steadily from the north-east. The fall of rain during the year is from thirty to forty inches, and it takes place partly during the south-west monsoon in August and September, but chiefly in October, November, and December, under the north-east monsoon. Not more than half the district is believed to be cultivated, the remainder being either irreclaimably barren or overrun with jungle. The southern and eastern parts produce much rice in the vicinity of the tanks and streams, but in the western part the produce consists of what are called dry crops; such as millet of several kinds, ragi (Eleusine corocana), gram (Cicer arietinum), the castor and some other oil-plants.

Tobacco is grown in considerable quantities, as are also indigo and some other plants yielding dyes. Cotton[3] is to a small extent produced; but the soil is not considered favourable to it, and its culture is disliked by the agricultural population.

In parts of the district are mines[4] of iron and copper ore; the latter, said to have been worked by the natives from a remote period, were until recently regarded, on the strength of appearance, as containing very rich ores in inexhaustible abundance. Experience, however, has not confirmed the accuracy of this view. In 1834 leases of the copper-mines and other privileges were granted[5] to certain individuals, who were prepared to investigate and render available the supposed mineral riches of the district; subsequently, a private association[6] was formed for prosecuting the same object under a regular system; but in 1841 the operations resulted in disappointment.

Little has been reported respecting the zoology of this district. Of domestic animals, sheep are among the most important,[7] large flocks of them being pastured for the market of Madras. The northern part of the district is celebrated for its fine breed of horned cattle, which are, however, found to degenerate very rapidly when removed to other parts of the country, unless very well fed.

The population is returned at 935,690 :[8] it is for the most part Hindoo. The language spoken in the district is the Teloogoo. The general occupation of the people is agriculture, though weaving is carried on to considerable extent. Culinary salt is extracted either from the soil or from sea-water, in large quantities. Rice is the staple article of diet with those who can afford it, but the ordinary food of the working classes is cholum (Holcus sorghum) and ragi (Eleusine corocana). The Yanadis, a wild race lurking in the woods and jungles, use a great variety of roots, fruits, and leaves as articles of diet; and hence they have suffered less in times of famine than the more civilized portion of the population.

The great road from Madras to the Northern Circars, and through them to Calcutta, runs through the whole length of this district from south to north: its course, which is nearly that of a straight line, lies at a short distance from the coast, and over a plain but slightly elevated above the level of the

[3] Reports on the Culture and Manufacture of Cotton in India, 403.

[4] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Centre Division of Madras Army, 8. Heyne, Tracts on India, 112. Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1835, p. 574 —Prinsep, Analysis of Copper Ore from Nellore.

[5] Madras Revenue Disp. 28 Oct. 1835.

[6] Id. 1 Dec. 1841.

[7] Report, ut supra, 8.

[8] Madras Census, July, 1852.

sea. Throughout the greater part of its extent, it is a causeway artificially raised three or four feet above the general level of the country. During the periodical rains, considerable portions are washed away by the force of the water collecting in the west, or landward of it, notwithstanding numerous outlets for its drainage into the sea. The arches for this latter purpose have been frequently burst by the pressure of water from beneath, but the recurrence of this evil has been guarded against by substituting, in place of the destroyed channels, cylindrical tubes of solid masonry. At Ongole, near the northern frontier, the road is divided into two branches, one proceeding north-east to Masulipatam, the other north-west to Hyderabad, the capital of the Nizam's territory. There are no other routes of importance. Nellore, the capital, and Ongole, the only place worth notice in the district, will be found under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. Nellore was transferred to the East-India Company, under the treaty with the nabob of Arcot of 1801, vesting in them the civil and military administration of the Carnatic.[9]

[9] Treaties with Native Powers, 466.

NELLORE,[1] the principal place of the British district of the same name, presidency of Madras, is situate on the right bank of the Northern Pennair or Penna river, and eighteen miles from the place where it falls into the Bay of Bengal. "The town[2] is irregularly built, and in places rather crowded and confined; but there are some good streets occupied by the better classes, and on the whole, for a native town, it is tolerably clean and airy." The site of the town is slightly elevated above the surrounding country, which has a red lateritious soil. To the west of the town is a very extensive tank filled with water from the river. The place was formerly defended by a rampart, which has been allowed to fall into ruins, and the fort, once of considerable importance, is in the same condition. Nellore is not a military station, but it is the seat of the civil establishment of the district. The population of the town is estimated at about 20,000.[3] Distance from Bellary, E., 210 miles; Cuddapah, 80; from Bangalore, N.E., 190; Arcot, N., 120; Madras, N., 100. Lat. 14° 27′, long. 80° 2′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Central Division of Madras Army, 7.

[3] Report, ut supra, 7.

NEMAUR, or NIMAWAR.[1]—A district of Western India, apparently denominated from the town of the same name. It comprises a large portion of the valley of the Nerbudda and

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

of the Vindhya Mountains, inclosing it on the north, and the Satpoora, inclosing it on the south. The limits[2] are laid down in a recent publication as between lat. 21° 28′—22° 25′, long. 74° 48′—76° 45′. Malcolm[3] estimates its length from east to west at 130 miles, its general breadth at from thirty to forty, though in the middle it is about seventy. The area has been estimated at 2,225 square miles.[4] Its western extremity is at the Hiru Pahl, where the Vindhya and Satpoora ranges, in the vicinity of Burwani, approach the banks of the river. The elevation of the lowest part of the valley, or of the course of the Nerbudda through this district, is considerable, being at Mundlesir, situate about equidistant from either extremity, 700[5] feet above the sea. The navigation of the Nerbudda is, with some intermission, practicable throughout the valley, though much risk and difficulty are occasioned by the great rapidity of the stream and the numerous and steep rocks in its channel.

[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 310.

[3] Index to Map of Malwa, 299.

[4] Shakespear, Statistics of N.W. Prov. 178.

[5] Malcolm, Central India, ii. 505.

The geological formation prevalent in the bounding ranges, as well as in the banks of the rivers and in the eminences throughout the valley, is basaltic;[6] and hence the rugged and abrupt outlines, broken into picturesque and romantic forms, and usually clothed with forest or jungle, which produce such striking and beautiful aspects. The elevation of the highest peak is estimated by Fraser[7] at 2,500 feet above the sea. Beside the Nerbudda, the only stream of importance is the Baida, which, rising among the Satpoora Mountains, takes a north-easterly course of fifty miles, and falls into the Nerbudda two miles east of Mundlesir; but numerous small streams flow into that great river, both on the right and left side. The range of the thermometer varies from* 60° to 94° in the shade. Malaria, at the close of the rains, and for some time afterwards, exerts a deadly influence in the valleys and jungly tracts.

[6] Geol. Transacts. 2nd series, vol. i. 157—Fraser, Journ. Delhi to Bombay.

[7] Id. 158.

Wild animals are numerous, especially tigers;[8] there are besides, leopards, bears, hyænas, lynxes, porcupines, foxes,

[8] Jacquemont, vi. 469.

* Jacquemont describes[1] the climate as extremely sultry during the hot winds in spring. "Aridity is extreme; the binding of books curls as if exposed to the fire; the wood of fire-arms shrinks, and at the same time the iron extends, and they are consequently injured. As the temperature of the air exceeds that of the blood by 7° or 8°, all strongly-conducting substances feel unpleasantly hot; even paper is hot to the touch. I can compare such sensations to nothing but those experienced near a great furnace."

[1] vi. 471.

monkeys, nylgaus (Antilope picta), and jackals. There are many snakes, and among them the boa-constrictor is found; alligators infest the rivers, though in no great numbers. The Nerbudda abounds in fine fish.

The forests in the eastern part produce teak and other valuable timber. The soil[9] of the lower parts of Nemaur is generally a fine dark-coloured fertile mould; that of the higher tracts a gravel, of reddish hue, and occasionally very stony. The chief products are rice, wheat, gram (Cicer arietinum), joar (Sorghum vulgare), the staple article of diet among the natives, and growing to the height of twelve feet; bajra (Holcus spicatus), and other species of millet, oil-seeds, pulse, and esculent vegetables in great variety and excellence. The vegetables of Europe thrive well in the cold season. Of fruits, there are fine oranges, limes, guavas, mangoes, custard-apples, tamarinds, plantains, and pomegranates. Cotton is produced of the finest quality, and was formerly in much demand for native manufactures of superior texture; but since these have been superseded by the cheaper fabrics produced by European machinery, the diminished demand for the raw material has much circumscribed its cultivation. Tobacco, as well as red pepper and some other condiments, are cultivated to some extent.

[9] Bengal and Agra Guide, ut supra, 310.

The breed[1] of horned cattle is much valued; the colour is bright red, the head large but short, and curved first backwards, then upwards; they are middle-sized and active, and find abundant food on the rich pastures occurring in many places. Buffaloes are numerous: there are also sheep, goats, swine, and poultry in abundance. The country appears to be sufficiently favoured by nature, but long periods of misrule, and the incessant devastations of freebooters, had reduced it nearly to a desert, and some parts literally to that state, at the time a portion of it came under British administration. According to Jacquemont,[2] the deadly malaria is in some places the main cause of the depopulation of the country, and of its consequent deficiency of wealth and productiveness; but there seems reason to think that clearing the jungle, and carrying out an extended system of drainage, would materially diminish this source of mischief. The relative density of the population has been estimated at thirty-five[3] to the square mile, and the

[1] Jacquemont, vi. 470.

[2] vi. 447.

[3] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 313.

aggregate amount at about 250,000 persons. The proportion[4] in the British part of the district, estimated to comprehend an area of 269 square miles, is much higher, being at a rate exceeding 164 per mile. The gross population in this portion (the British), as ascertained by a recent census, is 25,727, almost entirely composed of Hindoos; 11,299 of whom are set down as agricultural, and 13,965 as non-agricultural. The Mahomedans, and others not Hindoo, amount to only fifty-five agricultural, and 408 non-agricultural. In the remaining portion, nominally under Mahratta rule, but actually managed by the Anglo-Indian government, comprising by estimate 1,956 square miles, the average is upwards of seventy-one persons per mile, the total number being 90,795; of whom 35,792 are Hindoos engaged in agriculture, 49,991 Hindoos following other pursuits, 967 Mahomedans and others agricultural, and 4,045 non-agricultural. It is hence obvious, that those parts of Nemaur which are under British management are by far the most prosperous.[5] The population for the most part consists of Hindoos, intermixed with Mussulmans, Ghoonds, and Bheels; of which latter there is said to be a considerable[6] number. The Bheels, considered a remnant of the aboriginal population, are a wild and lawless race, living, when left to themselves, principally on the spontaneous produce of the soil, such as wild fruits and roots, eked out with game, generally obtained by archery, a Bheel being seldom seen without bow and arrows. They are mongrel professors of Brahminism, seeking to propitiate the inferior Brahminical deities by sacrifices and offerings; but they neither construct nor frequent any temples, performing their simple rites under the shade of trees. The Barwars, a sort of pretenders to sorcery, appear to be the only persons among them regarded in any respect in the capacity of priests. Previously to the powerful coercion exercised by the British government, they were notorious plunderers, and many still lurk among the nearly impenetrable fastnesses, and subsist in a great degree on the cattle which they steal. They do not, however, appear to be irreclaimable, some having been trained to render good service in the capacity of police.

The exports of Nemaur consist chiefly of coarse cotton cloths of native manufacture, cotton, inferior grain, oil-seeds, tobacco,

[4] Mem. on Statis. of N.W. Prov. Calcutta, 1848, pp. 179½, 202, et seq.

[5] India Rev. Disp. 31 March, 1852. Id. 2 June, 1852. Id. 31 Dec. 1852.

[6] Transacts. of Roy. As. Soc. i. 68, 62—Malcolm, on the Bheels.

kine, and timber. Their value annually is believed to be about 2,80,000[7] rupees. The imports are European cottons, piece-goods, Indian country cotton cloths, wheat, spices, and opium. The transit-trade is more considerable, notwithstanding the great difficulty of the mountain-passes: it consists of Malwa opium in transit to Bombay, silks from Guzerat, shawls from Northern India, salt and a few other articles from Rajpootana; the returns sent northward, and consisting of British cottons and woollens, grocery, hardware, Arabian horses, and some other wares of less importance; the total of which is estimated, in a work[8] previously quoted, at about 6,50,000 rupees.

[7] Bengal and Agra Guide, ut supra, 315.

[8] Id. 1842, vol. ii. part i. 315.

Nemaur is parcelled out among various possessors, whose respective tracts are in many instances so intermingled, that any attempt here to make their situation and relative position intelligible must be abortive. Beside the British possessions, it comprises territory belonging to Scindia, to Holkar, to the rajah of Dhar, and other chiefs of less importance. The confusion is increased by the fact of a portion of the native territory being under the management of the British government. The interests of that government are intrusted to the care of a political agent stationed at Mundlesir, who is subject to the authority of the resident at Indore.

NEMAUR, or NIMAWAR.[1] *—A town situate on the right bank of the Nerbudda (here 1,000 yards wide), and on the route from Baitool to Mhow, being distant 90 miles[2] N.W. from the former, and 95 E. of the latter. It is the chief place of the pergunnah[3] of the same name; and probably the district of Nemaur also derives from it the appellation by which it is known. It is stated by Malcolm[4] to belong to the family of Holkar. Distant 365 miles N.E. of Bombay, 90 S.E. of Oojein. Lat. 22° 27′, long. 76° 58′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 64.

[3] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 301.

[4] Central India, ii. 508.

NENKUR, in Sinde, a village on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and five miles N. of the former town. It is situate two miles west of a large offset from the Indus, and four miles west of the main channel. The surrounding country is level, alluvial, and fertile, but little cultivated. The neglect of cultivation is more especially remarkable towards the Indus, in which direction the land is, for the most part, overrun with jungle. Lat. 26° 27′, long. 67° 54′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Nimawar of Tassin.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NEO DHOORA or GHAT, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a pass into Hiundes or South-western Thibet, at the head of the Dhouli river, in the mahall of Dharma. It is much frequented by the Bhotias of Dharma, who carry on a brisk trade with Hiundes by means of great flocks and herds of sheep and goats, which they drive before them, laden with grain from Lower Kumaon, broad-cloth, cottons, hardware, and other goods from Hindustan; and bringing back in return culinary salt, gold-dust, borax, wool, and some other goods of less importance. Though the pass is among summits inferior in height to the main range of the Himalaya farther south, it still has considerable elevation, probably not less than 15,000 feet above the sea. Lat. 30° 29′, long. 80° 37′.

NEPAUL.—An independent kingdom of Northern India, bounded on the north by Thibet; on the east by Sikkim and the British territory of Darjeeling; on the south by the British districts of Purneah, Tirhoot, Sarun, and Goruckpore; on the south-west by Oude; and on the west by the British district of Kumaon. It extends from lat. 26° 25′ to 30° 17′, and from long. 80° 15′ to 88° 15′; is 500 miles in length from east to west, and 160 in breadth, and contains an area of 54,500[1] square miles. The principal territorial divisions are Moorung, Chayanpoor, Muckwanee, Khatang, Nepaul, Gorkha, Khachi, and Malebum.

[1] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

Throughout their southern border, from the river Kalee on the western frontier, to the banks of the Mahanunda on the eastern boundary, the territories of Nepal are skirted by the Terai, a long narrow strip of land separating them from the Bengal provinces, and from Oude. Ten miles from the frontier commences the great forest of Nepaul, following the same direction as the Terai, possessing an average breadth of from eight to ten miles; and though much overrun in parts with underwood, yet containing a great variety of noble trees; among the chief of which[2] may be enumerated the saul, sissoo, Phullamikhd (iron-wood), kalekaht (a sort of blackwood), the sajh, bhurra, summi, and multa. The ebony is also found here. Beyond this, in a northerly direction, lies a hilly tract of country, which again is succeeded by two others of increasing

[2] Kirkpatrick, Acc. of Nepaul, 16.

elevation, the first of which may be denominated the mountainous, and the second the Alpine region of Nepaul, with its lofty peaks of Dhoulagiri, Gossainthan, and Kinchinjunga. Full particulars of the nature and character of the Terai will be found under the article Kumaon. The hilly tract, the geological formation of which consists of limestone, hornstone, and conglomerate,[3] rises gradually towards the north, and is traversed by many small rivers having their origin on the southern faces of the first lofty mountains, to which these hills gradually approach. Interposed, as already intimated, between the hills and the Alpine region (some notice of which latter appears in the article Himalayas), is the mountainous region, having a breadth of from thirty to forty miles, "consisting[4] of one mountain heaped on another, and rising to a great height, so that when any fall happens in winter, their tops are for a short time covered with snow." The whole of this division is well watered by streams and springs, and the vegetable productions are of most remarkable stateliness, beauty, and variety. It is diversified by several inhabited valleys, varying in elevation from 3,000 to 6,000 feet above the plains of Bengal, and contains Nepaul proper, within which is situated the great valley of Nepaul, with its towns of Khatmandoo, Patn, and Bhatgong. Khatmandoo, the capital, was built by the Ghoorkas, and is comparatively modern: the old Newar town (the Newars being the original inhabitants) is Patn. According to Kirkpatrick,[5] the valley of Nepaul, on all sides surrounded by hills, is "nearly of an oval figure; its greatest extent is from north to south, in which direction it may be computed at twelve horizontal miles. It stretches from east to west about nine miles, and its circuit is roughly estimated by the inhabitants at twenty-five coss, or from forty to fifty miles. It is bounded on the north and south by very stupendous mountains, near the foot of which rise several of those humbler eminences called collines in Switzerland; indeed the bottom of the valley, besides being in general extremely uneven and intersected by deep ravines, occasioned by autumnal inundations, is speckled throughout at various distances with similar little hills. To the east and west the inclosing mountains are much less lofty, the immediate head of the valley to the westward being defined principally by a

[3] Oliphant, ut supra, 48.

[4] Buchanan, Nepal, 69.

[5] Ut supra, 153. As. Res. ii. 307—Giuseppe, Kingdom of Nepal.

low steep ridge covered with brushwood, and anciently called Maroor, but at present most commonly Naga-Arjoon, from the name of an idol for which it is famous. This ridge passes close behind Sumbhoo-Nath, and is itself backed by a more considerable one named Dhochoak. To the eastward, the most remarkable hills are those of Ranichoak and Mahabut, or Mahadeo-pokhra; but they by no means reach the elevation either of Phalchoak (which is the most towering of the summits that illustrate the southern confine of the valley), or of Sheopoori, which constitutes its principal barrier to the northward, and is unquestionably by far the highest of all the mountains that encircle it. The other chief links of this superb chain are Mount Kukunni, which stretches westerly from Sheopoori, being united to Naga-Arjoon by Mount Bheerbundy and Chumpabaidi, which, with one or two more inferior peaks, complete the girdle by joining Chandraghiri to Phalchoak." Viewed from Chanudraghiri, the scene is thus described by the same writer:—"From hence the eye not only expatiates on the waving valley of Nepaul, beautifully and thickly dotted with villages, and abundantly chequered with rich fields, fertilized by numerous meandering streams, but also embraces on every side a wide expanse of charming and diversified country. It is the landscape in front, however, that most powerfully attracts the attention; the scenery in this direction rising to an amphitheatre, and exhibiting to the delighted view the cities and numberless temples of the valley below, and stupendous mountain of Sheopoori; the still supertowering Jib Jibea, clothed to its snow-capped peak with pendulous forests; and finally the gigantic Himaleh, forming the majestic background to this wonderful and sublime picture."

[6] Kirkpatrick, ut supra, 170.

Hindoo records[6] describe the valley of Nepaul as originally an immense lake, which in the progress of time gradually retired between the banks of the Bhagmutty. The statement would appear to be borne out by the physical aspect of the valley, the waving nature of the ground strongly resembling the bed of a large body of water, and the soil, which consists of a rich black mould, being evidently an alluvial deposit.

At the western head of the valley of Nepaul stands the temple of Sumbhoo-nath, an ancient edifice occupying the

summit of a hill having an elevation of about 300 feet above the subjacent plain; the ascent to which is gained by a flight of steps cut out of the rock. A colossal figure of the god Boudh, the lawgiver of the Bhootias, stands at the foot of the steps. The temple rises from the centre of a terrace, which completely occupies the summit of the hill, and is discernible at a great distance, from its gilded spires and turrets.

The principal rivers which traverse Nepaul, are the Kurnalli, Gunduck, Trisul-Gunga, Bori-Gunduck, Coosy, and Bhagmutty; these are separately described under their respective heads in the alphabetical arrangement.

Notwithstanding its low latitude, Nepaul, from its great elevation, which is about 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, enjoys a climate resembling in some degree that of southern Europe. Snow lies on the mountain-chain which surrounds the capital for days together in winter, and occasionally falls in the valley below, where hoar-frost is by no means unusual. In the same season ice sometimes covers the tanks and pools of standing water, but the rivers never freeze. During Kirkpatrick's stay[7] in the valley of Nepaul, from the 17th to the 25th of March, the thermometer at noon usually ranged between 81° and 84°; a little after sunrise it stood at from 50° to 54°, but was once so low as 47°; and at nine in the evening it fluctuated between 62° and 66°; upon one occasion within the seven days, it rose to 87°; yet by ascending the sides and summits of the inclosing mountains, the heat of Bengal may be speedily exchanged for the cold of Russia.[8] Nepaul is characterized by seasons similar to those of Upper India, the rains commencing a little earlier, and setting in from the south-east. At the foot of the hills in the Terrai, the air is unwholesome from the middle of March to the middle of November,[9] engendering putrid fever, of which those attacked by it, die in a few days.

Several mineral productions are obtainable in Nepaul. A vague belief formerly prevailed, that the country contained gold-mines; but the search for their discovery, conducted under the authority of the native government, proved fruitless.[1] The absence of gold is, however, compensated by the excellence of other metals. Copper[2] and iron mines are worked, and the iron of Nepaul is said to be not surpassed in excellence by

7 Kirkpatrick, ut supra, 171.

8 Id. 172.

9 As. Res. ii. 307.

1 Kirkpatrick, 176.

2 Oliphant, ut supra, 173.

that of any other country. Its copper, though of superior quality, does not appear to enter into competition in the western markets with the copper of Europe; but this circumstance may be attributed partly to the expense of transportation through a mountainous country, and partly to the ignorance of the natives in the art of metallurgy. Ores of lead have been met with in several tracts, and the western parts of Nepaul abound in arsenic and pyrites.[3] Stone well adapted to building purposes abounds; but owing to the expense of its transportation, stone edifices are more uncommon than even in Bengal.

[3] Kirkpatrick, 177.

Among the wild animals are the rhinoceros and the tiger; herds of elephants also range in the great forest, and large numbers are annually caught on behalf of the government, who claim an exclusive right to them. The mode in which they are caught is not, as elsewhere, by driving the animals into a keddah or inclosure, but by nooses thrown over their necks by a hunter seated on a decoy-elephant. Of domestic animals, it may be briefly noticed that the cattle of Nepaul are little superior to those ordinarily met with in Bengal and the upper provinces;[4] but within the last three or four years horned cattle and sheep have been imported from England, with the view of introducing the breed into Nepaul.[5]

[4] Id. 179.

[5] India Pol. Disp. 23 June, 1853. Bengal Public Disp. 27 Nov., and 18 Dec. 1850.

Rice[6] is the staple article of food; the other principal crops are wheat and pulse. Esculent vegetables are of inferior description;[7] the potato degenerates rapidly, and can only be grown successfully by the annual importation of fresh roots from Patna and other localities. Among the indigenous fruits are the peach, raspberry, walnut, and mulberry.[8]

[6] pp. 97, 98.

[7] p. 181.

[8] p. 173.

The population, amounting to 1,940,000, consists of—1st. Ghoorkas, the conquerors of Nepaul, who are Hindoos; 2nd. Newars, the aborigines, who are chiefly confined to Nepaul proper, and furnish unequivocal signs of their Mongolian origin, in the flat nose, high cheekbone, small eye, and copper-coloured complexion.[9] Between these two races there subsists, as well in character, manners, and features, as in religious rites and language, the most marked differences.[1] The Ghoorkas make the better soldiers, the Newars the more skilful artisans. Besides these, there are the Bhotias and the Dhan-

[9] Oliphant, ut supra, 27.

[1] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 112.

wars and Mhanjees, who are the cultivators and fishermen of the western districts.

Though the commerce of Nepaul is not extensive, it carries on trade with Bengal, Thibet, and Oude. Among the principal exports are elephants, rice, timber, hides, ginger, honey, and fruit. The manufactures of the country consist in the fabrication of cutlery, ordnance, muskets, and other warlike instruments; of utensils of brass, copper, and iron, and the casting of bells. Coarse cottons are made up for home consumption, and the paper manufactured in the capital appears to be of superior quality.[2] Nepaul is likewise famous for the production of a beautiful flat brick used for the fronts of houses.[3]

[2] Bengal Public Disp. 26 June, 1839.

[3] Oliphant, ut supra, 72.

Little is known of the Ghoorkas prior to their conquest of Nepaul, which appears to have been completed in 1768. In 1790 the Nepaulese invaded Thibet, and pillaged its temples. The Lamas had recourse for aid to the emperor of China, who despatched a force of 70,000 men against the Ghoorkas. The latter were defeated and pursued to Noakote, near their capital, where terms dictated by the victors were accepted, and Nepaul became a dependency of China. The submission, however, was merely temporary. On the 1st March, 1792, a treaty of commerce was concluded between the British government and Nepaul; and some years later political relations were established between the two governments by the treaty of Dinapoor, concluded in October, 1801. By a separate article of that treaty, the British government guaranteed the payment of the stipend of the ex-rajah of Nepaul, who had been compelled to abdicate in favour of his son, and had retired to Benares. No security had been taken from the Nepaul government for the repayment; and the omission resulted in loss and annoyance to the British government. At length the alliance between the two states was formally dissolved. This took place in 1804; and from that time till 1812 little intercourse seems to have taken place, beyond vain remonstrances on the part of the British against border invasions and encroachments. These at length occurred so frequently, and to such an increasing extent, that it became necessary for the British government to take some decisive mode of vindicating its rights. An attempt was made

to settle the matters in dispute by the appointment of commissioners; but the endeavour ended unsatisfactorily, as such measures often do: the rights of the British were established, but the Nepaulese evaded their recognition. Fresh outrages followed, and ultimately war becoming inevitable, preparations for carrying it on were commenced on a somewhat extensive scale. The force destined to act against Nepaul, many thousands strong, and duly provided with ordnance and all other necessary implements of war, was distributed into four divisions, under four commanders, to each of whom was assigned a defined course of action. Various diplomatic arrangements were also made, with a view of assisting the military operations, and rendering the whole conducive to the establishment of the relations of peace. Of the attempts at negotiation, it is enough to say that they were generally defeated by the bad faith and chicanery which almost invariably characterize native diplomacy, and which pre-eminently mark that of Nepaul. The commencement of military operations was also inauspicious. An unsuccessful attack upon the strong fortress of Kalunga was attended with frightful loss, including among the slain the gallant but ill-fated officer by whom it was conducted, General Gillespie. Another attempt, made under another officer, and with increased means of destruction, was equally unsuccessful; and though subsequently the place fell into the hands of the assailants, through the abandonment of its garrison, the conquest must be regarded as dearly purchased. Other mischances also occurred. Some of the divisions of the invading army achieved nothing; and it is to the caution and military talent of Sir David Ochterlony, to whom happily one of the divisions had been intrusted, that the British cause was saved from utter defeat and disgrace. His success alarmed the enemy; and under the influence of such alarm negotiation recommenced, and a treaty was arranged, which was ratified as soon as received at Fort William. Its fate at Khatmandoo was widely different. The desire for war had been only checked, not extirpated; and the repudiation of the acts of its own accredited agents was of course not allowed by the Nepaulese government to act as an impediment to the indulgence of its hostile propensities: the treaty therefore was rejected. A renewal of the war was consequently inevitable, but its continuance was

happily short. Sir David Ochterlony advanced through jungle and across mountains; and though the enemy at length found courage to attack him, it was without success. The fears of the court of Khatmandoo revived, and an emissary of that court proceeded to the British camp, with the required ratification of the treaty previously concluded, which thus became the rule of the political relations between the two powers. This took place in March, 1816.

Henceforward the history of Nepaul presents little that can excite interest in a European mind. Eternal intrigue, and occasional resort to rougher means, identify its character with that of most oriental courts. At times, however, events have occurred, which by their unusual atrocity relieve the tameness of the surrounding incidents. Such events have marked the career of Jung Bahadoor, whose name at least is pretty well known in England, which country he visited a few years since. Jung Bahadoor[4] was the nephew of a man who had the good fortune (if such a term may be properly applied) to attain the office of prime minister of Nepaul. His youth was devoted to gambling, and his expertness in the avocation which he chose, repaired the financial dilapidation occasioned by his wild excesses. On his uncle becoming prime minister, Jung Bahadoor quitted the obscurity of an outpost for the capital, which he regarded as the only field for the development of genius like his own. There he was the subject of many remarkable adventures, and committed sundry acts not recognised as lawful by the moral codes of the western world. Among the latter was the murder of his uncle, which he undertook and perpetrated at the instigation of the queen, who had previously been the minister's patroness. A new ministry was formed, and Jung became commander-in-chief. The opportunity of slaughter on a larger scale soon awaited him. The new premier was assassinated, and the queen, with whom he was a prime favourite, demanded vengeance. One of the colleagues of the murdered minister was suspected of being concerned in the crime. Jung proposed to another colleague of the unfortunate premier, that the suspected man should be put to death, and the government be administered by the sole survivor, he to whom the proposals were made. Hesitation on his part being displayed, Jung determined to place him in confinement till his object was

[4] Oliphant, Journ. to Khatmandu, 96, 110.

effected, and gave a signal for his seizure. The son of the intended prisoner, apprehensive for the safety of his father, rushed forward to his rescue, but was forthwith cut down; the father sprung to avenge his son's death, but a bullet from the rifle of Jung Bahadoor laid the former by the side of the latter. This was, however, but the prelude to what was to follow. Fourteen hostile chiefs confronted Jung; but he was prepared to deal with them promptly. Backed by a small force, on which he could depend, he levelled his rifle fourteen times in succession, and at each discharge, excepting one, brought down his selected victim. The man who escaped his aim was he who had been accused of the murder of his colleague; but his reprieve was short; he reached the door, but there met from a sword the death which he had escaped from Jung's rifle. Massacre now raged throughout the palace; but the bodies of the slain were for Jung the stepping-stones to power. Before the dawn of the succeeding day, Jung Bahadoor was invested with the office of prime minister. His future course was not inconsistent with its commencement. A conspiracy was formed for his destruction; but Jung not only escaped, but seized and beheaded all the adherents of the chief conspirator. The queen was ordered to quit the country with her two sons: the king accompanied them, and the heir-apparent was raised to the throne. A feeble attempt was made by the monarch to regain his crown, but the information and energy of Jung baffled it, and the king was made prisoner. He still remains in captivity, but is sometimes, as an indulgence, allowed to occupy a seat on the throne next to his usurping son.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NERBUD.—A town in the province of Guzerat, or the dominions of the Guicowar, situate 86 miles E.S.E. from Rajkote, and 79 miles W.S.W. from Baroda. Lat. 21° 52′, long. 72° 7′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NERBUDDA.[1]*—A river rising in the British district of Ramgurh, presidency of Bengal, on the elevated plateau of Amărakantak or Ummurkuntuk, in the Vindhya Mountains, at

[1] Wilson, 456.
[2] Mem. of Ameer Khan, 21.
[3] Hist. of India, ii. 550.
[4] As. Res. xiv. 382.
[5] Geogr. Tab. xii.

* Narmada[1] in Sanskrit; Nurbuda in Briggs's Index; Nurbuda of Busawun Lal;[2] Nerbadda of Elphinstone;[3] Narmada of Wilford;[4] Nerbudda of Rennell and the generality of British writers. Namadu, the name by which it is mentioned by Ptolemy,[5] deviates little from the Sanskrit denomination.

an elevation of probably between 3,000 and 4,000 feet above the sea. Though that place is within the British frontier, little is known of it. According to the accounts collected by Tieffenthaler[2] and Blunt,[3] its remotest source is in an inexhaustible pond, inclosed by a wall of masonry, close to the temple of Amarakantak, in lat. 22° 39′, long. 81° 49′. The nascent river is a yard wide at its exit from the pond, and flowing eastward a mile and a half, is precipitated twenty-six * yards from the brow of the table-land, and, changing its direction, flows westwards. In the upper part of its course, the declivity must be very rapid, as Jubbulpore, having an elevation above the sea of 1,458[4] feet, and situate on the right bank of the river, is, if the distance be measured along the channel, 190 miles below the source; and if the elevation of this last be assumed at 3,500 feet, the average descent of the waterway in that interval may be estimated at about ten feet in each mile. About Jubbulpore, it enters on what is generally called the valley of the Nerbudda, or the great depression bounded north by the Vindhya, on the south by the Satpoora Mountains; and the immediate drainage of this supplies nearly the whole volume of its water, as perhaps no river of the same magnitude and length of course receives so few important tributaries. About forty miles below Jubbulpore, and in lat. 23° 4′, long. 79° 26′, it, near Bairkaira, on the right side, receives the Herrun, a small river; and twenty miles lower down, on the left side, the Shair, still smaller. The formations along its banks, in the upper part of its course, appear for the most part to be trappean;[5] lower down, at Jubbulpore, granitic.[6] At Bhera Garh, below Jubbulpore, the channel is contracted[7] between two high perpendicular cliffs of magnesian limestone, white as snow. The river, notwithstanding the great width of its bed in some parts of its upper course, appears to be scarcely anywhere continuously navigable[8] for any considerable distance, in consequence of the innumerable basaltic rocks scattered over its channel; and these obstacles are the more seriously injurious, as at Tendukhera, near Jubbulpore, is an inexhaustible mine of iron-ore,[9] of good quality, which, were the navigation available, would prove a most useful resource to that part of Hindustan. A recent report on the state of this

* Or ninety feet, according to another account.[1]

[2] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 298.

[3] As. Res. vii. 109—Narrat. of a Route from Chunargurh to Yertnagoodum. Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 302.

[4] As. Res. xviii. 43—Franklin, on the Geology of Bundelcund.

[5] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 480. As. Res. xviii. 61—Coulthard, on Trap Formation of Saugor District.

[6] As. Res. xviii. 33—Franklin, on Geol. of Bundelkhund.

[7] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 323.

[8] India Marine Disp. 7 April, 1841.

[9] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p 539—Account of Iron Bridge at Saugor. Id. 1844, No. cxlv. p. vii.

[1] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 336.

river is officially described as "presenting an interesting, but not very encouraging narrative as respects its navigation for purposes of trade."[1] Four or five miles above Hoshungabad, 360 miles from its source, and in lat. 22° 45′, long. 77° 49′, it on the right side receives the Towah,[2] perhaps the largest of its tributaries; and a little below the confluence it is 900[3] yards wide.

1 Bombay Marine Disp. 21 Dec. 1849.

2 Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, part i. 335.

3 Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 302.

"About[4] fifty yards above the junction of the Towah river with the Nerbudda, there is a ledge of black limestone rock, which stretches the whole way across the Nerbudda, connecting the two banks by a causeway, as it were: a fine waterfall is the result, while immediately below it is an exceedingly deep hole, which is literally alive with immense alligators. The ascent, from its steepness and slippery nature, is impracticable to them, and they content themselves with sporting about the deep water at its base." Below Hoshungabad, for about eighty miles, as far as Jooga, in lat. 22° 20′, long. 76° 46′, and 445 miles from the source, the channel is rather free from obstacles; but at that place there is a stony rapid, which, however, is, during the periodical rains, passable[5] for boats of considerable burthen; and about ten miles below this rapid is the fall of Mundhar, of ten feet, causing an insuperable impediment to navigation. This stoppage of the navigation is in lat. 22° 15′, long. 76° 48′, below the source of the river 455 miles; above its mouth 346. Between Mundhar and Hoshungabad, the country on each side of the river is a very wild, woody tract, consisting of a succession[6] of low hills, and deep ravines and watercourses, covered with dense and lofty forests, and scarcely capable of being traversed in most parts for seven or eight miles from the river by any but foot-passengers. Iron-ore abounds. Below Mundhar twenty-five miles, and in lat. 22° 16′, long. 76° 28′, are the falls of Dhardri, of forty feet descent, there being, during the season of low water, four or five channels, but during the periodical rains, an unbroken sheet of water, about a hundred feet in width from the cliff on the left to that on the right side; navigation being totally impracticable. Close below this fall is the rapid of Kal Bhyru, "in forty* feet, three feet," the river being only 100 feet wide,

4 Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1834, p. 62 —Miles, Remark on the Country between Hoshungabad and Mukrai.

5 Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1844, p. 518 —Shakespear, Note on Navigation of the Nerbudda (Map).

6 Dangerfield, Geol. Report in Append. to Malcolm, Central India, ii. 326.

* So in the annexure to map;[1] meaning probably that the length is forty feet, the descent three; it having been previously stated that boats

1 In Journ. As. Soc. Beng. ut supra, 1844, p. 518.

and three feet water on the rapid; and here is a ford much frequented at seasons of low water. At the termination of the rapid is the rocky isle of Mundatta, the ruinous pagodas on which are annually much frequented, being sacred to Siva. The geological formations of the banks in this part of the river's course appear to be slate[7] of various sorts. Between the rapids at Mundatta and the British cantonment at Mundlesir, seventy miles lower down, several rapids occur, but none totally interrupting navigation. The estimated elevation of Mundlesir above the sea is 700[8] feet, or 760 below Jubbulpore, where the stream, descending from the table-land, enters the valley of the Nerbudda; and as the distance between those two towns is 360 miles, measured by the stream, the average descent in that interval is little more than two* feet per mile.

[7] Dangerfield, Geol. Report in Append. to Malcolm, Central India, ii. 326.

[8] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 283.

Jacquemont describes the river as about 2,000 feet wide at Mundlesir in the season of low water, when it is fordable, though with difficulty, in consequence of the great rockiness of its bed. In the periodical rains, the water rises here from thirty to forty feet above its height in the shrunken state of the river. At Hiranpul, seventy miles below Mundlesir, the navigation is totally interrupted by a rapid, 100 feet in length, and having a fall of six feet. The channel, 150 feet in width, is studded with basaltic rocks, rising above the surface. In a late attempt[9] made to try how far it might be navigated, a very strong canoe, guided by means of two ropes worked by several men on the bank, was several times upset or sunk, though at last hauled out by main strength. The Hiranpul rapid is in lat. 22° 5′, long. 74° 43′, 620 miles from the source, 181 from the mouth. A mile below this, "it[1] [the Nerbudda] finds a single channel of forty yards, bounded on either side by cliffs, into which the stream, 600 yards in width, contracts in volume as it rushes down the declivity of this gorge with extreme fury." From this place the river is unfit for navigation for seventy[2] miles, to Soolpan Mahadeo, or Makri Fall, in lat. 21° 47′, long. 73° 48′, 691 miles from the source, 110 from

[9] Journ. As. Soc. 1844, p. 504—Shakespear, ut supra. Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 146, 302.

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1844, p. 506.

[2] Map in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1844, ut supra.

can pass it, which would be obviously impracticable were the fall forty feet.

* Jacquemont, however, states[1] that the elevation of Mundlesir is only 500 feet:—"Mundleysir nivelé par des procédés que j'ignore, est élevé de 500 pieds (152 m) au dessus de la mer."

[1] Voyages, vi. 464.

the mouth. According to Dangerfield,[3] in this part of its course "the stream finds its way, contracted to within half its usual breadth, between two hilly ranges, and its course being much impeded, so as to render navigation impracticable, by large masses and elevated ridges of rock." In one spot, the channel for this vast volume of water "was not ten yards in breadth, the water rushing through it with a slight fall and tremendous force." From Makri Fall to Tullukwara, a distance of twenty-five miles, the navigation is difficult; but, with much care and toil, practicable. From Tullukwara, in lat. 21° 57′, long. 73° 32′, to the sea, a distance of eighty-five miles, it is navigable for boats of considerable burthen. Flowing by the city of Broach, situate on its right or north bank, it falls into the Gulf of Cambay, in lat. 21° 35′, long. 72° 35′; its total length of course being 801 miles. The tide is perceptible only twenty-five miles[4] above Broach, or fifty-five from the sea. Throughout the tidal part of its course, the breadth of the Nerbudda exceeds a mile. At Broach, about thirty miles from the mouth, it is a noble sheet of water two miles[5] wide, even when the tide is out. Ships of burthen can proceed[6] up the river to Broach; but skilful pilotage is necessary, as the navigation is very difficult, in consequence of a bar at the entrance of the river, and numerous sandbanks in its channel. The practicability of improving the navigation by artificial means has been considered; and several years since instructions were sent out for a survey by a competent officer, with a view to this end. An experienced geologist[7] was at the same time directed to examine the coal-fields in the neighbourhood of Hoshungabad, for the purpose of ascertaining their capacity as a source of supply to Bombay, thereby relieving that port from its exclusive dependence upon Europe for coal. The latest results reported are of an encouraging character.[8]

Few rivers have a more direct course than that of the Nerbudda, which is nearly due east and west. It is considered to be the boundary[9] between the Deccan and Hindostan.

NERBUDDA TERRITORY.—See SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA.

NERIAD,[1] in the British district of Kaira, under the presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Baroda to the city of Ahmedabad.[2] Its streets are level, conveniently

[3] Appendix to Malcolm, Central India, ii. 326.

[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1844, p. 508.

[5] Heber, Journ. ii. 169.

[6] Horsburgh, Indian Directory, i. 475.

[7] Marine Disp. to India, 3 June, 1846.

[8] Id. 18 June, 1851.

[9] Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 133—Tod, Translation of Sanscrit Inscription.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Trans. of Phys. and Med. Soc. of Bombay, i. 40—Gibson, Sketch of Guzerat.

broad,[3] and clean. It is the principal place of the extensive tobacco tract in that district, and is situate in a thriving, well-cultivated country, abounding in towns and prosperous villages. Population 40,000. Distance from Baroda, N.W., 35 miles; from Ahmedabad, S.E., 30. Lat. 22° 40′, long. 72° 55′.

[3] Bombay Rev. Cons., 8 April, 1846.

NEROWLEE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, situate 69 miles S.E. from Jeypoor, and 130 miles E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 26° 20′, long. 76° 48′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NEROWLEE, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Moradabad to Coel, 25 miles S. by W. of the former. Lat. 28° 29′, long. 78° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NERRONA.—A town in the native state of Cutch, situate on the Great Western Runn of Cutch, and 12 miles N.N.W. from Bhooj. Lat. 23° 23′, long. 69° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NEVERDEEPOOR,[1] in the district of Salon, territory of Oude, a town on the right bank of the river Saee, 75 miles S.E. of Lucknow. Butter estimates the population at 3,000[2] Hindoos, including 100 bhats.* Lat. 25° 59′, long. 81° 38′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Topography of Oudh, 131.

NEWA SHAHER, in the Julindur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 15 miles W. from the right bank of the Sutlej, 130 miles E. by S. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 12′, long. 76° 18′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NEW HALLA.—A town in the British district of Hydrabad, province of Scinde, presidency of Bombay, 30 miles N. of Hydrabad. Lat. 25° 48′, long. 68° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NEWSUR.—See Nowsur.

NEWTAH, in the British district of Dumoh, one of the divisions of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Dumoh to Jubbulpoor, 12 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 23° 40′, long. 79° 38′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NEWULGURH.—A town in the native state of Oudh, 60 miles N.N.E. from Oudh, and 81 miles N.W. from Goruckpoor. Lat. 27° 35′, long. 82° 34′.

NEYH.—A town in the native state of Cutch, 68 miles

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Bhat, a minstrel who, in the poet-laureate style, flatters the vanity of others, and is rewarded for his adulation by money and other gifts.

W.N.W. from Bhooj, and 96 miles S.E. by S. from Tatta. Lat. 23° 30′, long. 68° 42′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Bombay Rev. Cons. 8 April, 1846.
E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NEYPAAR.[1]—A town in the British district of Kaira, presidency of Bombay, 33 miles S.E. by E. of Kaira. Its streets are narrow and uneven.[2] Lat. 22° 28′, long. 73° 7′.

NHOON, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Indus, 135 miles S. by W. of the town of Peshawur. Lat. 32° 7′, long. 71° 18′.

[1] Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. at end of vol.
Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 43.

NIBRUNG, in Bussahir, a pass across the elevated ridge forming the southern boundary of Koonawar. It has the appearance of a gateway, and lies between two perpendicular rocks, each thirty-five feet high. Gerard remarks that he had nowhere else observed so great a difference in the height of the thermometer exposed to the sun's rays and in the shade; in the former case being 104°, in the latter 35½°. Three hundred yards to the south-east is the Goonas Pass, and a quarter of a mile further, in the same direction, is the Ghusul Pass. Nibrung is 16,035[1] feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 22′, long. 78° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Survey of Eastern India, ii. 403.

NICHLOUL, or NUHLAWALI,[1] in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town near the northern frontier towards Nepaul. Buchanan,[2] who surveyed it forty years ago, describes it as a very sorry place, having 200 huts: and if six persons be allowed to each, the population may be estimated at 1,200. It formerly had much trade in grain, but at present has none, in consequence of the desolation of the country to the north by the Nepaulese. Here is a ruinous mud fort, which formerly belonged to the petty rajah of Palpa, in Nepal. Distant N.E. from Goruckpore cantonment 45 miles. Lat. 27° 17′, long. 83° 47′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. 139.

NICHOR,[1] in Bussahir, a village of the district of Koonawar, is situate on the northern declivity of a mountain sloping down to the left bank of the Sutluj. Elevation above the sea 6,925[2]* feet. Lat. 31° 33′, long. 78′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NICKRYE.—A town in the British district of Cuttack, presidency of Bengal, 37 miles E. by N. of Cuttack. Lat. 20° 34′, long. 86° 29′.

[1] As. Res. xv. 400, 413—Herbert, Levels of Setlej.

* According to Herbert,[1] 6,774.

NICOBARS.—A cluster of islands in the Indian Ocean, lying between lat. 6° 40′—9° 20′, and long. 93° 3′—94° 13′: they are inhabited by about 1,000 Malays. The Danes formed a settlement here in 1756, but abandoned it in 1768. At the latter end of the year 1840, the whaler *Pilot*, of London, was seized by pirates infesting the Nicobars. An English cruiser being despatched to these islands to exact reparation, a quantity of marine stores, not pertaining to the *Pilot*, were discovered, and a suspicion arose that some of the many vessels which had sailed in recent years for China or the Straits, and had never since been heard of, might have fallen victims to the pirates of the Nicobars or Andamans. At this period, the sovereignty of the Nicobars was claimed by the Danes.[1] Evidence subsequently obtained, left little room for doubt that in several instances the crews of British vessels had been murdered, and the vessels scuttled and sunk by the islanders; and it further appeared that the murder of the crew had always been effected by surprise. Measures were taken to give notoriety to these circumstances, and commanders of trading vessels, likely to touch at the Nicobars, were recommended to employ, during their stay, a portion of the crew as an armed watch.[2] In 1848, the Danish government came to the determination to abandon all claim to sovereignty over the Nicobars;[3] and on the final removal of Danish authority, the chiefs of the island of Car Nicobar hoisted the British flag, and expressed their desire, through a British merchant of Moulmein, to acknowledge the supremacy of the British government. It was not, however, deemed expedient to recognise these proceedings. Some few years later, certain residents of Chittagong made a representation to the British government regarding two brigs which sailed for the Nicobars in 1852. Neither of them had since been heard of, and the presumption was, that both had been cut off by savages.[4] Captain Dicey, of the steamer *Tenasserim*, was thereupon despatched to the Nicobars for the purpose of inquiring into the fate of the missing vessels; and the report of this officer, the home authorities observe, "leaves no doubt that two vessels, one of them English, have recently been destroyed, and their crews murdered by the inhabitants of the Nicobar Islands; and there seems too much reason to fear that these atrocities have been preceded by many similar

[1] India Foreign Disp. 28 July, 1841.

[2] India Pol. Disp. 1 Oct. 1845.

[3] Id. 1 Feb. 1848.

[4] Friend of India Journal, 1853, p. 455.

outrages."[5] These islands, it has been suggested, would answer admirably for a convict settlement.

[5] Bengal Marine Disp. 18 May, 1853.

NIDAON, or NADAUN,[1] in the north of the Punjab, a small town on the Beas, here a deep, rapid, and clear stream, 150 yards wide, and running at the rate of three miles and a half an hour. The right bank is of sandstone, lofty and abrupt; the left of mould, lower and shelving. Here is a ferry much frequented, being on the route from British India to Cashmere. Nadaun was formerly a flourishing place, and was held by an independent rajah; but the prince was expelled by Runjeet Singh; and since that event the town has fallen into decay. Near Nadaun is Jewala Muki, a celebrated Hindoo temple, surmounted with a richly-gilded roof, and inclosing a fissure in the rock, from which issue jets of inflammable gas, which, when lighted, are considered the breath of the tutelar deity. The assessment of the land revenue, when payable to the Sikh government, was regulated by a curious contrivance, which, according to Moorcroft,[2] "without diminishing the amount, was likely to be satisfactory to the peasantry. This was by a rough analysis of the soil. A given quantity of the earth was put into a fine muslin sieve, and washed with water until all the mould was carried through, and nothing but the sand left; and according to its proportion to the whole, a deduction was made from the assessment." The rate for rich soil was about five shillings an acre.

[1] Vigne, i. 132. Moorcroft, i. 69-79, 124. Forster, Jour. Beng. Eng. i. 258.

[2] i. 121.

The site of Nadaun is delightful; and during its prosperity it was celebrated for fine gardens, and various other attractions. Vigne[3] mentions a popular proverb—"Who will come to Nadaun, and then leave it?" It is in lat. 31° 46', long. 76° 23'.

[3] Kashmir, i. 133.

NIDDAGOONDA.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 56 miles N.E. by E. from Hyderabad, and 127 miles N.W. from Guntoor. Lat. 17° 43', long. 79° 19'.

NIDDAVOLE.—A town in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, 63 miles N.E. by N. of Masulipatam. Lat. 16° 55', long. 81° 44'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NIDIGULL,[1]* in the territory of Mysore, a fort and town on the north-east frontier, towards Bellary, garrisoned by Hyder Ali. It,[2] in the year 1770, was, after a desperate resist-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Wilks, Historical Sketches, ii. 136, 137.

* Nidgegul of Wilks.

ance, stormed by the troops of the poligar or chief of Chitradurg, auxiliary to the Mahrattas. Distance from Chitradurg, E., 48 miles; Bangalore, N.W., 89. Lat. 14° 10', long. 77° 9'.

NIDJIGUL.—A town in the native state of Mysore, 67 miles N.E. by N. from Seringapatam, and 146 miles W. by N. from Arcot. Lat. 13° 15', long. 77° 15'.

NIE SARAE,[1] in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Cawnpore to Lucknow, 28[2] miles N.E. of the former, 25 S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is bad, being much cut up, and passing through a partially cultivated, level, low country, liable in many places to be laid under water[3] during the rains. Lat. 26° 41', long. 80° 42'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 121.
[3] Heber, Journ. in India, i. 371.

NILAB,[1] in the Punjab, a small town on the left or eastern bank of the Indus, a short distance below Attock, and close to the confluence of the Hurroo river. The name signifies "blue water," and has been assigned to it from the deep blue colour of the water of the Indus at this place. The great river here is narrow, rapid, and 120 feet deep. There is a ferry, at which, according to Wood, Timur crossed on his invasion of India; but Rennell[2] is of opinion that he crossed at or near Attock.* Lat. 33° 46', long. 72° 15'.

[1] Wood, Oxus, 124.
[2] Memoir of a Map of Hindostan, 85. Elph. Account of Caubul, 111. Macartney, in Elph. 653.

NILING,[1] in Chinese Tartary, near the northern frontier of Gurwhal, is situate in the district of Chaprang, being distant south-west from the town of that name six days' journey, by a tolerably good track. It is situate on the right bank of the Jahnevi, a great confluent with the Bhageerettee, called lower down the Ganges. The houses are built very low,[2] in consequence of the great violence of the wind. Besides the road to Chaprang, there is another to Koonawar by the Chungsakhago Pass, situate about lat. 31° 14', long. 78° 37'. This is probably the most difficult pass in the Himalayas, as Gerard, who had crossed several above 18,000 feet high, could find no guide willing to accompany him across the Chungsakhago; and some years before his arrival in that tract, eighteen[3] people perished in attempting the passage; since which time few loaded

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] As. Res. xiv. 92—Hodgson, Surv. of Ganges and Jumna.
[3] Lloyd and Gerard, Tour in Himalaya, ii. 68.

* Burnes[1] ascribes to Rennell a statement that Timur crossed the Indus not at Attock, but at Dingote, about seventy miles lower down. But he does not refer to the page, and the opinion of Rennell, as above quoted, is distinctly given in page 85:—"The Indus he [Timur] crossed, I take it for granted, at or very near the place where Attock now stands."

[1] Pers. Narr. 11.

travellers venture on it. Elevation above the sea 11,127[4] feet. Lat. 31° 6′, long. 79° 2′.

4 As. Res. xiv. 326*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalaya.

NILLEHGAON.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 20 miles E. from Sholapoor, and 69 miles N.N.E. from Beejapoor. Lat. 17° 41′, long. 76° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NIL NAG, "blue lake," in Cashmere, a great spring or piece of water, which gives rise to a stream falling into the Behut or Jhelum, in the vicinity of Baramula, in lat. 33° 48′, long. 74° 47′. Like most other sources of rivers, it is regarded with superstitious veneration by the Hindoos. It is situate on the north-eastern declivity of the Pir Panjal, and 21 miles S.W. of Serinagur.

Moorcroft, Punj. Bokh. ii. 383.

NIMAR.—See NEMAUR.

NIMBEH.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 11 miles N.N.W. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 15′, long. 74° 41′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NIMBERA,[1] in Rajpootana, the principal place of a pergunnah, one of the possessions[2] of the noted Patan freebooter Muhammed Ameer Khan, is situate on the route from Neemuch to Nusseerabad, 16[3] miles N.W. of the former, and 127 S. of the latter. It is surrounded by a rampart with towers, and has a small mosque, some small temples, and a neat cutchery or court of justice. There is a very beautiful baoli or well. "It has[4] a noble staircase, and a verandah of rich Saracenic arches round the wall about half-way down." The pergunnah contains 275 villages, and an area of 172 square miles. Of its separate population there is no return, but information on that of the whole of the dependencies of Ameer Khan will be found in the article on Tonk. It is estimated to yield an annual revenue of 1,40,000 rupees, or 14,000*l*.[5] Though forming part of the jaghire of the noted Ameer Khan, its fiscal affairs and police have long been under the management of the East-India Company; an arrangement originating in a great outrage committed on some British subjects from Neemuch, who were attacked, stripped, and some of them killed. The proper British officer having applied to Ameer Khan for redress, that chieftain answered that he had no sufficient army to sustain his authority in so distant a possession, and that he wished that the English would take the district in farm, give him a fair rent, and govern it

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
2 Prinsep, in Preface of Translation of Mem. of Ameer Khan, by Busawun Lal, p. 3.
3 Garden, Tables of Routes, 287.
4 Heber, Narrat. of Journ. ii. 67.
5 E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

their own way; which offer was accepted. Tod, who passed through this place in 1820, and a few years before Heber's visit, states[6] it to be a "considerable town, with an excellent stone circumvallation;" and adds that, "being on the high road between Malwa and Hindostan, it enjoys a good share of traffic." Lat. 24° 36′, long. 74° 43′.

[6] Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 626.

NIMBSOR.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 35 miles S.E. by E. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 27′, long. 74° 31′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NIMKESARAE, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and 22 miles N. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country well wooded and highly cultivated. Lat. 27° 24′, long. 78° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 4.

NIMKHAR, or NIMKHAR-MISRIK,[1] in the district[2] of Khairabad, territory of Oude, a town near the left bank of the Goomtee, is the principal place of the subdivision of the same name. Tieffenthaler, describing it about eighty years ago, states[3] it to be an antique town, and to have formerly belonged to a Hindoo rajah; that it was much decayed, though still having some brick-built houses. On a high sand-hill on the bank of the river is a brick fort, of quadrangular ground-plan, half a mile in circuit, having four round towers, one at each angle, but fallen into ruin. Contiguous is a reservoir, regarded sacred by the Hindoos, of octagon outline, surrounded in its circuit of about 180 paces by a wall, sloping towards the water, with ten steps. The water is supplied from hidden springs; is clear, deep, of a sky-blue colour, and is used by the Hindoos as a bath for ritual ablutions. Similar tanks abound in the neighbourhood. This place is mentioned in the Ayeen Akbery[4] as having a brick fort, and yielding an annual revenue of 89,101 rupees. Lat. 27° 21′, long. 80° 32′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Butter, Topog. of Oudh, 98.
[3] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 195.
[4] ii. Append. 37.

NINA DEVI,[1] in the hill state of Kuhloor, a peaked mountain in the narrow peninsula formed by a remarkable flexure of the Sutlej, and about four miles from the left bank of that river. It rises about 3,000 feet above the town of Anandpoor, or 4,000 above the level of the sea. Its shape is singularly like the peaked turban worn by the Sikhs, which people hold the spot in great veneration, "because Guru

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

Govind Singh ascended to its summit, and there, surrounded by a few faithful followers, concerted measures for the propagation of their faith."[2] A small well-constructed temple is situate on the summit, to which there is access by means of a flight of stone steps. Lat. 31° 18′, long. 76° 37′.

[2] Vigne, Kashmir, i. 54, 55.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NINGROO.—A town in the British district of Sudiya, Upper Assam, presidency of Bengal, 34 miles S. of Sudiya. Lat. 27° 20′, long. 95° 42′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1836, p. 97 —Malcolmson, on Geol. of Hyderabad.

[3] Id. 105.

NIRMUL,[1] in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam, a town nine miles north of the left or north bank of the Godavery, in a country of granitic[2] formation, overlaid with fossiliferous strata, on the route from Hyderabad to Nagpoor, 120 miles N. of former, 150 S.W. of latter. No information appears to have been made public respecting it, except that it is a large town.[3] North of the town is a range, denominated the Nirmul Hills, and also the Sichel Hills, across which the road passes by means of a difficult ghat. Lat. 19° 7′, long. 78° 25′.

[1] E.I.C. Trig. Surv. Lloyd and Gerard, Journ. to Himalaya, ii 315.

[2] As. Res. xv. 488 —Gerard, on Climate of Subathu and Kotgerh.

NIRT,[1] in Bussahir, a village on the left bank of the Sutlej, belonging to Brahmins, who hold it rent free. Elevation above the sea 3,087 feet.[2] Lat. 31° 23′, long. 77° 37′.

NISHOWRA.—See NASAIRAH.

Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. No. 74, at end of vol.
Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 95.
Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 370 —Gerard, Journ. to Shipke.

NISUNG, in Bussahir, a village of Koonawar, is situate near the left bank of the Taglakhar, a large stream which rises in Chinese Tartary, three or four days' journey to the eastward. The village lies at the northern base of the Tungrung Pass, from which it is accessible by a footpath of steep descent, passing through growths of juniper and thyme. The soil and climate are sufficiently genial to bring to maturity esculent vegetables and small fruit, such as gooseberries, though it has an elevation of 10,165 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 39′, long. 78° 34′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv. As. Res. xvii. 2—Traill, Statistical Report on the Bhotia Mehals.

NITI,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village near a celebrated pass of the same name, across the range or succession of mountains forming the boundary towards Hiundes or Chinese Tartary. The village, thirteen miles south of the pass, is situate on the left bank of the Doulee, and at the foot of a range of eminences, which, sweeping round, defends it on the north and north-west from tempests. There are a few flat

wars and Mhanjees, who are the cultivators and fishermen of the western districts.

Though the commerce of Nepaul is not extensive, it carries on trade with Bengal, Thibet, and Oude. Among the principal exports are elephants, rice, timber, hides, ginger, honey, and fruit. The manufactures of the country consist in the fabrication of cutlery, ordnance, muskets, and other warlike instruments; of utensils of brass, copper, and iron, and the casting of bells. Coarse cottons are made up for home consumption, and the paper manufactured in the capital appears to be of superior quality.[2] Nepaul is likewise famous for the production of a beautiful flat brick used for the fronts of houses.[3]

[2] Bengal Public Disp. 26 June, 1839.

[3] Oliphant, ut supra, 72.

Little is known of the Ghoorkas prior to their conquest of Nepaul, which appears to have been completed in 1768. In 1790 the Nepaulese invaded Thibet, and pillaged its temples. The Lamas had recourse for aid to the emperor of China, who despatched a force of 70,000 men against the Ghoorkas. The latter were defeated and pursued to Noakote, near their capital, where terms dictated by the victors were accepted, and Nepaul became a dependency of China. The submission, however, was merely temporary. On the 1st March, 1792, a treaty of commerce was concluded between the British government and Nepaul; and some years later political relations were established between the two governments by the treaty of Dinapoor, concluded in October, 1801. By a separate article of that treaty, the British government guaranteed the payment of the stipend of the ex-rajah of Nepaul, who had been compelled to abdicate in favour of his son, and had retired to Benares. No security had been taken from the Nepaul government for the repayment; and the omission resulted in loss and annoyance to the British government. At length the alliance between the two states was formally dissolved. This took place in 1804, and from that time till 1812 little intercourse seems to have taken place, beyond vain remonstrances on the part of the British against border invasions and encroachments. These at length occurred so frequently, and to such an increasing extent, that it became necessary for the British government to take some decisive mode of vindicating its rights. An attempt was made

to settle the matters in dispute by the appointment of commissioners; but the endeavour ended unsatisfactorily, as such measures often do: the rights of the British were established, but the Nepaulese evaded their recognition. Fresh outrages followed, and ultimately war becoming inevitable, preparations for carrying it on were commenced on a somewhat extensive scale. The force destined to act against Nepaul, many thousands strong, and duly provided with ordnance and all other necessary implements of war, was distributed into four divisions, under four commanders, to each of whom was assigned a defined course of action. Various diplomatic arrangements were also made, with a view of assisting the military operations, and rendering the whole conducive to the establishment of the relations of peace. Of the attempts at negotiation, it is enough to say that they were generally defeated by the bad faith and chicanery which almost invariably characterize native diplomacy, and which pre-eminently mark that of Nepaul. The commencement of military operations was also inauspicious. An unsuccessful attack upon the strong fortress of Kalunga was attended with frightful loss, including among the slain the gallant but ill-fated officer by whom it was conducted, General Gillespie. Another attempt, made under another officer, and with increased means of destruction, was equally unsuccessful; and though subsequently the place fell into the hands of the assailants, through the abandonment of its garrison, the conquest must be regarded as dearly purchased. Other mischances also occurred. Some of the divisions of the invading army achieved nothing; and it is to the caution and military talent of Sir David Ochterlony, to whom happily one of the divisions had been intrusted, that the British cause was saved from utter defeat and disgrace. His success alarmed the enemy; and under the influence of such alarm negotiation recommenced, and a treaty was arranged, which was ratified as soon as received at Fort William. Its fate at Khatmandoo was widely different. The desire for war had been only checked, not extirpated; and the repudiation of the acts of its own accredited agents was of course not allowed by the Nepaulese government to act as an impediment to the indulgence of its hostile propensities: the treaty therefore was rejected. A renewal of the war was consequently inevitable, but its continuance was

happily short. Sir David Ochterlony advanced through jungle and across mountains; and though the enemy at length found courage to attack him, it was without success. The fears of the court of Khatmandoo revived, and an emissary of that court proceeded to the British camp, with the required ratification of the treaty previously concluded, which thus became the rule of the political relations between the two powers. This took place in March, 1816.

Henceforward the history of Nepaul presents little that can excite interest in a European mind. Eternal intrigue, and occasional resort to rougher means, identify its character with that of most oriental courts. At times, however, events have occurred, which by their unusual atrocity relieve the tameness of the surrounding incidents. Such events have marked the career of Jung Bahadoor, whose name at least is pretty well known in England, which country he visited a few years since. Jung Bahadoor[4] was the nephew of a man who had the good fortune (if such a term may be properly applied) to attain the office of prime minister of Nepaul. His youth was devoted to gambling, and his expertness in the avocation which he chose, repaired the financial dilapidation occasioned by his wild excesses. On his uncle becoming prime minister, Jung Bahadoor quitted the obscurity of an outpost for the capital, which he regarded as the only field for the development of genius like his own. There he was the subject of many remarkable adventures, and committed sundry acts not recognised as lawful by the moral codes of the western world. Among the latter was the murder of his uncle, which he undertook and perpetrated at the instigation of the queen, who had previously been the minister's patroness. A new ministry was formed, and Jung became commander-in-chief. The opportunity of slaughter on a larger scale soon awaited him. The new premier was assassinated, and the queen, with whom he was a prime favourite, demanded vengeance. One of the colleagues of the murdered minister was suspected of being concerned in the crime. Jung proposed to another colleague of the unfortunate premier, that the suspected man should be put to death, and the government be administered by the sole survivor, he to whom the proposals were made. Hesitation on his part being displayed, Jung determined to place him in confinement till his object was

[4] Oliphant, Journ. to Khatmandu, 96, 110.

effected, and gave a signal for his seizure. The son of the intended prisoner, apprehensive for the safety of his father, rushed forward to his rescue, but was forthwith cut down; the father sprung to avenge his son's death, but a bullet from the rifle of Jung Bahadoor laid the former by the side of the latter. This was, however, but the prelude to what was to follow. Fourteen hostile chiefs confronted Jung; but he was prepared to deal with them promptly. Backed by a small force, on which he could depend, he levelled his rifle fourteen times in succession, and at each discharge, excepting one, brought down his selected victim. The man who escaped his aim was he who had been accused of the murder of his colleague; but his reprieve was short; he reached the door, but there met from a sword the death which he had escaped from Jung's rifle. Massacre now raged throughout the palace; but the bodies of the slain were for Jung the stepping-stones to power. Before the dawn of the succeeding day, Jung Bahadoor was invested with the office of prime minister. His future course was not inconsistent with its commencement. A conspiracy was formed for his destruction; but Jung not only escaped, but seized and beheaded all the adherents of the chief conspirator. The queen was ordered to quit the country with her two sons: the king accompanied them, and the heir-apparent was raised to the throne. A feeble attempt was made by the monarch to regain his crown, but the information and energy of Jung baffled it, and the king was made prisoner. He still remains in captivity, but is sometimes, as an indulgence, allowed to occupy a seat on the throne next to his usurping son.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NERBUD.—A town in the province of Guzerat, or the dominions of the Guicowar, situate 86 miles E.S.E. from Rajkote, and 79 miles W.S.W. from Baroda. Lat. 21° 52′, long. 72° 7′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NERBUDDA.[1]*—A river rising in the British district of Ramgurh, presidency of Bengal, on the elevated plateau of Amarakantak or Ummurkuntuk, in the Vindhya Mountains, at

[1] Wilson, 456.
[2] Mem. of Ameer Khan, 21.
[3] Hist. of India, ii. 550.
[4] As. Res. xiv. 382.
[5] Geogr. Tab. xii.

* Narmada[1] in Sanskrit; Nurbuda in Briggs's Index; Nurbuda of Busawun Lal;[2] Nerbadda of Elphinstone;[3] Narmada of Wilford;[4] Nerbudda of Rennell and the generality of British writers. Namadu, the name by which it is mentioned by Ptolemy,[5] deviates little from the Sanskrit denomination.

an elevation of probably between 3,000 and 4,000 feet above the sea. Though that place is within the British frontier, little is known of it. According to the accounts collected by Tieffenthaler[2] and Blunt,[3] its remotest source is in an inexhaustible pond, inclosed by a wall of masonry, close to the temple of Amarakuntak, in lat. 22° 39′, long. 81° 49′. The nascent river is a yard wide at its exit from the pond, and flowing eastward a mile and a half, is precipitated twenty-six* yards from the brow of the table-land, and, changing its direction, flows westwards. In the upper part of its course, the declivity must be very rapid, as Jubbulpore, having an elevation above the sea of 1,458[4] feet, and situate on the right bank of the river, is, if the distance be measured along the channel, 190 miles below the source; and if the elevation of this last be assumed at 3,500 feet, the average descent of the waterway in that interval may be estimated at about ten feet in each mile. About Jubbulpore, it enters on what is generally called the valley of the Nerbudda, or the great depression bounded north by the Vindhya, on the south by the Satpoora Mountains; and the immediate drainage of this supplies nearly the whole volume of its water, as perhaps no river of the same magnitude and length of course receives so few important tributaries. About forty miles below Jubbulpore, and in lat. 23° 4′, long. 79° 26′, it, near Bairkaira, on the right side, receives the Herrun, a small river; and twenty miles lower down, on the left side, the Shair, still smaller. The formations along its banks, in the upper part of its course, appear for the most part to be trappean;[5] lower down, at Jubbulpore, granitic.[6] At Bhera Garh, below Jubbulpore, the channel is contracted[7] between two high perpendicular cliffs of magnesian limestone, white as snow. The river, notwithstanding the great width of its bed in some parts of its upper course, appears to be scarcely anywhere continuously navigable[8] for any considerable distance, in consequence of the innumerable basaltic rocks scattered over its channel; and these obstacles are the more seriously injurious, as at Tendukhera, near Jubbulpore, is an inexhaustible mine of iron-ore,[9] of good quality, which, were the navigation available, would prove a most useful resource to that part of Hindustan. A recent report on the state of this

* Or ninety feet, according to another account.[1]

[2] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 298.

[3] As. Res. vii. 100—Narrat. of a Route from Chunargurh to Yertnagoodum. Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 302.

[4] As. Res. xviii. 43—Franklin, on the Geology of Bundelcund.

[5] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 480. As. Res. xviii. 61—Coulthard, on Trap Formation of Saugor District.

[6] As. Res. xviii. 33—Franklin, on Geol. of Bundelkhund.

[7] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 323.

[8] India Marine Disp. 7 April, 1841.

[9] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p 539—Account of Iron Bridge at Saugor. Id. 1844, No. cxlv. p. vii.

[1] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842,

river is officially described as "presenting an interesting, but not very encouraging narrative as respects its navigation for purposes of trade."[1] Four or five miles above Hoshungabad, 360 miles from its source, and in lat. 22° 45′, long. 77° 49′, it on the right side receives the Towah,[2] perhaps the largest of its tributaries; and a little below the confluence it is 900[3] yards wide.

"About[4] fifty yards above the junction of the Towah river with the Nerbudda, there is a ledge of black limestone rock, which stretches the whole way across the Nerbudda, connecting the two banks by a causeway, as it were: a fine waterfall is the result, while immediately below it is an exceedingly deep hole, which is literally alive with immense alligators. The ascent, from its steepness and slippery nature is impracticable to them, and they content themselves with sporting about the deep water at its base." Below Hoshungabad, for about eighty miles, as far as Jooga, in lat. 22° 20′, long. 76° 46′, and 445 miles from the source, the channel is rather free from obstacles; but at that place there is a stony rapid, which, however, is, during the periodical rains, passable[5] for boats of considerable burthen; and about ten miles below this rapid is the fall of Mundhar, of ten feet, causing an insuperable impediment to navigation. This stoppage of the navigation is in lat. 22° 15′, long. 76° 48′, below the source of the river 455 miles; above its mouth 346. Between Mundhar and Hoshungabad, the country on each side of the river is a very wild, woody tract, consisting of a succession[6] of low hills, and deep ravines and watercourses, covered with dense and lofty forests, and scarcely capable of being traversed in most parts for seven or eight miles from the river by any but foot-passengers. Iron-ore abounds. Below Mundhar twenty-five miles, and in lat. 22° 16′, long. 76° 28′, are the falls of Dhardri, of forty feet descent, there being, during the season of low water, four or five channels, but during the periodical rains, an unbroken sheet of water, about a hundred feet in width from the cliff on the left to that on the right side; navigation being totally impracticable. Close below this fall is the rapid of Kal Bhyru, "in forty* feet, three feet," the river being only 100 feet wide,

[1] Bombay Marine Disp. 21 Dec. 1849.

[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, part i. 335.

[3] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 302.

[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1834, p. 62—Miles, Remark on the Country between Hoshungabad and Mukrai.

[5] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1844, p. 518—Shakespear, Note on Navigation of the Nerbudda (Map).

[6] Dangerfield, Geol. Report in Append. to Malcolm, Central India, ii. 326.

* So in the annexure to map;[1] meaning probably that the length is forty feet, the descent three; it having been previously stated that boats

[1] In Journ. As. Soc. Beng. ut supra, 1844, p. 518.

and three feet water on the rapid; and here is a ford much frequented at seasons of low water. At the termination of the rapid is the rocky isle of Mundatta, the ruinous pagodas on which are annually much frequented, being sacred to Siva. The geological formations of the banks in this part of the river's course appear to be slate[7] of various sorts. Between the rapids at Mundatta and the British cantonment at Mundlesir, seventy miles lower down, several rapids occur, but none totally interrupting navigation. The estimated elevation of Mundlesir above the sea is 700[8] feet, or 760 below Jubbulpore, where the stream, descending from the table-land, enters the valley of the Nerbudda; and as the distance between those two towns is 360 miles, measured by the stream, the average descent in that interval is little more than two* feet per mile.

[7] Dangerfield, Geol. Report in Append. to Malcolm, Central India, ii. 326.

[8] Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 283.

Jacquemont describes the river as about 2,000 feet wide at Mundlesir in the season of low water, when it is fordable, though with difficulty, in consequence of the great rockiness of its bed. In the periodical rains, the water rises here from thirty to forty feet above its height in the shrunken state of the river. At Hiranpul, seventy miles below Mundlesir, the navigation is totally interrupted by a rapid, 100 feet in length, and having a fall of six feet. The channel, 150 feet in width, is studded with basaltic rocks, rising above the surface. In a late attempt[9] made to try how far it might be navigated, a very strong canoe, guided by means of two ropes worked by several men on the bank, was several times upset or sunk, though at last hauled out by main strength. The Hiranpul rapid is in lat. 22° 5′, long. 74° 43′, 620 miles from the source, 181 from the mouth. A mile below this, "it[1] [the Nerbudda] finds a single channel of forty yards, bounded on either side by cliffs, into which the stream, 600 yards in width, contracts in volume as it rushes down the declivity of this gorge with extreme fury." From this place the river is unfit for navigation for seventy[2] miles, to Soolpan Mahadeo, or Makri Fall, in lat. 21° 47′, long. 73° 48′, 691 miles from the source, 110 from

[9] Journ. As. Soc. 1844, p. 504—Shakespear, ut supra. Malcolm, Index to Map of Malwa, 146, 302.

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1844, p. 506.

[2] Map in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1844, ut supra.

can pass it, which would be obviously impracticable were the fall forty feet.

* Jacquemont, however, states[1] that the elevation of Mundlesir is only 500 feet:—"Mundleysir nivelé par des procédés que j'ignore, est élevé de 500 pieds (152^m^) au dessus de la mer."

[1] Voyages, vi. 464.

the mouth. According to Dangerfield,[3] in this part of its course "the stream finds its way, contracted to within half its usual breadth, between two hilly ranges, and its course being much impeded, so as to render navigation impracticable, by large masses and elevated ridges of rock." In one spot, the channel for this vast volume of water "was not ten yards in breadth, the water rushing through it with a slight fall and tremendous force." From Makri Fall to Tullukwara, a distance of twenty-five miles, the navigation is difficult; but, with much care and toil, practicable. From Tullukwara, in lat. 21° 57′, long. 73° 32′, to the sea, a distance of eighty-five miles, it is navigable for boats of considerable burthen. Flowing by the city of Broach, situate on its right or north bank, it falls into the Gulf of Cambay, in lat. 21° 35′, long. 72° 35′; its total length of course being 801 miles. The tide is perceptible only twenty-five miles[4] above Broach, or fifty-five from the sea. Throughout the tidal part of its course, the breadth of the Nerbudda exceeds a mile. At Broach, about thirty miles from the mouth, it is a noble sheet of water two miles[5] wide, even when the tide is out. Ships of burthen can proceed[6] up the river to Broach; but skilful pilotage is necessary, as the navigation is very difficult, in consequence of a bar at the entrance of the river, and numerous sandbanks in its channel. The practicability of improving the navigation by artificial means has been considered; and several years since instructions were sent out for a survey by a competent officer, with a view to this end. An experienced geologist[7] was at the same time directed to examine the coal-fields in the neighbourhood of Hoshungabad, for the purpose of ascertaining their capacity as a source of supply to Bombay, thereby relieving that port from its exclusive dependence upon Europe for coal. The latest results reported are of an encouraging character.[8]

Few rivers have a more direct course than that of the Nerbudda, which is nearly due east and west. It is considered to be the boundary[9] between the Deccan and Hindostan.

NERBUDDA TERRITORY.—See SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA.

NERIAD,[1] in the British district of Kaira, under the presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Baroda to the city of Ahmedabad.[2] Its streets are level, conveniently

[3] Appendix to Malcolm, Central India, ii. 326.

[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1844, p. 508.

[5] Heber, Journ. ii. 169.

[6] Horsburgh, Indian Directory, i. 475.

[7] Marine Disp. to India, 3 June, 1846.

[8] Id. 18 June, 1851.

[9] Transacts. Roy. As. Soc. i. 133—Tod, Translation of Sanscrit Inscription.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Trans. of Phys. and Med. Soc. of Bombay, i. 40—Gibson, Sketch of Guzerat.

broad,[3] and clean. It is the principal place of the extensive tobacco tract in that district, and is situate in a thriving, well-cultivated country, abounding in towns and prosperous villages. Population 40,000. Distance from Baroda, N.W., 35 miles; from Ahmedabad, S.E., 30. Lat. 22° 40′, long. 72° 55′.

[3] Bombay Rev. Cons., 8 April, 1846.

NEROWLEE.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jeypoor, situate 69 miles S.E. from Jeypoor, and 130 miles E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 26° 20′, long. 76° 48′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NEROWLEE, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Moradabad to Coel, 25 miles S. by W. of the former. Lat. 28° 29′, long. 78° 49′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NERRONA.—A town in the native state of Cutch, situate on the Great Western Runn of Cutch, and 12 miles N.N.W. from Bhooj. Lat. 23° 23′, long. 69° 40′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NEVERDEEPOOR,[1] in the district of Salon, territory of Oude, a town on the right bank of the river Sace, 75 miles S.E. of Lucknow. Butter estimates the population at 3,000[2] Hindoos, including 100 bhats.* Lat. 25° 59′, long. 81° 38′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Topography of Oudh, 131.

NEWA SHAHER, in the Julindur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 15 miles W. from the right bank of the Sutlej, 130 miles E. by S. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 12′, long. 76° 18′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NEW HALLA.—A town in the British district of Hydrabad, province of Scinde, presidency of Bombay, 30 miles N. of Hydrabad. Lat. 25° 48′, long. 68° 26′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NEWSUR.—See Nowsur.

NEWTAH, in the British district of Dumoh, one of the divisions of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Dumoh to Jubbulpoor, 12 miles S.E. of the former. Lat. 23° 40′, long. 79° 38′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NEWULGURH.—A town in the native state of Oudh, 60 miles N.N.E. from Oudh, and 81 miles N.W. from Goruckpoor. Lat. 27° 35′, long. 82° 34′.

NEYH.—A town in the native state of Cutch, 68 miles E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Bhat, a minstrel who, in the poet-laureate style, flatters the vanity of others, and is rewarded for his adulation by money and other gifts.

W.N.W. from Bhooj, and 96 miles S.E. by S. from Tatta. Lat. 23° 30′, long. 68° 42′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Bombay Rev. Cons. 8 April, 1846.

NEYPAAR.[1]—A town in the British district of Kaira, presidency of Bombay, 33 miles S.E. by E. of Kaira. Its streets are narrow and uneven.[2] Lat. 22° 28′, long. 73° 7′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NHOON, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Indus, 135 miles S. by W. of the town of Peshawur. Lat. 32° 7′, long. 71° 18′.

[1] Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. at end of vol. Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 43.

NIBRUNG, in Bussahir, a pass across the elevated ridge forming the southern boundary of Koonawar. It has the appearance of a gateway, and lies between two perpendicular rocks, each thirty-five feet high. Gerard remarks that he had nowhere else observed so great a difference in the height of the thermometer exposed to the sun's rays and in the shade; in the former case being 104°, in the latter 35½°. Three hundred yards to the south-east is the Goonas Pass, and a quarter of a mile further, in the same direction, is the Ghusul Pass. Nibrung is 16,035[1] feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 22′, long. 78° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Survey of Eastern India, ii. 403.

NICHLOUL, or NUHLAWALI,[1] in the British district of Goruckpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town near the northern frontier towards Nepaul. Buchanan,[2] who surveyed it forty years ago, describes it as a very sorry place, having 200 huts: and if six persons be allowed to each, the population may be estimated at 1,200. It formerly had much trade in grain, but at present has none, in consequence of the desolation of the country to the north by the Nepaulese. Here is a ruinous mud fort, which formerly belonged to the petty rajah of Palpa, in Nepal. Distant N.E. from Goruckpore cantonment 45 miles. Lat. 27° 17′, long. 83° 47′.

[1] E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. 139.

NICHOR,[1] in Bussahir, a village of the district of Koonawar, is situate on the northern declivity of a mountain sloping down to the left bank of the Sutluj. Elevation above the sea 6,925[2]* feet. Lat. 31° 33′, long. 78′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NICKRYE.—A town in the British district of Cuttack, presidency of Bengal, 37 miles E. by N. of Cuttack. Lat. 20° 34′, long. 86° 29′.

[1] As. Res. xv. 400, 413—Herbert, Levels of Setlej.

* According to Herbert,[1] 6,774.

NICOBARS.—A cluster of islands in the Indian Ocean, lying between lat. 6° 40′—9° 20′, and long. 93° 3′—94° 13′: they are inhabited by about 1,000 Malays. The Danes formed a settlement here in 1756, but abandoned it in 1768. At the latter end of the year 1840, the whaler *Pilot*, of London, was seized by pirates infesting the Nicobars. An English cruiser being despatched to these islands to exact reparation, a quantity of marine stores, not pertaining to the *Pilot*, were discovered, and a suspicion arose that some of the many vessels which had sailed in recent years for China or the Straits, and had never since been heard of, might have fallen victims to the pirates of the Nicobars or Andamans. At this period, the sovereignty of the Nicobars was claimed by the Danes.[1] Evidence subsequently obtained, left little room for doubt that in several instances the crews of British vessels had been murdered, and the vessels scuttled and sunk by the islanders; and it further appeared that the murder of the crew had always been effected by surprise. Measures were taken to give notoriety to these circumstances, and commanders of trading vessels, likely to touch at the Nicobars, were recommended to employ, during their stay, a portion of the crew as an armed watch.[2] In 1848, the Danish government came to the determination to abandon all claim to sovereignty over the Nicobars;[3] and on the final removal of Danish authority, the chiefs of the island of Car Nicobar hoisted the British flag, and expressed their desire, through a British merchant of Moulmein, to acknowledge the supremacy of the British government. It was not, however, deemed expedient to recognise these proceedings. Some few years later, certain residents of Chittagong made a representation to the British government regarding two brigs which sailed for the Nicobars in 1852. Neither of them had since been heard of, and the presumption was, that both had been cut off by savages.[4] Captain Dicey, of the steamer *Tenasserim*, was thereupon despatched to the Nicobars for the purpose of inquiring into the fate of the missing vessels; and the report of this officer, the home authorities observe, "leaves no doubt that two vessels, one of them English, have recently been destroyed, and their crews murdered by the inhabitants of the Nicobar Islands; and there seems too much reason to fear that these atrocities have been preceded by many similar

[1] India Foreign Disp. 28 July, 1841.

[2] India Pol. Disp. 1 Oct. 1845.

[3] Id. 1 Feb. 1848.

[4] Friend of India Journal, 1853, p. 455.

outrages."[5] These islands, it has been suggested, would answer admirably for a convict settlement.

[5] Bengal Marine Disp. 18 Mar, 1853.

NIDAON, or NADAUN,[1] in the north of the Punjab, a small town on the Beas, here a deep, rapid, and clear stream, 150 yards wide, and running at the rate of three miles and a half an hour. The right bank is of sandstone, lofty and abrupt; the left of mould, lower and shelving. Here is a ferry much frequented, being on the route from British India to Cashmere. Nadaun was formerly a flourishing place, and was held by an independent rajah; but the prince was expelled by Runjeet Singh, and since that event the town has fallen into decay. Near Nadaun is Jewala Muki, a celebrated Hindoo temple, surmounted with a richly-gilded roof, and inclosing a fissure in the rock, from which issue jets of inflammable gas, which, when lighted, are considered the breath of the tutelar deity. The assessment of the land revenue, when payable to the Sikh government, was regulated by a curious contrivance, which, according to Moorcroft,[2] "without diminishing the amount, was likely to be satisfactory to the peasantry. This was by a rough analysis of the soil. A given quantity of the earth was put into a fine muslin sieve, and washed with water until all the mould was carried through, and nothing but the sand left; and according to its proportion to the whole, a deduction was made from the assessment." The rate for rich soil was about five shillings an acre.

[1] Vigne, i. 132. Moorcroft, i. 69-79, 124. Forster, Jour. Beng. Eng. i. 258.

[2] i. 121.

The site of Nadaun is delightful; and during its prosperity it was celebrated for fine gardens, and various other attractions. Vigne[3] mentions a popular proverb—"Who will come to Nadaun, and then leave it?" It is in lat. 31° 46′, long. 76° 23′.

[3] Kashmir, i. 133.

NIDDAGOONDA.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 56 miles N.E. by E. from Hyderabad, and 127 miles N.W. from Guntoor. Lat. 17° 43′, long. 79° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NIDDAVOLE.—A town in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, 63 miles N.E. by N. of Masulipatam. Lat. 16° 55′, long. 81° 44′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NIDIGULL,[1]* in the territory of Mysore, a fort and town on the north-east frontier, towards Bellary, garrisoned by Hyder Ali. It,[2] in the year 1770, was, after a desperate resist-

[2] Wilks, Historical Sketches, ii. 136, 137.

* Nidgegul of Wilks.

ance, stormed by the troops of the poligar or chief of Chitradurg, auxiliary to the Mahrattas. Distance from Chitradurg, E., 48 miles; Bangalore, N.W., 89. Lat. 14° 10′, long. 77° 9′.

NIDJIGUL.—A town in the native state of Mysore, 67 miles N.E. by N. from Seringapatam, and 146 miles W. by N. from Arcot. Lat. 13° 15′, long. 77° 15′.

NIE SARAE,[1] in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Cawnpore to Lucknow, 28[2] miles N.E. of the former, 25 S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is bad, being much cut up, and passing through a partially cultivated, level, low country, liable in many places to be laid under water[3] during the rains. Lat. 26° 41′, long. 80° 42′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 121.
[3] Heber, Journ. in India, i. 371.

NILAB,[1] in the Punjab, a small town on the left or eastern bank of the Indus, a short distance below Attock, and close to the confluence of the Hurroo river. The name signifies "blue water," and has been assigned to it from the deep blue colour of the water of the Indus at this place. The great river here is narrow, rapid, and 120 feet deep. There is a ferry, at which, according to Wood, Timur crossed on his invasion of India; but Rennell[2] is of opinion that he crossed at or near Attock.* Lat. 33° 46′, long. 72° 15′.

[1] Wood, Oxus, 124.
[2] Memoir of a Map of Hindostan, 85. Elph. Account of Caubul, 111. Macartney, in Elph. 653.

NILING,[1] in Chinese Tartary, near the northern frontier of Gurwhal, is situate in the district of Chaprang, being distant south-west from the town of that name six days' journey, by a tolerably good track. It is situate on the right bank of the Jahnevi, a great confluent with the Bhageerettee, called lower down the Ganges. The houses are built very low,[2] in consequence of the great violence of the wind. Besides the road to Chaprang, there is another to Koonawar by the Chungsakhago Pass, situate about lat. 31° 14′, long. 78° 37′. This is probably the most difficult pass in the Himalayas, as Gerard, who had crossed several above 18,000 feet high, could find no guide willing to accompany him across the Chungsakhago; and some years before his arrival in that tract, eighteen[3] people perished in attempting the passage; since which time few loaded

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] As. Res. xiv. 92 —Hodgson, Surv. of Ganges and Jumna.
[3] Lloyd and Gerard, Tour in Himalaya, ii. 68.

* Burnes[1] ascribes to Rennell a statement that Timur crossed the Indus not at Attock, but at Dingote, about seventy miles lower down. But he does not refer to the page, and the opinion of Rennell, as above quoted, is distinctly given in page 85:—"The Indus he [Timur] crossed, I take it for granted, at or very near the place where Attock now stands."

[1] Pers. Narr. 11.

[4] As. Res. xiv. 326*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalaya.

travellers venture on it. Elevation above the sea 11,127[4] feet. Lat. 31° 6', long. 79° 2'.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NILLEHGAON.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 20 miles E. from Sholapoor, and 69 miles N.N.E. from Beejapoor. Lat. 17° 41', long. 76° 15'.

Moorcroft, Punj. Bokh. ii. 383.

NIL NAG, "blue lake," in Cashmere, a great spring or piece of water, which gives rise to a stream falling into the Behut or Jhelum, in the vicinity of Baramula, in lat. 33° 48', long. 74° 47'. Like most other sources of rivers, it is regarded with superstitious veneration by the Hindoos. It is situate on the north-eastern declivity of the Pir Panjal, and 21 miles S.W. of Serinagur.

NIMAR.—See NEMAUR.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NIMBEH.—A town in the British district of Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, 11 miles N.N.W. of Ahmednuggur. Lat. 19° 15', long. 74° 41'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Prinsep, in Preface of Translation of Mem. of Ameer Khan, by Busawun Lal, p. 3.
[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 287.

NIMBERA,[1] in Rajpootana, the principal place of a pergunnah, one of the possessions[2] of the noted Patan freebooter Muhammed Ameer Khan, is situate on the route from Neemuch to Nusseerabad, 16[3] miles N.W. of the former, and 127 S. of the latter. It is surrounded by a rampart with towers, and has a small mosque, some small temples, and a neat cutchery or court of justice. There is a very beautiful baoli or well. "It has[4] a noble staircase, and a verandah of rich Saracenic arches round the wall about half-way down." The pergunnah contains 275 villages, and an area of 172 square miles. Of its separate population there is no return, but information on that of the whole of the dependencies of Ameer Khan will be found in the article on Tonk. It is estimated to yield an annual revenue of 1,40,000 rupees, or 14,000*l*.[5] Though forming part of the jaghire of the noted Ameer Khan, its fiscal affairs and police have long been under the management of the East-India Company; an arrangement originating in a great outrage committed on some British subjects from Neemuch, who were attacked, stripped, and some of them killed. The proper British officer having applied to Ameer Khan for redress, that chieftain answered that he had no sufficient army to sustain his authority in so distant a possession, and that he wished that the English would take the district in farm, give him a fair rent, and govern it

[4] Heber, Narrat. of Journ. ii. 67.

[5] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

their own way; which offer was accepted. Tod, who passed through this place in 1820, and a few years before Heber's visit, states[6] it to be a "considerable town, with an excellent stone circumvallation;" and adds that, "being on the high road between Malwa and Hindostan, it enjoys a good share of traffic." Lat. 24° 28′, long. 74° 43′.

[6] Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 626.

NIMBSOR.—A town in the British province of Sattara, presidency of Bombay, 35 miles S.E. by E. of Sattara. Lat. 17° 27′, long. 74° 31′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NIMKESARAE, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and 22 miles N. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country well wooded and highly cultivated. Lat. 27° 24′, long. 78° 27′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 4.

NIMKHAR, or NIMKHAR-MISRIK,[1] in the district[2] of Khairabad, territory of Oude, a town near the left bank of the Goomtee, is the principal place of the subdivision of the same name. Tieffenthaler, describing it about eighty years ago, states[3] it to be an antique town, and to have formerly belonged to a Hindoo rajah; that it was much decayed, though still having some brick-built houses. On a high sand-hill on the bank of the river is a brick fort, of quadrangular ground-plan, half a mile in circuit, having four round towers, one at each angle, but fallen into ruin. Contiguous is a reservoir, regarded sacred by the Hindoos, of octagon outline, surrounded in its circuit of about 180 paces by a wall, sloping towards the water, with ten steps. The water is supplied from hidden springs; is clear, deep, of a sky-blue colour, and is used by the Hindoos as a bath for ritual ablutions. Similar tanks abound in the neighbourhood. This place is mentioned in the Ayeen Akbery[4] as having a brick fort, and yielding an annual revenue of 89,101 rupees. Lat. 27° 21′, long. 80° 32′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Butter, Topog. of Oudh, 98.
[3] Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 195.
[4] ii. Append. 37.

NINA DEVI,[1] in the hill state of Kuhloor, a peaked mountain in the narrow peninsula formed by a remarkable flexure of the Sutlej, and about four miles from the left bank of that river. It rises about 3,000 feet above the town of Anandpoor, or 4,000 above the level of the sea. Its shape is singularly like the peaked turban worn by the Sikhs, which people hold the spot in great veneration, "because G

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

Govind Singh ascended to its summit, and there, surrounded by a few faithful followers, concerted measures for the propagation of their faith."[2] A small well-constructed temple is situate on the summit, to which there is access by means of a flight of stone steps. Lat. 31° 18′, long. 76° 37′.

[2] Vigne, Kashmir, i. 54, 55.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NINGROO.—A town in the British district of Sudiya, Upper Assam, presidency of Bengal, 34 miles S. of Sudiya. Lat. 27° 20′, long. 95° 42′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1836, p. 97—Malcolmson, on Geol. of Hyderabad.
[3] Id. 105.

NIRMUL,[1] in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam, a town nine miles north of the left or north bank of the Godavery, in a country of granitic[2] formation, overlaid with fossiliferous strata, on the route from Hyderabad to Nagpoor, 120 miles N. of former, 150 S.W. of latter. No information appears to have been made public respecting it, except that it is a large town.[3] North of the town is a range, denominated the Nirmul Hills, and also the Sichel Hills, across which the road passes by means of a difficult ghat. Lat. 19° 7′, long. 78° 25′.

[1] E.I.C. Trig. Surv. Lloyd and Gerard, Journ. to Himalaya, ii 315.
[2] As. Res. xv. 488—Gerard, on Climate of Subathu and Kotgerh.

NIRT,[1] in Bussahir, a village on the left bank of the Sutlej, belonging to Brahmins, who hold it rent free. Elevation above the sea 3,087 feet.[2] Lat. 31° 23′, long. 77° 37′.

NISHOWRA.—See NASAIRAH.

Gerard, Koonawur, Table iii. No. 74, at end of vol.
Lloyd and Gerard, Tours in Himalaya, ii. 95.
Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 370—Gerard, Journ. to Shipke.

NISUNG, in Bussahir, a village of Koonawar, is situate near the left bank of the Taglakhar, a large stream which rises in Chinese Tartary, three or four days' journey to the eastward. The village lies at the northern base of the Tungrung Pass, from which it is accessible by a footpath of steep descent, passing through growths of juniper and thyme. The soil and climate are sufficiently genial to bring to maturity esculent vegetables and small fruit, such as gooseberries, though it has an elevation of 10,165 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 39′, long. 78° 34′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
As. Res. xvii. 2—Traill, Statistical Report on the Bhotia Mehals.

NITI,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, under the lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village near a celebrated pass of the same name, across the range or succession of mountains forming the boundary towards Hiundes or Chinese Tartary. The village, thirteen miles south of the pass, is situate on the left bank of the Doulee, and at the foot of a range of eminences, which, sweeping round, defends it on the north and north-west from tempests. There are a few flat

pieces of cultivated ground, rising in terraces from the river to the village, which is built in the form of a crescent. Moorcroft[2] found, about the middle of June, the temperature at sunrise from 40° to 50°, and at midday from 70° to 80°; so that at the former time he was obliged to clothe himself in one suit above another, and to throw them off in succession, scarcely retaining any at the warmest time of the day. The reverse of those changes of temperature, and of the precautions against them, took place towards night-fall. In consequence of these periodical variations, the Doulee and other streams are swollen in the advanced part of the day, and shrink considerably in the course of the night. During Moorcroft's stay, the high mountains were towards the close of day regularly enveloped in clouds, from which snow descended on the more elevated parts, and gentle rain on the valleys. Much of the snow was melted by the heat of the sun during the next day, and again replaced during the succeeding night: and these successive depositions and meltings continued throughout the warm weather. Such great changes affect the health of natives as well as strangers with catarrhs and fevers, active in their effects for a short time, but neither dangerous nor of long continuance. During the winter months, the inhabitants migrate to lower situations, completely deserting their villages. The whole country at that season is covered with deep snow. In summer, however, notwithstanding the elevation exceeds 11,000 feet, the land in the neighbourhood of the villages produces crops of barley, millet, buckwheat, and other hardy products; and the hills and mountain-sides yield excellent pasture to large herds of yaks. The early part of June[3] is the sowing-time; at the close of September and beginning of October,[4] is the harvest season. The route from the village to the pass is up the course of the Doulee, which rises on the southern face, where, in the early part of October, not a speck of snow[5] was to be seen. After the route diverges from the Doulee, the ascent becomes very steep, amidst crumbling crags of blue limestone. The pass opens at the top on the table-land of Tartary, or rather on the slightly depressed basin of the Sutluj, the bed of which there has an elevation of 14,924 feet[6] above the sea; yet the surrounding country pastures myriads of quadrupeds,[7] and produces fine crops of

[2] As. Res. xii. 399, 400—Journey to Lake Manasarovara.

[3] Moorcroft, Journey to Lake, ut supra, 401.

[4] Journ. As. Soc. Beng., 1838, p. 313—Batten, Visit to Niti Pass.

[5] Id. ib.

[6] Brande, Journal, ix. 68—Webb, Journey to Thibet.

[7] Webb, ut supra, 69.

awa, a species of grain resembling wheat; and Daba, a town of the district, is tenanted throughout all seasons. Webb,[8] who visited the pass on the 21st August, found that "there was not a vestige of snow on the ghat, nor on a shoulder of the hill which rises some 300 feet above the pass on the left-hand side." The table-land near the pass, is very stony and barren, producing only mosses and prickly shrubs, and being intersected with numerous ravines, the channels of torrents discharging themselves into the Sutluj. The rocks scattered over the plain are of blue limestone, abounding in fossil remains, especially ammonites.[9] To the north-east, the mountain Kailas, the Olympus of Hindu mythology, and the fabled seat of Siva, is visible; but from the great general elevation of the country, and the distance, which is probably nearly 100 miles, its apparent height is not considerable. Batten,[1] who viewed it from the upper entrance of the pass, states, "The Kailas peak did not appear to be higher than 5,000 feet, if so high, above my position; but its distance I do not know. It appeared hardly higher than the lower range appears from Suharunpoor." This is considered the easiest[2] and best pass between Kumaon and Hiundes, and in consequence is one of the principal channels of the trade between Chinese Tartary and Hindoostan; and the carrying-business forms the principal means of subsistence of the Bhotias of Niti. The pass becomes open at the latter end of June,[3] and continues so* generally to the second week in October.[4] The articles of merchandise are conveyed on yaks,[5] goats, and sheep. The Bhotian sheep carries from ten to twenty pounds weight, the goat from twelve to twenty-four; the Tibetan sheep, which is larger and stronger, carries from thirty to forty. They can, if urged, travel in a day seven or eight miles over the mountain-tracks; but for a continuance, not more than five.[6] Grain, borax, salt, and such other goods as can be commodiously divided, are sewn up in saddle-bags, called karbik, made of woollen and cased in leather, and are hung on each side, being secured in place by a crupper and breastband. Wool, cottons, and goods of similar description, are in the same way arranged in small

[8] Ut supra, 68.

[9] Batten, ut supra, 315.

[1] Id. 314.

[2] As. Res. xvii. 4 —Traill, Statistical Rep. on the Bhotia Mehals.

[3] Moorcroft, ut supra, 398.

[4] Batten, ut supra, 316.

[5] Moorcroft, 411. Batten, 313.

[6] Traill, ut supra, 12.

* Moorcroft,[1] on the 5th June, met at Niti travellers who had that season crossed[2] the pass from Tartary: he himself made his way through it on the 1st July.

[1] Ut supra, 398, 415.

[2] Id. 411.

packages. The sufferings of travellers from disordered respiration, in consequence of the tenuity of the air, are very severe; and though the Bhotias take pains from early age to train themselves to endure it, some can never succeed; and even yaks[7] and other beasts are not exempt from sufferings resulting from it. The most marked symptoms are vertigo,[8] inordinate action of the heart, accelerated respiration, and the most distressing difficulty of breathing. The statement of Batten[9] is conclusive as to the reality of this influence:—"During this walk I was almost killed by mere pain. The rarity of the air along this high road to Daba (nearly 17,000 feet) was perfectly awful. My dandi people would not go on, and returned to the crest of the pass. One man accompanied me; and he and I went groaning along at a snail's pace, on a level, and yet in great agony. Angina pectoris I now consider nothing in comparison. I felt the pain most at my chest, and suffocation seemed to threaten me at every step." The district adjacent to Niti bears the same name, and contains ten villages and 219 houses.[1] Elevation of crest of pass above the sea 16,814 feet; lat. 30° 57′, long. 79° 54′. Elevation of village 11,464 feet; lat. 30° 46′, long. 79° 53′.

7 Webb, in Brande's Journal, ix. 65.
8 Moorcroft, 409.
9 Ut supra, 315.
1 Traill, ut supra, 5.

NITTERKONAH.—A town in the British district of Mymunsing, presidency of Bengal, 45 miles E. of Jumalpore. Lat. 24° 50′, long. 90° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NIWANS, in the British district of Ramgurh, territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, a town on the route from Ramgurh to Jubbulpoor, 37 miles W.N.W. of the former. Lat. 23° 3′, long. 80° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NIZAMABAD, in the British district of Azimgurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town, the principal place of the pergunnah of the same name, is situate on the route from the town of Azimgurh to that of Jounpoor, eight miles W. of the former, 32 N.E. of the latter, 59 N. of Benares, and in lat. 26° 5′, long. 83° 5′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NIZAMOODEENPOOR BUGREH.—A town in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, 56 miles N.N.E. of Chupra. Lat. 26° 42′, long. 85° 25′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NIZAMPATAM,[1] in the British district of Guntoor, presidency of Madras, a town on the estuary of an inconsiderable[2] stream, and a mile N.W. of the Golkonda coast, or

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
2 Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 600.

western shore of the Bay of Bengal. Though no vessel of great burthen can approach the place, there is a considerable coasting-trade carried on in the small country craft. It is the principal place of a tallook or subdivision of the same name, which, according to official return,[3] together with the town, has a population of 24,646; of whom there are 13,168 males, and 11,478 females; the number of houses being 7,682. Distance from the town of Guntoor, S.E., 31 miles; Madras, N., 175. Lat. 15° 55′, long. 80° 44′.

[3] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Centre Division of Madras Army, 22.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NIZAMPOOR.—A town in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, 51 miles S.E. by S. of Bombay. Lat. 18° 20′, long. 73° 22′.

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.—See HYDERABAD.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOACOLLY.—A town in the British district of Bulloah, presidency of Bengal, 14 miles E.S.E. of Bulloah. Lat. 22° 49′, long. 91° 8′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOACOTE.[1]—A town in the native state of Nepal, situate on the left bank of the Bori Gunduk river, and 20 miles N.W. from Khatmandoo. The valley, of which this town is the principal place, is about eighteen miles distant from Khatmandoo, and was visited some years ago by Prince Waldemar of Prussia and his party. According to a recent visitor,[2] "it does not offer much attraction to the traveller; and as I looked into it from the top of Sheopoori, I thought it hardly worth the trip. Not so extensive as that in which Khatmandoo is situated, it lies lower, and is very fertile." Lat. of town 27° 53′, long. 85° 3′.

[2] Oliphant, Journ. to Nepaul, 160.

NOAGONG.—A town in the native territory of Duspulla, one of the hill states of Orissa, situate 72 miles N.W. by N. from Ganjam, and 92 miles W. by S. from Cuttack. Lat. 20° 17′, long. 84° 32′.

Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. i. 262, 315. Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 360, 364. Falconer, on Cataclysm of the Indus, in Jour. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 617.

NOBRA, or NUBRA.—A division of Ladakh or Middle Tibet, subject to Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere. It is a singularly wild tract, of great elevation, on the south side of the Karakorum Mountains, or eastern part of Hindoo Koosh, and is bounded on the north, the east, and the south sides by the Shy-Yok, or river of Nobra, which, rising in the Nobra Tsuh lake or glacier, embosomed in the mountain, joins the Indus a few miles above, and east of Iskardo. The lowest part of this tract is estimated by Vigne to be more than 11,000 feet

above the sea; but though so elevated and very mountainous, it is described by him not only as picturesque, but as having a considerable degree both of culture and population. Deskit, the chief place, is in lat. 34° 35′, long. 77° 37′.

NOBUTTA,[1] in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to that of Muttra, and four miles[2] N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is wide and generally good, though in some places sandy and heavy; the country level and well cultivated. Lat. 27° 12′, long. 78° 3′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables Routes, 14.

NOELGUNJ,[1]* in the territory of Oude, a town on the route, by Nanamow Ghat or Ferry, from Lucknow to Mynpooree, 19 miles[2] W. of the former city, 116 S.E. of the latter. Heber[3] describes it, A.D. 1824, as "a large walled village, with gates, and a bazar in a much handsomer style than usual, but the walls bearing marks of decay, and many of the houses roofless, though the shops were neat, and the appearance of the people comfortable and thriving." At present its qualifications as a resting-place for troops on march are, "a good bazar,[4] and water abundant; encamping-ground west of the village, and close to where the Cawnpoor road strikes off." The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 26° 45′, long. 80° 45′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 232.
[3] Journey in India, i. 371, 372. Archer, Tours in Upper India, i. 39.
[4] Garden, ut supra, 232.

NOEWALA, in the Punjab, a town on the route from Ramnegurh to Lahore, and 55 miles N.W. of the latter place. It is situate in an extensive plain, of great fertility, and well cultivated, producing abundant crops of grain, especially wheat. Lat. 32° 12′, long. 73° 54′.

Hough, Exp. in Afg. i. 353.

NOGOAN, in the Rajpoot state of Alwar, under the political management of the Governor-General's agent for Rajpootana, a village on the route from Alwar, by way of Ferozpoor, to Delhi, and 87 miles S. of the latter. Lat. 27° 38′, long. 76° 58′.

Jacquemont, vi. 343. Garden, Tables of Routes. 142.

NOH,[1] in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village 40 miles S.W. of Delhi. The population of Noh is stated at 5,511.[2] Lat. 28° 7′, long. 77° 4′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 41.

NOHBUT GUNGE,[1] in the territory of Oude, a village on

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Nawalganj, "market-town of Nawal," who, according to Heber,[1] was formerly minister of Oude, and built this place.

[1] Journey in India, i. 371, 372. Archer, Tours in Upper India, i. 39.

the route, by Nanamow Ghat, from Futtehgurh to Lucknow, 50 miles S.E. of the former, 60[2] W. of the latter. It is situate on the left bank of the Ganges, here crossed by ferry to Nanamow, in the territory of the East-India Company. Nohbut Gunge has a small bazar, and supplies are abundant. Lat. 26° 53', long. 80° 11'.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 174. Mundy, Sketches in India, i. 43 Archer, Tours in India, i. 40.

NOH DIHING, a tributary of the Brahmapootra, rises in lat. 27° 9', long. 96° 56', and, flowing in a north-westerly direction through the British district of Sudiya, in Upper Assam, for 100 miles, falls into the Brahmapootra, on the left side, in lat. 27° 44', long. 95° 48'.

NOHUR.—See Islamgurh.

Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 216.

NOK, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer, a village on the route from Beekumpoor to Balmeer, and 15 miles S.E. of Beekumpoor. It contains 100 houses, and nine wells fifty feet deep, yielding abundance of fine water. The road in this part of the route is tolerable, and passes through a country cultivated to a considerable extent. Lat. 27° 34', long. 72° 20'.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOKEELA,[1] in the British district of Bogra, presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from the town of Bogra to Jumalpoor, 16 miles E. of former, 26 S.W. of latter. It is situate near the river Konaie, a vast offset of the Brahmapootra, and has a thana or police-station, the jurisdiction[2] of which extends over 303 villages. Distant N.E. from Berhampore 144 miles, from Calcutta 262. Lat. 24° 50', long. 89° 37'.

[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1842, vol. ii. part i. 444.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOKOREE,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Almora fort to Hiundes or South-western Tibet, by the Juwahir Pass, 53 miles N.E. of Almora, 103[2] S.W. of the latter. Supplies are procurable here, and there is encamping-ground on the bank of a stream below the village. Lat. 29° 58', long. 80° 2'.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 55.

Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 30, 196.

NOKRA, in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer, a collection of dwellings comprising two small villages, together containing sixty houses, of which four are shops. It is situate on the route from the town of Beekaneer to that of Jessulmeer, and 52 miles S.W. of the former. Water, though of indifferent quality, is supplied from a tank. The road in this part of the route is firm. Lat. 27° 39', long. 72° 45'.

[1] Boileau, Rajwara, 197.

NOKUR,[1] or NOUSIR, in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer,

a town in the desert tract near the northern frontier, towards Hurreeana. Little is known of it, the name itself being doubtful. Tod,[2] from native report, states the number of houses at 2,500, which, at the generally received average of five persons to each house, would give a population of 12,500, an amount probably exaggerated. Lat. 29° 11′, long. 74° 52′.

[2] Annals of Rajasthan.

NOLBAREE.—A town in the British district of Camroop, Lower Assam, presidency of Bengal, 28 miles N.W. of Gowhatty. Lat. 26° 26′, long. 91° 27′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOLYE,[1]* in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of Scindia's family, a town in Malwa, on the route from Mow to Deesa, 46[2] miles N.W. of former, 255 S.E. of latter. It is of considerable size, and is the principal place of a pergunnah yielding annually[3] a revenue of 265,000 rupees to the Gwalior government. Malcolm observes, "Nolye was built by Raja Nol, from whom its name originated; but its modern one is Burnuggur, the first being thought of bad omen if pronounced before breakfast;" but he gives no explanation of this singular passage. Population about 5,000: elevation above the sea 1,698 feet. Distant 29 miles S.W. from Oojein. Lat. 23° 3′, long. 75° 23′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 250.
[3] Malcolm, Central India, ii. 507.

NONORE.—A town in the British district of Shahabad, presidency of Bengal, 50 miles S.W. by W. of Sasseram. Lat. 25° 16′, long. 84° 43′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOOGYHULLY.—A town in the native state of Mysore, 44 miles N.N.W. from Seringapatam, and 111 miles E. by N. from Mangalore. Lat. 13° 1′, long. 76° 31′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOOH, in the British district of Muttra, the principal place of the pergunnah of Nooh Jhil, a town situate on the south-eastern border of the jhil, and four miles east of the eastern or left bank of the Jumna. Lat. 27° 51′, long. 77° 42′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOOH, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and 36[1] miles N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country well wooded and cultivated. Lat. 27° 31′, long. 78° 28′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 4.

NOON, in the jaghire of Jujhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village near the western frontier, towards Loharoo. Lat. 28° 20′, long. 76° 5′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Nowlaye of Briggs's Index.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOONEE.—A town in the British district of Bhagulpore, presidency of Bengal, 52 miles S. of Bhagulpore. Lat. 24° 30′, long. 87° 8′.

NOONGSAEE.—A town of Eastern India, in the native state of Muneepoor, 37 miles S.W. by W. from Muneepoor, and 50 miles W.N.W. from Silchar. Lat. 24° 30′, long. 93° 32′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 22.

[3] As. Res. vi. 15, 16—Hunter, Narrat. of Journey from Agra to Oujein. Tieffenthaler, Beschreibung von Hindustan, i. 134.

[4] Elphinstone, Hist. of India, ii. 622.

[5] Hunter, 16.

NOORABAD,[1] in the territory of Gwalior, or possessions of the Scindia family, a town on the route from Agra to the fort of Gwalior, 60[2] miles S. of the former, 11 N.W. of the latter. It is situate[3] on the right or south bank of the river Sank, here crossed by a bridge of seven arches, well built of masonry. Adjoining the village is a pleasure-ground of considerable size, inclosed by a wall of stone, built A.D. 1666, by order of Aurungzebe, as appears from an inscription over the gate. Within the inclosure is the mausoleum of Goonna Begum, consort of Ghaziuddin Khan, vizier of Ahmed Shah, and of Alamgir, sovereigns[4] of Delhi from 1749 to 1754, and from 1754 to 1759. The begum was "celebrated[5] for her personal accomplishments, as well as for the vivacity of her wit and the fire of her poetical genius." Her monument bears an inscription, "Alas! Goonna Begum, 1189" (A.D. 1775). Lat. 26° 25′, long. 78° 10′.

E I C. Ms. Doc.

NOORJA, in Sinde, a considerable village between Sehwan and Larkhana, and 10 miles N. of the former town. It is situate two miles west of the right bank of a large offset of the Indus, and three miles west of the main channel. The surrounding country is level, alluvial, and in many parts cultivated, but greatly broken up by numerous channels, cut for the purposes of irrigation. Noorja is itself supplied with water from wells. Lat. 26° 34′, long. 67° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOORNAGUR.—A town in the British district of Tipperah, presidency of Bengal, 20 miles N. of Tipperah. Lat. 23° 45′, long. 91° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOORNUGUR, in the British district of Muzuffurnugur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Muzuffurnugur to Hurdwar, 22 miles N.E. by N. of the former. Lat. 29° 41′, long. 77° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOOROODDEN SURRAEE, in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 27 miles S.E. from the left

bank of the Ravee, 34 miles E. by S. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 30′, long. 74° 52′.

NOORPOOR.—A town in the native state of Oude, 34 miles N.N.E. from Lucknow, and 76 miles N.E. from Cawnpoor. Lat. 27° 18′, long. 81° 13′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOORPOOR, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 22 miles N.W. from the right bank of the Jhelum, 131 miles N.W. by W. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32° 40′, long. 72° 38′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOORPOOR, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 14 miles W. from the right bank of the Jhelum, 122 miles W. by N. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 31° 57′, long. 72°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOORPOOR, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Indus, 90 miles S.W. by S. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 29° 8′, long. 70° 36′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOORPORE.—A town in the British district of Dacca Jelalpore, presidency of Bengal, 22 miles S.W. of Dacca. Lat. 23° 29′, long. 90° 12′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOORPUR.*—A town in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 29° 9′, long. 78° 28′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOOZUDOO.—A town in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, 48 miles N.N.W. of Masulipatam. Lat. 16° 49′, long. 80° 55′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NORAY,[1] in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Goruckpore cantonment to Lucknow, 95[2] miles W. of the former, 71 E. of the latter. Water is abundant here, but supplies are scanty. The road to the east, or towards Goruckpore, is much broken and out of order, except near the village, where it is rather good; towards Lucknow, generally good, yet heavy in some parts. Lat. 26° 47′, long. 81° 52′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. [2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 188.

NORRIWALLEH, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated on the left bank of the Indus, 76 miles N.N.W. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 31° 7′, long. 70° 58′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NORTHERN CIRCARS.—See CIRCARS.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.[1]—The great political division of India so called comprehends a vast tract of country, forming a sort of vice-presidency, under the chief government

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Town of Light; from Noor, "light," and Pur, "town."

of India. The administration is conducted by an officer bearing the title of lieutenant-governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, as hereafter mentioned. The North-Western Provinces proper lie between lat. 23° 51′, the extreme southerly point, and lat. 30° 26′, the extreme northerly point; long. 75° 20′, the extreme western point, and 84° 40′, the extreme eastern point. If, however, the portion of the non-regulation districts connected with the government of the North-Western Provinces be included, the boundaries will extend from lat. 21° 17′ to lat. 31° 6′, and from long. 73° 2′ to long. 84° 40′. The North-Western Provinces proper are bounded on the north by Sirhind, the Deyra Dhoon, Kumaon, and Nepaul; on the east by Nepaul, Oude, and the lower provinces of Bengal; on the south by the lower provinces of Bengal and the native state of Rewah; and on the south-west by Bundelcund, Scindia's territory, and Rajpootana. These provinces are distributed into six large divisions, in which are comprehended thirty-one districts, as stated below:—

Divisions.	Districts.
Delhi	Paneeput. Hurreeanah. Delhi. Rohtuk. Goorgaon.
Meerut	Saharunpore. Mozuffurnuggur. Meerut. Boolundshuhur. Allygurh.
Rohilcund	Bijnour. Moradabad. Budaon. Bareilly and Pillibheet. Shahjehanpore.
Agra	Muttra. Agra. Furruckabad. Mynpoorie. Etawah.

Divisions.	Districts.
Allahabad	Cawnpore. Futtehpore. Humeerpore and Calpee. Banda. Allahabad.
Benares	Goruckpore. Azimghur. Jounpore. Mirzapore. Benares. Ghazeepore.

The non-regulation districts under the authority of the lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces comprise the Saugor and Nerbudda territories; the Butty territory, including Wuttoo; the pergunnah of Kote Kasim; Jaunsar and Bawur; the Deyrah Doon; Kumaon, including British Gurhwal; Ajmere, and British Nemaur.

The physical characteristics of so wide an extent of country of course differ greatly. These, as well as the chief articles of production, animal and vegetable, and such statistical particulars as are available, are described and enumerated under the names of the respective portions of territory embraced within the limits which circumscribe the authority of the subordinate government, under which the revenue and judicial affairs are administered.

The following return of the land revenue, area, population, and other statistical particulars of the North-Western Provinces, has been prepared from information collected during the recent revenue settlement of that portion of India:—

Number of townships		80,883
Area in acres		46,070,658
Land assessed to revenue:—	Acres.	
Cultivated	23,112,183	
Culturable	9,816,749	
		32,928,932
Land unassessed:—		
Rent free	1,733,443	
Barren	11,408,283	
		13,141,726
Total area in acres........		46,070,658

Demand on account of land revenue Rs. 405,29,921

	R.	a.	p.
Rate per acre on total area	0	14	1
On total assessed land	1	3	8
On total cultivation	1	12	1

Population :—		
Hindoo—Agricultural	13,127,956	
Non-agricultural	6,324,690	
		19,452,646
Mahomedan and others :—		
Agricultural	1,596,277	
Non-agricultural	2,150,745	
		3,747,022
Total population..................		23,199,668

It may be added, that the area of the six divisions constituting the North-Western Provinces proper, given in the above statement in acres, amounts to 71,972 square miles, British statute measure; and the total population being 23,199,668, gives an average of something beyond 322 inhabitants to the square mile.*

The land is held under putteedarree settlement. The government assessment, calculated upon the basis of two-thirds of the net rent, has been fixed for a period of thirty years. By this limitation of the public demand, a valuable and marketable private property has been created in the land; and every landholder, however petty his holding, is to a certain extent a capitalist. In connection with this admirable system, two servants of the East-India Company merit especial mention. The task of revising the settlement, and reconstructing it upon better principles, belongs to Mr. Mertins Bird; the duty of carrying it out, and realizing its advantages to the inhabitants,

* From a later return, adverted to in the Indian newspapers, but not yet officially received, it appears that the population of these provinces in 1852 amounted to 30,271,885. Such an increase could scarcely have taken place in four years; but possibly an extraordinary influx of husbandmen from the hills may have been occasioned by the exemption from assessment of the waste lands of these provinces for the whole period of the land settlement.

was reserved for Mr. Thomason, who administered the affairs of the North-Western Provinces as lieutenant-governor for nine years. Neither gentleman lives to contemplate the success of his labours. Mr. Bird died in this country, in August 1853; Mr. Thomason was removed from life in the same year, almost immediately after his appointment to the governorship of Madras, to which presidency it was anticipated that he would render similar benefits to those which he had conferred on the North-West Provinces. The Court of Directors were not unmindful of his merits, and bore to them the following testimony, in the dispatch[2] acknowledging the communication of the melancholy news of his death:—

[2] India Pub. Disp. 7 Dec. 1853.

"Mr. Thomason had obtained distinction in the several stages of his official progress; and as lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces during a period of nine years, he exhibited all the qualities of an accomplished and successful administrator. He omitted no research, and spared no pains, to make himself master of every subject that came before him, however minute or however comprehensive. His decisions, founded on results so obtained, were clearly, concisely, and impressively delivered. We seldom dissented from his judgment, and never but with hesitation and reluctance. He inculcated and maintained discipline in the public service by the discernment with which he observed and rewarded merit, by a rare union of conciliation and firmness, by uniform kindness and courtesy to those below him, and by his own marked example of deference to superior authority. In his administration of the territorial revenue, an efficient watchfulness over the just interests of the state was always tempered by a benevolent care for the well-being of the agricultural community. We are persuaded that all classes who lived under his government, from the highest public servant to the cultivator of the soil, must participate in the sorrow which we feel for his loss."

Within these provinces are some thriving and populous towns, the chief of which are noticed in their proper places in the alphabetical arrangement. There are also several educational establishments. Those partaking of a collegiate character will be found mentioned under the heads of their respective localities. For the promotion of popular instruction, a comprehensive scheme has recently been devised and ...

brought into operation, in the way of experiment. It contemplates the establishment of schools in each tehsildarree division of the Provinces, the masters of which are to receive small salaries from government, in addition to the fees received on account of the scholars; the course of instruction to comprise reading and writing the vernacular languages, both Oordoo and Hindee; accounts, and the mensuration of land according to the native system. Instruction in history, geography, geometry, and other useful subjects, is also proffered; but the communication of this appears to be dependent on the desire of the people to receive it. The working of the system is to be under the supervision of pergunnah visitors, zillah visitors, and a visitor-general. It is to be tested, in the first instance, by the results of its introduction into eight districts; viz., Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Agra, Muttra, Mynpooree, Allyghur, Furruckabad, and Etawah. It is stated[3] that in four of these districts,—Bareilly, Agra, Muttra, and Mynpooree,—operations in the spirit of the system had previously been commenced, as well as in Benares; which, however, on account of its distance from the remaining districts, is for the present excluded from full participation in the general scheme. This system, it is to be observed, is intended not to supersede native schools, but to increase their number and improve their character. The government schools will be in fact central model establishments, exhibiting the advantages of an improved course of teaching, and aiding the efforts of the inhabitants in adopting such means as may tend to secure its benefits to their children.

[3] Official Notification, General Department, 9 Feb. 1850.

Under the last general arrangement for the government of India (3 & 4 Wm. 4, cap. 85), the then existing presidency of Fort William was to be divided into two presidencies; one retaining the previous name, the other to be called the Presidency of Agra. This plan, however, was never acted upon; and, by an act subsequently passed (5 & 6 Wm. 4, cap. 52), power was given to the home authorities to suspend its operation, and to the Governor-General in Council to appoint during such suspension a lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces, exercising his powers within an extent of territory defined by the authority from whom he received his appointment, and with such limitations as the same authority might deem fit. Agra is the seat of the government thus

established; from which circumstance the officer administering it is often called the lieutenant-governor of Agra.

NOSAREE,[1] in the British district of Surat, presidency of Bombay, a town situate on the left or south bank of the river Poorna, and eight miles above its fall into the Gulf of Cambay. The river "is wide[2] at the entrance, but difficult of access, on account of the winding channel among banks, and has but three or four feet in it at low water spring tides." The town[3] is eligibly situate, and surrounded by much rich cultivation, principally dry. Many of the inhabitants are Parsee weavers, who work to supply the markets of Surat; and there are many artificers in copper, brass, iron, and wood. There is considerable coasting and export trade in grain, coarse sugar, wood, and other articles, the produce of the country. As the port, however, belongs in sovereignty to the Guicowar, the provisions of the British customs laws have not been introduced therein.[4] Population 15,000. Distance from Surat, S., 18 miles; Bombay, N., 140. Lat. 20° 55′, long. 73°.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 471.
[3] Transact. of Med. and Phys. Soc Bombay, i. 45 —Gibson, Sketch of Guzerat.
[4] Bombay Rev. Disp. 24 April, 1849.

NOSHEHR SERAI, or NAOSHERA.—An extensive caravanserai on the route from Lahore to Cashmere by the Pir Panjal Pass. It is built of brick, faced at the gateways with stone, and was originally of such strength as to serve for a fortress as well as a caravanserai; but it is now in a ruinous state. It is situate on the river Tauhi[1] or Tihoi,[2] which, at thirty-five or forty miles to the south-east, falls into the Chinab. An inscription on one of the gateways records that it was built by the Mogul emperor Akbar. Noshehr Serai is in lat. 33° 9′, long. 74° 17′.

[1] F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, i. 170.
[2] Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 300.

NOSHURUH,[1] in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Etawa, and 41 miles[2] E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country is cultivated, and studded with small villages. Lat. 27° 6′, long. 78° 40′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 7.

NOSOOM.—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 45 miles N.W. of Cuddapah. Lat. 14° 58′, long. 78° 27′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOUBUTPOOR,[1]* in the British district of Benares, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Sentinel's Town : from Nawbat

the route from Hazarebaugh to Benares, 162 miles[2] N.W. of the former, 27 S.E. of the latter. It has a bazar, and a staging bungalow, or public lodge for travellers, and is situate on the left bank of the river Kurumnasa, here crossed by a bridge* of masonry,[3] the material[4] for which is a very hard, fine-grained, light-red sandstone, quarried in hills, situate to the east. Supplies are abundant, and the water[5] of the Kurumnasa is as "clear as crystal." The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 25° 19′, long. 83° 29′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 166.
[3] Id. 106.
[4] Jacquemont, Voyages, iii. 327.
[5] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 400.

NOUGAON, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from the town of Moradabad to Muzuffernugur, and 28 miles N.W. of the former place. It has a bazar, and supplies and water are plentiful. The surrounding country is open and partially cultivated. The road in this part of the route is sandy, heavy, and difficult for wheeled carriages. Distant N.W. from Calcutta 916 miles. Lat. 29° 1′, long. 78° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
Garden, Tables of Routes, 263.

NOUGAWA,[1] in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Muttra, and 16 miles[2] S.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is heavy, and bad for carriages; the country open, with a sandy soil, partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 41′, long. 78° 3′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 48.

NOUGMA.—See NOUGAWA.

NOURUNGA, or AURUNGABAD,[1]† in the British district of Behar, presidency of Bengal, a town, the principal place of a thana or police division of the same name, situate on the route from Hazarebaugh to Benares, 88 miles[2] N.W. of former, 101 S.E. of latter. It has a bazar, and water and supplies in abundance. The thana or police division of Aurungabad or Nourunga, of which it is the principal place, contains 1,262 villages, with a population estimated at 160,630;[3] of whom the Hindoos are to the Mussulmans as fifteen to two. The town

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, 166.
[3] Bengal and Agra Guide, ut supra, 235.

* When Jacquemont[1] passed, at the close of 1829, the passage was effected by a suspension-bridge, "ce qu'on appelle ridiculement dans l'Inde un Shakspearian bridge."

[1] Voyages, iii. 327.

† Nauranga of Tassin; Nouranga of Garden;[1] Norungah of Jacquemont.[2] The word seems to be a corruption of Aurungabad.[3]

[1] Tables of Routes, 166.
[2] Voyages, iii. 316.
[3] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 235.

has 615 houses, which, according the usually admitted ratio of inmates to houses, would assign it a population of 3,075 persons. Lat. 24° 44′, long. 84° 25′.

NOURUNGABAD, in the British district of Muttra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to that of Muttra, and four miles S. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is sandy, heavy, and bad for wheeled carriages; the country cut up with ravines, and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 26′, long. 77° 47′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 14.

NOURUNGABAD,[1] in the territory of Oude, a small town on the route from Bareilly to Seetapore, 77 miles[2] S.E. of the former, 28 N.W. of the latter. It is situate five miles E. of the left bank of the Goomtee, crossed by the route from Bareilly, and fordable by cattle from December to June, during which interval the average depth is three feet. At other times it must be crossed by ferry, or, when a large detachment is required to pass, by bridge; for which six boats are requisite, a number procurable here for the purpose. There is a bazar here, and water is abundant from wells. The country for several miles, in both directions of the route, is a sandy waste. Lat. 27° 46′, long. 80° 26′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 88.

NOURUNGABAD,[1] in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Mynpooree, and four miles[2] S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country open and rather well cultivated. Lat. 27° 52′, long. 78° 13′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 49.

NOUSHARA,[1] in the Peshawur division of the Punjaub, a town situate on the banks of the Kabool river, 18 miles N.W. of Attock. Here, in 1823, the Afghans were utterly routed by the Sikhs, commanded by Runjeet Singh. The Sikhs built a fort here, under the direction of General Avitabile: it has four bastions and a double row of loopholes. The vicinity has been selected for the site of a sanatarium for troops in the province of Peshawur.[2] Lat. 34° 3′, long. 72° 2′.

[1] Burnes, Bokh. i. 85. Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg. 342. Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 125.
[2] Military Letter from Bengal, 26 Sept. 1853.

NOUSHERA, in the Punjab, a village, with an adjoining fort, on the route from Attock to Kashmir, by Mazufurabad, from which last place it is distant about 20 miles S.W. It is situate at the western base of the mountains inclosing Kashmir

Vigne, Kashmir, i. 117.

on the west. The surrounding country consists of parched, uncultivated plains, intersected at different distances by long, rocky, barren ridges. Noushera is in lat. 34° 8′, long. 73° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOUVARUNGAPOOR.—A town in the recently lapsed territory of Nagpore or Berar, situate 34 miles E. by N. from Jugdulapoor Bustur, and 107 miles N.W. from Vizianagrum. Lat. 19° 20′, long. 82° 27′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOWABAD, or NUWABPOORAH, in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route, up the course of the Ramgunga (Western), from Moradabad cantonment to Fort Almora, 44 miles N. of the former. Lat. 29° 28′, long. 78° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOWADA.—A town in the British district of Moorshedabad, presidency of Bengal, 94 miles N. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 55′, long. 88° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOWA DEYRA, in Sinde, a village on the route from Larkhana to Sukkur, and 12 miles E. of the former town. It contains about 100 houses and five wells. The road in this part of the route is a mere path through jungle. Forage and other supplies are abundant, and there is good ground for encampment on the N.W. of the village. Lat. 27° 38′, long. 68° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
Thorn, Mem. of War in India, 342.

NOWAEE, in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, a town 50 miles S.E. of the city of Jeypore. Here, in 1804, the grand British army under General Lake was encamped, to give effect to the attack on Rampoora, which was stormed by a detachment under Colonel Don. Lat. 26° 21′, long. 76° 3′.

NOWAGAON.—See NYGOWAN.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOWAGHAM.—A town in the territory of one of the hill tribes of Orissa, 45 miles N.W. by W. from Goomsoor, and 123 miles W. by S. from Cuttack. Lat. 20° 9′, long. 84° 3′.

NOWAGUDDA.—See NOWAGURH.

NOWAGUDDA, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, a town in the native state of Nowagudda, 133 miles S.W. by W. from Sumbulpoor, and 107 miles N. by W. from the hill zemindarry of Jeypoor. Lat. 20° 33′, long. 82° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOWAGUR.—A town in the British district of Palamow, presidency of Bengal, 22 miles N.E. by E. of Palamow. Lat. 23° 59′, long. 84° 20′.

NOWAGUR.—A town in the recently lapsed territory of

Nagpore, or dominions of the rajah of Berar, situate 162 miles E.N.E. from Nagpore, and 100 miles S. from Sohagpoor. Lat. 21° 53′, long. 81° 32′.

NOWAGUR.—A town in the recently lapsed territory of Nagpore, or dominions of the rajah of Berar, situate on the right bank of the Husdah river, and 46 miles S.E. by E. from Ruttunpoor. Lat. 21° 52′, long. 82° 43′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOWAGURH.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor, 75 miles N.N.E. from Oodeypoor, and 70 miles S.W. by S. from Ajmeer. Lat. 25° 39′, long. 74° 10′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOWAGURH.[1]—A raj subject to the political agent for the south-west frontier. It is of irregular shape, and is bounded on the north, west, and south by the recently lapsed territory of Berar, and on the east by Kerrial. Its centre is in lat. 20° 20′, long. 82° 25′: its area[2] is 1,512 square miles. From official statements, the country seems to be among the worst governed of those within the circle to which it belongs. The rajah was at one period reported by the political agent to be under arrest for the attempted murder of three horse-dealers. Many other murders were attributed to him; and it appeared that he was in the habit of offering human sacrifices, in the manner of the Khoonds, but with a difference as to the selection of victims. The Khoonds have no predilection as to origin, but rear from infancy children of any caste for the terrible purpose; while the rajah of this district preferred Brahmins, they being enemies of the caste to which he himself belonged. The country was estimated to produce about 5,000 rupees annually; but the tribute, though only 400 rupees, was obtained with difficulty. The population is estimated at 68,000.[3] Nowagudda, the chief town, is in lat. 20° 30′, long. 82° 12′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Statistics of Native States.
[3] Parliamentary Return, 1851.

NOWAKOTE.—A town in the British district of Hydrabad, province of Scinde, presidency of Bombay, 76 miles S.E. by E. of Hydrabad. Lat. 24° 51′, long. 69° 31′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOWAKOTE, in the Sinde Sagur Dooab division of the Punjab, a town situated 32 miles N.W. from the right bank of the Chenaub, 62 miles N. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 31°, long. 71° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOWANUGGUR,[1] in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a seaport on a creek indenting the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch. It is the principal place of the district

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

of Hallar, and is described as a considerable[2] town, and nearly four miles in circuit.[3] It has much trade,[4] and the cloths manufactured here are celebrated for their fine quality. The dyes given to those fabrics are peculiarly admired, and their excellence is attributed to the quality[5] of the water of the Nagne, which washes the walls of the city. Piece-goods are manufactured here for the Arabian and African markets. In the sea north of the town are some beds of pearl-oysters, belonging to the chief of the place; but the pearls are not fine, and from mismanagement the stock is wasting away. The chief, who bears the title of Jam of Nowanuggur, holds the greater part of the district of Hallar in jaghire; his territory comprising 540 villages, with a population estimated at 207,680. He pays to the British government an annual tribute of 47,259 rupees (independently of what is paid for villages occupied by him in the prant or division of Kattywar), and to the Guicowar 77,547 rupees.

[2] Trans. of Lit. Soc. Bombay, i. 261—Macmurdo, on Province of Kattiwar.
[3] Clunes, Append. to Itinerary of Western India, 54.
[4] Jacob, Report on the Province of Kattewar, 81.
[5] Macmurdo, ut supra.

Copper-ore has been discovered in a range of hills near the town. *Distance from* Ahmedabad, S.W., 160 miles; Baroda, W., 200; Surat, N.W., 190; Bombay, N.W., 310. Lat. 22° 28′, long. 70° 11′.

NOWARRY.—A town in the district of Deoghur above the Ghauts, in the recently lapsed territory of Nagpore, situate 50 miles N.E. from Deoghur, and 71 miles S.W. by S. from Jubbulpoor. Lat. 22° 20′, long. 79° 20′.

Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 33, 196.

NOWA THULA.—A village in the Rajpoot state of Jessulmeer, on the route from the town of Beekaneer to that of Jessulmeer, and 48 miles N.E. of the latter. It contains a small fort, 100 houses, thirty shops, and two wells 195 feet deep, yielding brackish water. The road in this part of the route is sandy and bad. Lat. 27° 7′, long. 71° 43′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOWBUTPOOR.—A town in the British district of Patna, presidency of Bengal, 18 miles W.S.W. of Patna. Lat. 25° 27′, long. 85°.

NOWGAON,[1] in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the right bank of the Ganges, 18[2] miles N.W. of the city of Mirzapoor, or higher up the stream; 738 N.W. of Calcutta, or 915 if the Sunderbund passage be taken. Lat. 25° 14′, long. 82° 26′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 161.

NOWGAON.—See NYAGAON.

NOWGONG.[1]—A town in the British district of Nowgong, Lower Assam, presidency of Bengal, situate 50 miles E. of Durrung. The area of the district of which this town is the principal place is 4,160 square miles, sustaining a population of 70,000 inhabitants.[2] Lat. 26° 21′, long. 92° 49′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Parliamentary Return, 1850.

NOWGURH, in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Mirzapoor to Ramgur, 50 miles E.S.E. of the former. Lat. 24° 50′, long. 83° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOWLGOOND.[1]—A town locally situated within the district of Dharwar, presidency of Bombay, 24 miles E.N.E. of Dharwar. The estate of which this town is the principal place has been allowed to descend[2] to an adopted son, the former chief having died in 1838 without issue. In recognising the adoption, the British government insisted upon the fulfilment of certain conditions;[3] among which were the abolition of all duties on trade, and the general assimilation of the administration to the system prevailing in the neighbouring government villages. Lat. 15° 33′, long. 75° 25′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Bombay Pol. Disp. 18 Dec. 1844.
[3] Id. 29 July, 1846.

NOWPAUDA.—A town in the British district of Ganjam, presidency of Madras, 79 miles S.W. by S. of Ganjam. Lat. 18° 33′, long. 84° 21′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOWPOOR, in the British collectorate of Candeish, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Surat to Malligaum, 60 miles E. of the former, and 65 N.W. of the latter. Lat. 21° 9′, long. 73° 48′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOWR,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a tal or small lake,[2] which, during the periodical annual rains, is about three miles long and one broad, but of about a third of the size in the dry season, when it shoals throughout, and is in many parts overgrown with reeds and other aquatic vegetation. Lat. 26° 40′, long. 83° 19′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 373.

NOWSARA.—See NOSAREE.

NOWSHARA, in Bhawlpoor, a small town with a good bazar, and surrounded by a wall. It is situate on an eminence at the western edge of a ravine, in a fertile country crowded with villages. Lat. 28° 26′, long. 70° 26′.

Conolly, Jour. Eng. India, ii 278. Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 386. Boileau, Rajwara, Map.

NOWSHARRA, in the Punjab, a village situate on an

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

offset of the Indus, and five miles from the left bank of the main stream. It is about eight miles north of the town of Leia, on the route from Dera Ismael Khan to Mooltan. Lat. 31° 4′, long. 71° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOWSHERA.—A town of Sinde, in the district subject to Ali Moorad, 76 miles S.W. by S. from Sukkur, and 88 miles S.S.W. from Shikarpoor. Lat. 26° 51′, long. 68° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOWSHERA, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Indus, 58 miles N.W. of the town of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 42′, long. 70° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NOWSUR, in Sinde, a village on the route from Shikarpoor to Larkhana, and seven miles and a half S.W. of the former town. There are between 200 and 300 inhabitants. The place is supplied with water from two wells. Lat. 27° 54′, long. 68° 34′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 301.

NOWSUR, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, a village on the route, *viâ* Nagor, from Jessulmere to Nusseerabad, and 163 miles N.W. of the latter. It is supplied with water from one well 260 feet deep. The road in this part of the route is heavy and sandy, passing among sandhills scantily covered with grass and jungle. Lat. 26° 54′, long. 72° 57′.

NOYEL RIVER.—A tributary of the Cauvery, rising in lat. 10° 59′, long. 76° 44′, on the eastern slope of the Western Ghats, and flowing in an easterly direction for ninety-five miles through the British district of Coimbatore, and past the town of the same name, falls into the Cauvery on the right side, near the town of Kodumudy, in lat. 11° 4′, long. 77° 59′.

NOZEED.—An estate or petty territory so called, situate within the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras. This tract acquired some notoriety in this country between twenty and thirty years ago, from the successful issue of a bill then introduced into parliament, for compelling the East-India Company to satisfy the claim of Mr. James Hodges in respect of money advanced on the security of the lands of the zemindarry. The particulars, which are somewhat curious, will be found detailed in the Appendix to Thornton's History of India, vol. v., page 379. Lat. 16° 35′, long. 80° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUBBEEGUNJ, in the British district of Mynpooree, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town

on the route from Mynpooree to Lucknow, 24 miles E. of the former. Lat. 27° 12′, long. 79° 27′.

NUBBEEPOOR, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Cawnpore to that of Calpee, and 22 miles N.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is bad, the country partially cultivated. Lat. 26° 21′, long. 80° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUBBEESIR.—A town in the British district of Hydrabad, province of Scinde, presidency of Bombay, 83 miles E. by S. of Hydrabad. Lat. 25° 6′, long. 69° 44′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUBEENUGUR,[1]* in the British district of Behar, a town at the base of the mountains stretching along the south frontier. It is the principal place of a thana or police division containing, with the neighbouring thana of Mujiainha, 1,085[2] villages, and a population of 105,833, of whom the Brahminists are fifteen to one to the Mussulmans. The town of Nubeenugur contains 461 houses; and if the usually received ratio of inmates to houses be admitted, the population may be assumed at 2,305. Distant S.W. from Gaya 55 miles; Benares, S.E., 85. Lat. 24° 36′, long. 84° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 235.

NUDDEA.[1]—A British district under the presidency of Bengal, apparently thus denominated from a town of the same name, which, however, is situate in the British district of Burdwan. It is bounded on the north by the British district Rajeshaye; on the east by the British districts Pubna and Jessore; on the south by the British district Baraset; on the west by the British districts Hoogly, Beerbhoom, and Burdwan; and on the north-west by the British district Moorshedabad: it lies between lat. 22° 49′—24° 10′, long. 88° 9′—89° 11′; is about ninety miles in length from north to south, and forty-five in breadth: the area is 2,942 square miles. It is altogether comprised within the delta of the Ganges, the offsets and branches of which everywhere traverse it. The Podda, the great eastern branch of the Ganges, forms the northern boundary between this district and that of Rajeshaye for twenty-five miles. The river Jellinghee[2] diverges from the Podda or Ganges at the town of the same name, at the north-western corner of the district, in lat. 24° 7′, long. 88° 40′, and, taking

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Prinsep, Steam Navigation in British India, 50

* Prophet's Town; from Nubi, "prophet," and Nagar, "town."

a course remarkably sinuous, but generally south-westerly, for about 110 miles, opposite the town of Nuddea, in lat. 23° 25′, long. 88° 21′, it joins the Bhagruttee, another great branch flowing also southerly, but more to the westward. The united stream, called the Hoogly, forms for forty miles the western boundary of this district, and eventually flows by Calcutta. The Matabhanga,[3] diverging from the Podda on the right side, in lat. 24° 4′, long. 88° 45′, and taking a course not less tortuous, but in general south-easterly, for about forty miles, to the eastern boundary of the district, there divides into two branches; the left, or that continuing to hold a south-easterly course, being denominated the Koomar; the right, turning south-west, and retaining the name of the Matabhanga, holds a peculiarly sinuous course for about fifty miles, to Kishengong, in lat. 23° 25′, long. 88° 43′, and there divides into two branches; the Ishamuttee, holding its way southerly to the Sunderbunds; the other, still retaining the name of the Matabhanga, and flowing south-west for thirty miles, to its confluence with the Hoogly at Mozunda, in lat. 23° 10′, long. 88° 27′. A stream, an offset of the Matabhanga, and bearing in different parts of its course the names Bhoyrub and Kubbuduk, forms the north-eastern frontier of the district for about 100 miles, winding very tortuously between Chundpore, in lat. 23° 30′, long. 88° 48′, and Mirzanagur, lat. 22° 52′, long 89° 10′. The principal streams communicate with each other by numerous lateral offsets, the whole surface being overspread with a reticulation of watercourses, and extensively inundated during the periodical rains. Considerable[4] progress has been made of late years in facilitating the navigation of the rivers by which Nuddea is traversed. This district, besides the advantages of extensive water-carriage and ample means of irrigation, has a fertile, friable soil, easily cultivated, and producing in abundance rice, various kinds of millet, maize, pulse, oil-seeds, cucurbitaceous plants, sugar-cane, indigo, tobacco, and hemp. The mulberry is grown to great extent, to yield food for the silkworm.

Though populous and productive, Nuddea, like most other parts of Bengal, has few towns of any importance. Kishnugur, the seat of the civil establishment, Plassey, and Hurrisunkra, are described under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement.

[3] Prinsep, Steam Navigation in British India, 50.

[4] Bengal Revenue Disp. 12 Jan. 1848. Id. 18 Sept. 1850.

The numerous watercourses rendering land routes difficult, and affording ready means of communication by water in every part and direction, preclude, in a great degree, the construction of roads, while they obviate their necessity. There are but two military ways; one from south to north, from Calcutta to Berhampore, by Kishnugur and Plassey; the other from south-west to north-east, from Calcutta to Jessore, Fureedpore, and Dacca. This last route, however, is so wretched, that it is described by Garden[5] as "no regular road: distances uncertain." The physical circumstances of the district, and its vicinity to the metropolis, obviously denote it to be capable of great advances in general prosperity. The population* is stated to amount to 298,736.[6]

[5] Tables of Routes, 96.

[6] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

At the time of the invasion of Bengal by the Mussulmans, under Bakhtyar Ghilji, 1202, the tract comprehended within this district was ruled by Rajah Luchmunyah, who, though possessing the ancient city of Gaur, resided[7] in Nuddea, at present, as already mentioned, within the British district of Burdwan; and who, being attacked by the Mussulmans, fled, leaving his dominions a prey to the invaders, by whom they were speedily overrun and permanently conquered. Nuddea subsequently followed the fortunes of Bengal, and in 1765 was included within the grant[8] made under the firman of the Emperor Shah Alum. The titles of the rajahs of Nuddea had been discontinued for two generations; but in 1849, Srees Chunder Roy, a descendant of the ancient family, received permission from the British government to take the title of maharajah.[9]

[7] Stewart, Hist. of Bengal, 41.

[8] Treaties with the Country Powers, 132.

[9] India Pol. Disp. 3 July, 1850.

NUDDEA,[1]† in the British district of Burdwan, under the presidency of Bengal, a town on the route from Cutwa to Hoogly, 20 miles S.E. of the former, 34 N. of the latter. It is situate on the right bank of the Bhagruttee, or great western branch of the Ganges, at the point where it is joined by the branch denominated the Jellinghee, the united volume of water

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Hamilton states[1] that in 1802 the district contained 5,749 hamlets and villages, and the number of houses was estimated at 127,405, the population at 764,430; of which number there were conjectured to be 286,631 Mussulmans. The tract of which he treats, however, was probably not limited to the present district.

[1] Gazetteer, ii. 327.

† Nadiya of Tassin; Nuddeah of Rennell.

acquiring the name of the Hoogly. Here is an antique Brahminical[2] college, now fallen into decay. The town, though within another district, gives name to the district Nuddea, on the opposite or eastern side of the Bhagruttee. It appears to have been, at the remotest period of its history, the residence of a Hindoo sovereign, who was expelled[3] in 1203 by Bukhtyar Ghilji, subahdar or governor of Bengal, who had been raised to that station by Kootb-ood-deen, the sovereign of Delhi.[4] Distant N. from Calcutta, by land, 60 miles; by water, along the course of the Hoogly, 80. Lat. 23° 25′, long. 88° 22′.

[2] Stewart, Hist. of Bengal, 41.
[3] Id. 43.
[4] Ferishta, i. 298. Calcutta Review, vi. 421.

NUDDYAGONG,[1] in a detached portion of the native state of Dutteea, a small town on the route, by Koonch, from Gwalior to Calpee, 53[2] miles W. of the latter. It has a bazar, and being situate on the river Puhuj, is well supplied with water. Lat. 26° 6′, long. 79° 5′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 114.

NUGAON,[1] in the British district of Furruckabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Futtehgurh, and 25[2] miles N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is heavy and bad; the country level and cultivated in some parts, in others overrun with bush-jungle. Lat. 27° 27′, long. 79° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 46.

NUGEENA,[1] in the British district of Goorgaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Alwur, by Ferozpore, to Delhi, and 65[2] miles S.W. of the latter. Water is obtained from wells, and supplies can be had on due notice. Here is a handsome bungalow, or lodging-house for travellers, which was originally built as a country[3] seat by Shumsuddin Khan, of Ferozpore, who was hanged at Delhi[4] in 1836, for the murder of William Fraser, the British political agent. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 27° 55′, long. 77° 2′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 141.
[3] Jacquemont, vi. 340.
[4] As. Journ. 1835, Sept. p. 113; 1836, Jan. pp. 18, 51, 93; Feb. p. 110; March, pp 168, 196; April, pp. 263, 264.

NUGEENAH,[1] in the British district of Bijnour, division of Rohilcund, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Hurdwar to Moradabad, and 48 miles N.W. of the latter. It is situate five or six miles S. of the belt of forest marking the Terai, and is described by Davidson as "a very large, populous town or city, full of brick-built houses and bazars. This is the Birmingham of Upper India, and is known from the attention paid to the manufacture

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

of gun-barrels and detonating-locks for fowling-pieces." The population was stated by Davidson to be above 30,000 souls;[2] but a more recent return gives only 14,001.[3] The surrounding country is open and cultivated, and the road in this part of the route is good. Elevation above the sea[4] 849 feet; distance N.W. from Calcutta 936 miles. Lat. 29° 27′, long. 78° 30′.

[2] Travels in Upper India, i. 52-54.
[3] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 69.
[4] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUGGEREE.—A town in the recently lapsed territory of Nagpore, situate on the left bank of the Weingunga river, and 82 miles S.E. from Nagpoor. Lat. 20° 19′, long. 80°.

NUGGRA.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Rutlam, nine miles N.E. by E. from Rutlam, and 165 miles E. by N. from Ahmedabad. Lat. 23° 20′, long. 75° 8′.

NUGGUR.—A town in the native state of Dholpoor, 11 miles S.W. from Dholpoor, and 46 miles S.S.W. from Agra. Lat. 26° 34′, long. 77° 53′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUGGUR.—See BEDNORE.

NUGGURNAUR.—A town in the recently lapsed territory of Nagpore or Berar, situate 10 miles E. from Jugdullapoor, and 26 miles S.E. by E. from the hill zemindarry of Jeypoor. Lat. 19° 13′, long. 82° 7′.

NUGGUR PARKUR.—A town in the British district of Hydrabad, province of Scinde, presidency of Bombay, 154 miles S.E. by E. of Hydrabad. Lat. 24° 22′, long. 70° 38′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUGLA, in the British district of Pilleebheet, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Belheri to Nugeena, and 28 miles W. of the former. Lat. 28° 59′, long. 79° 35′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUGLEEA, in the British district of Moradabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town close to the north-western frontier, towards the district Bijnour, and four miles E. of the left bank of the Ganges. Lat. 28° 52′, long. 78° 15′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUGLUH, in the British district of Muzuffurnugur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Kurnal to Meerut, and seven miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is indifferent; the country open, and rather well cultivated. Lat. 29° 18′, long. 77° 8′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Garden, Tables of Routes, 218.

NUGOWLUH, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Morada-

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 47.

bad, and seven miles[1] N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good; the country open, with a clayey soil, partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 1′, long. 78° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUGRA, in the British district of Azimgurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Azimgurh to Chupra, 45 miles E. of the former. Lat. 25° 56′, long. 83° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUGRA, in the British district of Pilleebheet, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route to Rudopoor from the town of Pilleebheet, 28 miles N.W. of the latter. Lat. 28° 57′, long. 79° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUGULSUR.—A town in the British district of Balasore, northern division of Cuttack, presidency of Bengal, 20 miles N.E. by E. of Balasore. Lat. 21° 37′, long. 87° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUGURBERRA.—A town in the British district of Camroop, Lower Assam, presidency of Bengal, 44 miles W. of Gowhatty. Lat. 26° 5′, long. 91° 2′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 161, 163.

NUGURDA,[1] in the British district of Mirzapoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the left bank of the Ganges, 25 miles N.W. of Mirzapoor, or higher up the stream; 746[2] N.W. of Calcutta, or 923 if the Sunderbund passage be taken. Lat. 25° 15′, long. 82° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUGUREA, in the British district of Allygurh, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Meerut to Muttra, and 29 miles N.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is tolerably good, the country open and well cultivated. Lat. 27° 52′, long. 77° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 377.

NUGUR KHAS,[1] a small town, giving name to the pergunnah or subdivision of Aurungabad-Nugur, in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, is situate on the northern bank of the small lake called Chanda Tal. It contains 100 houses;[2] and consequently, allowing six persons to each, a population of 600. It has defences in good repair, in the native style, as it is the residence of a chief, or petty rajah. Distant W. from the cantonment of Goruckpore 44 miles. Lat. 26° 42′, long. 82° 43′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 130.

NUJEEBABAD,[1] in the British district of Bijnour, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Hurdwar to Moradabad, and 31 miles[2] S.E. of the former. It is called from Nujeebuddowlah, a Rohilla chief,

who founded[3] it about the middle of the last century. Its site is not well selected, being low and swampy. Hardwicke,[4] who visited it in A.D. 1796, describes it at that time "about six furlongs in length, with some regular streets, broad, and inclosed by barriers at different distances, forming distinct bazars. In the neighbourhood are the remains of many considerable buildings." Outside the town is the tomb of Nujeebuddowlah, surrounded by a square building, formed into apartments for the accommodation of those engaged in performing ceremonies for the benefit of the soul of the deceased. The town is at present thriving and considerable, having a brisk transit-trade between Kumaon and the south. Two miles south-east of the town is Puthurgarh, a large square brick-built fort,[5] with bastions at the angles, and at the spots equidistant from them in the middle of each face. The road in this part of the route is good. Distant N.W. from Calcutta, *viâ* Moradabad, 950 miles. Lat. 29° 37′, long. 78° 25′.

[3] Forster, Journ. Beng. Eng. i. 141, 218.

[4] As. Res. vi. 309 —Journey to Sirinagur.

[5] Davidson, Travels in Upper India, i. 54.

NUKOOR, in the British district of Suharunpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Suharunpoor to Kurnal, 14 miles W. of the former. Lat. 29° 56′, long. 77° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NULCHERA,[1] in the British district of Backergunje, presidency of Bengal, a town on the right or south-west side of the Ganges. It is the principal port and commercial place of the district, and to it repair,[2] in considerable numbers, river craft from the Arracan coast and other places to the eastward. There is also active communication by means of the river with Calcutta and other places westward or north-westward. The principal imports are teak and iron; the exports are much more considerable, consisting of rice, cocoanuts, and betelnuts. Distance N. from Burisaul 12 miles. Lat. 22° 55′, long. 90° 19′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Bengal and Agra Guide, 1841, vol. ii. part i. 294.

NULDROOG, in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the Nizam, a town with a fort on an eminence. Distance from Beeder, W., 81 miles; from the city of Hydrabad, N.W., 150. Lat. 17° 40′, long. 76° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Duff, Hist. of Mahrattas, i. 65, 78, 114.

NULHATTEE.—A town in the British district of Beerbhoom, presidency of Bengal, 126 miles N.N.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 24° 18′, long. 87° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NULKAR.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, situate

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

on the right bank of the Monas river, and 77 miles N.W. by N. from Durrung. Lat. 27° 22′, long. 91° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NULLACHERLA.—A town in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, 56 miles N. by E. of Masulipatam. Lat. 16° 57′, long. 81° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NULLING.—A town in the British district of Candeish, presidency of Bombay, 24 miles N.E. by N. of Malligaum. Lat. 20° 50′, long. 74° 41′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUMBALGERRY.—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, 46 miles S.W. of Bellary. Lat. 14° 42′, long. 76° 26′.

NUNA.—A river rising in the British district of Tirhoot, in a lake 10 miles S.W. of the town of Mozuffurpoor, and in lat. 26° 1′, long. 85° 18′. It flows in a south-easterly direction for sixty miles through the district of Tirhoot, and twenty miles through that of Mongheer, to its junction with the Bagmuttee, in lat. 25° 30′, long. 86° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUNDANAWONUM.—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 73 miles N.W. of Nellore. Lat. 15° 13′, long. 79° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUNDANAWONUM.—A town in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, 80 miles N.N.W. of Nellore. Lat. 15° 29′, long. 79° 31′.

NUNDAPORUM.—A town in the hill zemindarry of Jeypore, presidency of Madras, 55 miles S. from Jeypoor, and 71 miles N.W. by W. from Vizagapatam. Lat. 18° 14′, long. 82° 28′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

NUNDEEJAH, a river of the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of Agra, presidency of Bengal, rises on the eastern declivity of the lofty Nanda Devi mountain, about lat. 30° 22′, long. 80° 8′, and having an easterly course of about eight miles, falls into the Goree, a great feeder of the Kali, at an elevation of 10,514 feet above the sea. It was crossed near its mouth by means of a sangha or bridge of spars, by Webb, in the beginning of June, when it was found to be twelve yards wide, and with a rapid turbid stream. A mile higher up, its course was buried beneath snow-beds.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUNDGUNJE,[1] in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Benares to that of Ghazeepoor, 36 miles[2] N.E. of the former, 10 W. of the latter,

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 94.

three N.W. of the left bank of the Ganges. There is good water, and supplies are abundant after due notice. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 25° 30′, long. 83° 30′.

NUNDIALLUMPETT.—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 17 miles N. of Cuddapah. Lat. 14° 43′, long. 78° 59′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUNDLAPOOR,[1] in the British district of Agra, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Allygurh, and nine miles[2] N. of the former. The road in this part of the route is very good, the country partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 15′, long. 78° 7′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 3.

NUNDOORBAR.—A town in the British district of Candeish, presidency of Bombay, 61 miles N.N.W. of Malligaum. Lat. 21° 22′, long. 74° 12′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUNDOUR,[1] in the British district of Goruckpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a tal or small lake three miles long and one broad. It is generally shallow,[2] yet in several places tolerably deep; channels of no great width wind among shoals overgrown with reeds, amidst which the water is in some parts not easily perceived by a spectator on shore. Lat. 26° 46′, long. 83° 15′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Survey of Eastern India, ii. 373.

NUNDOW,[1] in the British district of Agra, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Agra, by Khasgunj, to Bareilly, and nine miles[2] N.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route is bad; the country cut up by ravines, and very partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 16′, long. 78° 16′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 4.

NUNDPOOR.—A town in the recently lapsed territory of Nagpore or Berar, situate 44 miles S. by W. from Nagpore, and 106 miles E.S.E. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 20° 33′, long. 79° 2′.

NUNDRA KHAIL, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situate on the right bank of the Gombela, Tochee river, 123 miles S.S.W. of the town of Peshawur. Lat. 32° 24′, long. 70° 48′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUNDWA, in the British district of Saugur and Nerbudda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Jubbulpoor to Baitool, 48 miles S.W. by W. of the former. Lat. 22° 44′, long. 79° 25′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUNDYAL.—A town in the British district of Kurnool, E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

presidency of Madras, 38 miles S.E. by E. of Kurnool. Lat. 15° 30′, long. 78° 33′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Report on Med. Topography and Statistics of Mysore, 20.

[3] Wilks, Historical Sketches, iii. 191.

[4] Medical Report, ut supra, 20.

[5] As. Res. x. 383—Lambton, Account of Trigonometrical Survey.

NUNDY DROOG,[1]* in the territory of Mysore, a fort on a huge rock of granite, one of three[2] which rise close to each other to a height exceeding 1,500 feet. When invested in the year 1791, by a British force, the rock was inaccessible, except on one point, where there was a double line of ramparts. Three weeks were expended[3] by the besieging force in regularly working up the steep declivity, and in breaching; and the place was stormed with the loss of thirty killed and wounded on the part of the British, who lost 120 in the whole course of the siege. Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultan had been at great trouble[4] in fortifying this post. "At one time it was famed for the salubrity of its climate, and was frequently visited by invalids from Madras. It, however, became all at once unhealthy; and has for many years been abandoned as a station." Elevation[5] above the sea 4,856 feet; distance from Bangalore, N., 30 miles; from Seringapatam, N.E., 94. Lat. 13° 22′, long. 77° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUNDYGANAH.—A town in the British district of Masulipatam, presidency of Madras, 71 miles N.W. by W. of Masulipatam. Lat. 16° 47′, long. 80° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUNEOO.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 75 miles N.W. by N. from Jodhpoor, and 146 miles W.N.W. from Ajmeer. Lat. 27° 14′, long. 72° 31′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUNGAVELLY.—A town in the British district of Salem, presidency of Madras, 22 miles W.N.W. of Salem. Lat. 11° 47′, long. 77° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUNGKLOW.—A town of Eastern India, in the native territory of Osimlee, one of the Cossya states, 36 miles S. from Gowhatty, and 53 miles N.N.W. from Silhet. Lat. 25° 37′, long. 91° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUNGSAGOOMA. — A town in the native state of Bhotan, situate on the right bank of the Bagnee river, and 102 miles N.E. by E. from Darjeeling. Lat. 27° 54′, long. 89° 41′.

[1] As. Res. ix. 79—Wilford, on Anugangam; also xvii. 198—Wilson, Religious Sects of Hindoos.

* Nandy Droog, Fort of Nandi, who, according to Brahminical mythology, is the bull[1] on which Siva rides; or, according to others, his attendant.[2]

[2] Wilson, Sanskrit Dict. 453.

NUNGUR,[1] in the territory of Bhurtpore, a town on the route from Muttra to Alwar, 39 miles[2] W. of former, 36 E. of latter, 28 N.W. of the city of Bhurtpoor. Supplies and water may be had in abundance. Lat. 27° 25′, long. 77° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 264.

NUNJANGODE,[1] * in the territory of Mysore, a town situate on the south or right side of the Cubbany river, which, near this place, is crossed "by a bridge,[2] which is here looked upon as a prodigy of grandeur: in Europe it would be considered a disgrace to the architect of the meanest town. The arches are about five feet span; the piers are of nearly an equal thickness, and do not present an angle to the stream. The sides of the arch have scarcely any curvature, but are composed of two planes meeting at an acute angle. The parapet is rude, and the whole is composed of an irregular mixture of brick and stone. The pavement consists of rough and irregular flags, which form a very bad road. The bridge is, however, both long and wide, and is a great convenience for foot-passengers, or merchants conveying their goods on oxen." In and about this place are numerous Brahminical temples, most of them ruinous. The great temple, however, the ground-plan of which is a square of 400 cubits,[3] is in repair. Distance from Seringapatam, S., 22 miles. Lat. 12° 7′, long. 76° 45′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Buchanan, Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, ii. 147.
[3] Buchanan, ut supra, 148.

NUNNENWARRE.—A lofty mountain of Cashmere, in the range which bounds the valley on the north-east. Over it is the Bunderpoor Pass, from Cashmere into Tibet. Von Hügel found the boiling-water point on it to be at 186·8, which, according to the approximation usually adopted, would give about 11,000 feet for the height of the pass. North-west of this, the Nangaparvat attains a much greater elevation, the exact amount of which has not been ascertained. Lat. 34° 31′, long. 74° 50′.

F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, i. 251; ii. 165.

NUNULA, or NUNEWULAH,[1] in the British district of Umballa, territory of Sirhind, a small town on the route from Kurnal to Patiala, and 50 miles N.W. of the former place. It is a ruinous town, situate in a level, fertile, and beautiful country, but scantily cultivated, and in consequence, in many places overrun with jungle. The road in this part of the route is bad, and, notwithstanding the level nature of the country, is in many places scarcely practicable for guns or carriages. Dis-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Lloyd, Journ. to Himalaya, i. 67.

* Nunjinagodie of Buchanan.

tant N.W. from Calcutta 1,015 miles.[2] Lat. 30° 14′, long. 76° 39′.

2 Garden, Tables of Routes, 172.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUNWAR, in Sinde, a village on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and 39 miles N. of the former town. It is situate near the north bank of a piece of stagnant water replenished during inundation by the Indus, the main channel of which is distant about a mile south. The inhabitants are engaged in the cultivation of the surrounding country. Lat. 26° 54′, long. 67° 54′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
2 Garden, Tables of Routes, 3.

NURAICH,[1] in the British district of Agra, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Allygurh, and four miles[2] N. of the former. It is situate about a mile E. of the left or eastern bank of the Jumna, in a sandy spot, through which the road is heavy. Lat. 27° 12′, long. 78° 6′.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
2 As. Res. vi. 26.

NURAT,[1] in the territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, a village at the north-east base of a range of hills dividing Bundelcund from Malwa, and on the route from Tehree to Oojein, 30 miles[2] S.W. of former. South-west of the village commences the Nurat Ghat or Pass, at first narrow and stony, but after the brow of the hill has been surmounted, there is a good road. Lat. 24° 24′, long. 78° 37′.

E.I.C. Ms Doc.
Garden, Tables of Routes, 143.

NURELUH, in the British district of Paneeput, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a considerable village on the route from the city of Delhi to Kurnal, and 16 miles N.W. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 28° 51′, long. 77° 10′.

NURGOOND.—A town in the Southern Mahratta jaghire of Nurgoond, presidency of Bombay, 59 miles E. by S. from Belgaum, and 109 miles W.N.W. from Bellary. Nearly all the villages of this estate have been mortgaged to creditors, and the position of its chief is represented as being greatly embarrassed.[1] Lat. 15° 43′, long. 75° 27′.

1 Bombay Pol. Disp. 20 Oct. 1847.

NURHEE, in the British district of Ghazeepore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town situate about two miles from the left bank of the river Ganges. It contains a population of 5,894 inhabitants.[1] Distant N.E. from Ghazeepore 29 miles. Lat. 25° 40′, long. 84° 6′.

1 Statistics of N.W. Prov. 165.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NURHUN.—A town in the British district of Sarun, presidency of Bengal, 40 miles W.N.W. of Chupra. Lat. 25° 56′, long. 84° 20′.

NURKEIR.—A town in the recently lapsed territory of Nagpore or Berar, situate eight miles E. from the left bank of the Wurda river, and 43 miles N.W. by W. from Nagpore. Lat. 21° 27′, long. 78° 36′.

NURKODA.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 19 miles S.W. by W. from Hyderabad, and 158 miles W.N.W. from Guntoor. Lat. 17° 16′, long. 78° 23′.

NURNULLA.—A town in one of the recently sequestrated districts of the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, situate 31 miles W. from Ellichpoor, and 50 miles E. from Boorhampoor. Lat. 21° 14′, long. 77° 7′.

NURPOOR,[1] in the Baree Dooab division of the Punjab, among the lower and southern mountains of the Himalaya range, a town of considerable importance, as being on the route from Hindostan to Cashmere. It contains a good and well-stocked bazar, and has 6,000 or 8,000 inhabitants,* a large portion of whom are Cashmerians, employed in shawl-weaving. There is a fort built of stones and mud, on an eminence about 200 feet high, at the base of which flows a small river, a feeder of the Ravee, which it joins about thirty miles lower down. It is commanded on every side by higher eminences. Nurpoor was formerly held by the Sikh government, who expelled the hereditary rajah. Elevation above the sea 1,924 feet.[2] It is in lat. 32° 18′, long. 75° 57′.

[1] F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, i. 114. Forster, Jour. Beng. and Eng. i. 267.

[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 111—Broome and Cunningham, on Sources of Punjab Rivers.

NURRAH.—A town in the recently lapsed territory of Nagpore or Berar, situate 93 miles S. by E. from Ruttunpoor, and 107 miles W.S.W. from Sumbulpoor. Lat. 20° 56′, long. 82° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NURRALAH.—A town in the native state of Calahandy, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, 37 miles E.N.E. from Joonnagudda, and 102 miles S.S.W. from Sumbulpoor. Lat. 20° 4′, long. 83° 31′.

NURRIAWUL, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the town of Bareilly to Shahjehanpoor, and four miles S.E. of the former. The road in this part of the route

Garden, Tables of Routes, 84.

* Vigne[1] states 15,000. According to Broome and Cunningham,[2] Nurpur, in 1839, was said to contain 7,000 Cashmerians.

[1] Kashmir, i. 144.
[2] Ut supra, 111.

is good; the country open, level, and cultivated. Lat. 28° 19′, long. 79° 31′.

NURRODIE.—A town in the recently lapsed territory of Nagpore or Berar, situate 137 miles E.N.E. from Nagpore, and 77 miles S. from Ramgurh. Lat. 21° 42′, long. 81° 10′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 5.

NURRUNJUNPOOR, in the British district Budaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the city of Agra to Bareilly, and 38 miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is good; the country partially cultivated, but in some places overrun with jungle. Lat. 28° 5′, long. 79° 6′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NURSAPOOR.—A town in the British district of Tannah, presidency of Bombay, 38 miles E. of Bombay. Lat. 18° 59′, long. 73° 28′.

NURSINGURH.—The principal town of a native state of the same name, 37 miles N.W. by N. from Bhopal, and 109 miles S.W. from Saugor. It is the residence of one of the chiefs between whom the district of Omutwarra is divided, and who exercises his authority under the title of Dewan.—See Omutwarra. Lat. 23° 40′, long. 77° 6′.

NURSINGPETTAH.—A town in the native state of Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, 52 miles N. from Hyderabad, and 170 miles E. by N. from Sholapoor. Lat. 18° 6′, long. 78° 28′.

NURSINGPOOR.—One of the Cuttack Mehals, in the province of Orissa: it lies on the left bank of the Mahanuddy river, and its centre is in about lat. 20° 34′, long. 85°. It pays an annual tribute of 1,364 rupees to the British government, and its chief maintains a military force of 1,500 men.[1]

[1] Statistics of Native States, 10.

NURSINPOOR GURH.—A town on the south-west frontier of Bengal, in the hill state of Sursingpoor, in Orissa, situate 52 miles N.E. by N. from Goomsoor, and 51 miles W. from Cuttack. Lat. 20° 27′, long. 85° 9′.

NURSINGPORE.—See Saugor and Nerbudda territory.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NURUNGA.—A town in the British district of Tirhoot, presidency of Bengal, 49 miles N.N.W. of Durbunga. Lat. 26° 47′, long. 85° 42′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NURWUL, in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town eight miles

W. of the right bank of the Ganges, 18 miles S. of the cantonment of Cawnpore. Lat. 26° 16′, long. 80° 30′.

NURWUR.—A town of Malwa, in the native state of Bhopal, 41 miles E. from Bhopal, and 62 miles S.W. by W. from Saugor. Lat. 23° 18′, long. 78°.

NURYOOB, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated 49 miles W. from the right bank of the Indus, 63 miles S.W. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 33° 25′, long. 70° 50′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUSRUTHPOOR, in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Ghazeepoor to Sasseram, 11 miles S. of the former. Lat. 25° 23′, long. 83° 38′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUSSEERABAD, or SOWARA.—The principal place of the British district of Mymensing, presidency of Bengal, situate on the right or south-west bank of the Brahmapootra. It is the locality of the district civil establishment. Distance from Jumalpoor, S.E. by E., 25 miles. Lat. 24° 44′, long. 90° 23′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUSSEERABAD.—A town in the British district of Candeish, presidency of Bombay, 79 miles E.N.E. of Malligaum. Lat. 20° 59′, long. 75° 37′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUSSEERABAD,[1]* in the district of Ajmeer, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a British cantonment 15[2] miles S.E. of the city of Ajmeer. It is situate in a vast plain[3] of a soil of sand or gravel, overlying primitive rock, and bounded north-west by the mountains of Ajmeer, but in all other directions stretching farther than the eye can reach. This arid and exposed site, though having many inconveniences,[4] is conducive to salubrity, in which the cantonment is considered[5] to excel any in India. The climate is, however, very hot, the mean temperature[6] in the shade, in July, 1831, being 91°, the maximum of the year 102°, the mean temperature of the year 76°. The cantonments are extensive and commodious, being laid out in wide regular streets. There are several tanks

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 293.
[3] Jacquemont, vi. 403.
[4] Heber, Narrat. of Journ. i. 582.
[5] Id. ii. 34.
[6] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, pp. 128, 129—Oliver, Climate and Altitude of Nasirabad.

* From Nasir, "defender," and Abad, "dwelling, town;" so named[1] by the natives after its founder, Sir David Ochterlony, who received the title of Nasir from Shah Alum, in consequence of the successful[2] defence of Delhi against Holkar in 1804.

[1] Jacquemont, vi. 403.
[2] Thornton, Hist. of British Empire in India, iii. 415.

and wells, but the water is rather brackish. Fruit-trees do not thrive, but garden vegetables are cultivated with some success. Timber is excessively scarce and dear, and as the place is very remote from the sea, or any great mart, European wares are probably dearer than in almost any other place in India. When Jacquemont[7] visited this place in 1832, it was occupied by three regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, two parks of artillery, and adequate proportion of sappers and miners, and sixty British officers, who had provided for their recreation a theatre, a ball-room, a racket-court. Heber observes,[8] "I have not in all India met with a better-informed, a more unaffected and hospitable society." It is the head-quarters of the Rajpootana field-force. Elevation above the sea 1,486[9] feet. Distance (travelling) from Delhi, S.W., 243 miles; from Agra, W., 222; Saugor, N.W., 350; Neemuch, N., 143; Calcutta, N.W., 1,051 miles. Lat. 26° 20′, long. 74° 50′.

7 Voyages, vi. 403.

8 ii. 37.

9 Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1833, p. 128 —Oliver, Abstract of Observations at Nasirabad.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUSSURPOOR.—A town in the British district of Hydrabad, province of Sinde, presidency of Bombay, 19 miles N.E. by E. of Hydrabad. *Lat. 25° 30′, long. 68° 41′.*

NUSTUNG.—The name of one of the Cossya hill states. The territory is bounded on the north-west by the Garrow territory and the Cossya state of Ramrye; on the east by those of Munriow, Moeyong, and Mahran; on the south by the British district of Silhet; and on the west by that of Mymunsing: it extends from lat. 25° to 25° 28′, and from long. 90° 53′ to 91° 21′; is forty miles in length from north-east to south-west, and fifteen in breadth; and contains an area of 360 square miles.[1]

1 Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

1 E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUTHOAPOOR,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to Etawa, and 71[2] miles S.E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is bad, running generally through narrow, deep ravines. Lat. 26° 12′, long. 79° 56′.

2 Garden, Tables of Routes, 32.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUTOOTA.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 114 miles E.N.E. from Jodhpoor, and 26 miles N.N.E. from Ajmeer. Lat. 26° 49′, long. 74° 51′.

Elphinstone, Acc. of Caubul, i. 12.

NUTTOOSIR, in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, a village on the route from Chooroo to the town of Beekaneer, and 40

miles N.E. of the latter place. Elphinstone found it, in the beginning of November, an unhealthy place, from bad water, and great and sudden changes of temperature, the nights being excessively cold, and succeeded immediately on the rising of the sun by great heats. Out of a force not exceeding 400 men, thirty became sick in one day. Lat. 28° 18′, long. 74° 2′.

NUTWABARA.—A town in the British district of Ramgur, presidency of Bengal, 32 miles E. by S. of Hazareebagh. Lat. 23° 53′, long. 85° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUVVEE BUNDER,[1] in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, a town on the south-west coast, and in the district of Burda. It is situate at the mouth of the river Bhadur, which, during the monsoon,[2] is navigable by boats for about eighteen miles upwards. The port is available only for small craft.[3] Distance from Ahmedabad, S.W., 209 miles; Baroda, W., 225; Bombay, N.W., 255. Lat. 21° 28′, long. 69° 54′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms Doc.
[2] Transacts. of Lit. Soc. of Bombay, i. 264—Macmurdo, on Kattywar.
[3] Jacob, Report on Kattywar.

NUWABGUNJ, in the British district of Allahabad, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Allahabad to Lucknow, 11 miles N.W. of the former. Lat. 25° 33′, long. 81° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUWABGUNJE.—A town in the British district of Purneah, presidency of Bengal, 16 miles E. of Purneah. Lat. 25° 46′, long. 87° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUWABGUNJE, in the British district of Bareilly, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Bareilly to Pilleebheet, 20 miles N.E. of the former. Lat. 28° 33′, long. 79° 42′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NUWWABGUNJ,[1] in the territory of Oude, a town with bazar, on the route from Lucknow cantonment to that of Sekrora, 41[2] miles N.E. of the former, 15 S.W. of the latter. It is situate on the left bank of the river Ghaghra, here crossed by ferry. The road in this part of the route is good in dry weather. Lat. 27° 6′, long. 81° 21′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 233.

NUWWABGUNJ,[1] in the territory of Oude, a village on the route from Allahabad to Lucknow, 63[2] miles N.W. of the former, 65 S.E. of the latter. Water is plentiful, but supplies are scarce, and must be collected from the surrounding country. Lat. 26° 6′, long. 81° 18′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 87.

NUWADAH,[1] in the British district of the Dehra Doon, a

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.

[2] As. Res. xiv. 330*—Hodgson and Herbert, Trigon. Survey of Himalayas.

village on the declivity of a low ridge running in a direction nearly north and south. Here was a station of the series of small triangles during the great trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas. Elevation above the sea 2,364[2] feet. Lat. 30° 12′, long. 78° 7′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 31.

NUWARI,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Allahabad to Calpee, and 22[2] miles E. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is in general good, though in some places much cut up. Lat. 26° 9′, long. 80° 9′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, ii. 428.

[3] Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 8.

NUWULGURH,[1] in the territory of Shekawuttee, a town, belonging to a thakoor or baron, to whom it, with the annexed lands of Mundao, yields an annual revenue[2] of 70,000 rupees. It is a thriving[3] town, fortified with ramparts of masonry. Distance S.W. of Delhi 135 miles, N.W. from Jeypoor 75. Lat. 27° 51′, long. 75° 26′.

[1] Garden, Tables of Routes, 44.

NYABAS, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Allygurh to that of Delhi, and 10[1] miles S.W. of the latter, is situate on the left bank of the Jumna. The road in this part of the route is in general good, though in some parts sandy and heavy; the country open, and partially cultivated. Lat. 28° 35′, long. 77° 22′.

[1] De Cruz, Pol. Relations, 50, 267.

NYAGAON, or NOWGAON, in Bundelcund, and the principal place of a jagheer or feudal grant of the same name, a small town, 50 miles W. of Banda. Lat. 25° 27′, long. 79° 35′. The jagheer is stated to comprise an area of thirty[1] square miles, and to contain fifteen villages, with a population of 5,000 souls, and to yield a revenue of 10,000 rupees (1,000*l.*). The jagheerdar maintains a force of 100 foot. The grant is from the East-India Company, under date 19th June, 1812, to a branch of the Chowbeys of Kalinger, in compensation for the surrender of that fort.

NYAGAON.—A town in Bundelcund, situate on the left bank of the Pysunnee river, 25 miles N.E. from Kalleenjur. Lat. 25° 10′, long. 80° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NYAGAON.—A town in the British district of Midnapoor, presidency of Bengal, 28 miles S.S.W. of Midnapoor. Lat. 22° 2′, long. 87° 14′.

NYAGHUR.—One of the Cuttack Mehals, in the province

of Orissa, situate on the eastern border of the British district of Ganjam: its centre is about lat. 25°, long. 80°. Nyaghur[1] pays an annual tribute of 5,179 rupees to the British government, and maintains a body of cavalry and infantry.

[1] Parliamentary Return, April, 1851.

NYAGONG, or NYAGAON, in the British district of Banda, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small town on the route from Adjygurh to Kalleenjur, nine miles N.E. of former, six S.W. of latter. Its situation is beautiful, amidst small well-wooded, fertile valleys, watered by the head-waters of the river Baghin, yet the heat in the early part of summer is almost unsupportable. Lat. 24° 58′, long. 80° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Jacquemont, Voyages, iii. 427. Davidson, Travels, i. 277.

NYAGONG, in the British district of Suharunpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West provinces, a town on the route from Suharunpoor to Dehra Dhoon, 20 miles N.N.E. of the former. Lat. 30° 12′, long. 77° 43′.

E.I.C. Ms Doc.

NYAGURH.—A town of Baghelcund, in the native state of Rewah, 34 miles N.E. by E. from Rewah, and 105 miles N. by E. from Sohagpoor. Lat. 24° 48′, long. 81° 50′.

NYANUGGUR, in the British district of Mairwara, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Nusseerabad to Jallor, 31 miles W.S.W. of the former. Lat. 26° 6′, long. 74° 25′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NYAR, or SANEE,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a river rising at an elevation of between 6,000 and 7,000 feet, and in lat. 30° 5′, long. 79° 13′. It first holds a course generally south-westerly, and then north-westerly, to the confluence of the Chipal Ghat river, in lat. 29° 56′, long. 78° 45′; and thence continuing to flow north-westerly, it falls into the Aluknunda, in lat. 30° 3′, long. 78° 38′, at an elevation of 1,342 feet above the level of the sea. Its total length, upon Herbert's[2] computation, would be about fifty miles. Where crossed by Webb in April, at about five miles above its mouth, the stream was forty yards wide, twenty-six inches deep, and running at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour.

[1] E.I.C. Ms Doc.
[2] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, xxxi. —Rep. on Mineralogical Survey of Himalaya.

NYA SHUHUR,* or MADHUPUR,[1] in the Rajpoot state

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* From Nau, "new," and Shahr, "city." It is named Madhupur, the Pur, "town," of Madhu, from having been built by Madhu Singh, the rana of Jeypore, 1760[1] to 1778.

[1] Prinsep, India Tables, ii. 112.

of Jeypore, a considerable town near the southern frontier, towards the territory of Boondee. No account of it appears to have been given by a European eye-witness; but Broughton, who passed close to it, states[2] that it is larger than any city in the territory except Jeypore, the capital. It is only accessible by two roads among the rocky hills, which surround it, and both are strongly fortified. Distance from Jeypore, S.E., 172 miles; from Agra,[3] S.W., 133. Lat. 25° 55′, long. 76° 33′.

[2] Letters from a Mahratta Camp, 22, 58.

[3] Garden, Tables of Routes, 9.

NYA SURYE.—A town of Gwalior, or territory of the Scindia family, situate on the right bank of the Sinde river, and 100 miles N.W. by W. from Saugur. Lat. 24° 49′, long. 77° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

NYATHANA, in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a small fort formerly held by the Ghoorkas, situate on a summit sloping westwards to the left bank of the Western Ramgunga. Distant 25 miles N.W. of Almorah. Elevation above the sea 5,785 feet. Lat. 29° 48′, long. 79° 21′.

NYERAK.—A town in the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, 124 miles E. from Sirinagur, and 134 miles N.N.E. from Kangra. Lat. 33° 51′, long. 77° 9′.

NYEWAL.—A river of Bhutteeana, which, after flowing through that district, passes into the great desert of Rajpootana, where its waters shortly become absorbed for purposes of irrigation, or by evaporation.

NYGOWAN, or NOWAGAON, one of the petty jaghires in Bundelcund, comprising sixteen square miles, and containing four villages, with a population of 1,800 souls, and yielding a revenue of rupees 10,000 per annum.[1] The town of the same name is in lat. 25° 6′, long. 79° 39′. It is held from the East-India Company, under sunnud or grant dated 19th September, 1807, but not in perpetuity; and upon the death of the present chief, Juggut Singh, the estate will lapse[2] to the British government.

[1] De Cruz, Pol. Relations, 58, 284.

[2] India Pol. Disp. 4 June, 1851.

NYIMA.—A town within the dominions of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, situate on the right bank of the Senge Khabab or Indus river, and 159 miles N.E. by E. from Kangra. Lat. 33° 12′, long. 78° 42′.

NYKOOL.—A town in the native state of Bombra, on the south-west frontier of Bengal, situate on the right bank of the

Braminy river, and 59 miles E. from Sumbulpoor. Lat. 21° 22′, long. 84° 54′.

NYNEE TAL,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Rampoor to Almora, 22 miles S.W. by S. of the latter. This new settlement[2] is extensively resorted to as a sanitarium; and a market has thus been opened for the productions of the neighbouring country, which, it is represented, is of considerable advantage to the cultivators. Nynee Tal contains a church, erected by public subscription in 1847.[3] Measures have been taken by the government for introducing order and regularity into the affairs of the settlement.[4] Lat. 29° 20′, long. 79° 30′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] India Rev. Disp. 18 May, 1847.
[3] India Pol. Disp. 29 Nov. 1848.
[4] Agra Gazette, 1851, p. 417.

NYNTWA,[1] in Gurwhal, a village situate on the point of land formed by the confluence of the Rupin and Lupin, or Tonse rivers. It is now ruined and nearly uninhabited; but the traces of its former size and population prove that the traffic in this part of the Himalaya must have been once much more considerable than at present, as the inhabitants, in consequence of the barrenness of the country, could have had no other means of subsistence than that derived from conveying travellers across the Rupin.

Two families at present contrive to subsist here by the transit of travellers, who are singly drawn across by a rope attached to a seat slung from a curved piece of wood sliding on a cable twisted of hair, and stretched from bank to bank. Such a suspension-bridge is called a jhula. That at Nyntwa is nearly fifty[2] feet in span, and the passage by it is terrific, as the cable has been known frequently to give way; and the deep torrent rushing below with a frightful noise, renders escape hopeless to those who might be precipitated into it. Nyntwa is in lat. 31° 4′, long. 78° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
[2] Jacquemont, iv. 141.

NYNWAH,[1] in the territory of Boondee, in Rajpootana, a town on the route from Delhi to Mow, 251[2] miles S.W. of former, 256 N. of latter. It has a large bazar, and water is abundant. Lat. 25° 46′, long. 75° 55′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 144.

NYOUNGBENTHA.—A town of Burmah, situate on the right bank of the Irawady river, and 130 miles N. from Ava. Lat. 23° 43′, long. 96°.

O.

OAMCHOO, a river in the native state of Bhotan, rises in lat. 27° 30′, long. 91° 55′, and, flowing in a westerly direction for thirty miles, falls into the Monas river, opposite the town of Nulkar, and in lat. 27° 23′, long. 91° 31′.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 177.

OBEREA, in the British district of Shahjehanpoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Futtehgurh to the cantonment of Shahjehanpoor, and 19 miles S.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is indifferent; the country level, open, and partially cultivated. Lat. 27° 44′, long. 79° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

OCHUTTI.—A village in the jaghire of Jujhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 28° 22′, long. 76° 21′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Transacts. of Phys. and Med. Soc. of Bombay, i. 46—Gibson, Sketch of Guzerat.

OCLISEER, in the British district of Broach, presidency of Bombay, a town on the route from Surat to Baroda, 35 miles N. of the former, and 50 S. of the latter. Population 7,000. Lat. 21° 38′, long. 73° 2′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Statistics of Native States.

[3] Parliamentary Return, 1851.

[4] Political Disp. to India, dated 16 June, 1847.

[5] Id. 7 Dec. 1853.

ODEIPORE.[1]—A raj within the jurisdiction of the political agent for the south-west frontier of Bengal. It has an area of 2,306 square miles;[2] the centre being in lat. 22° 40′, long. 83° 23′. It is computed to be of the annual value of 15,000 rupees. The population is estimated at 133,000.[3] The chief having been found to be a systematic murderer, the British government assumed the management[4] of this state, and there being no person entitled to succeed, the rajah of Sergoojah being considered to have no right to the estate, as a lapse by failure of heirs, the raj has been declared an escheat to the British government.[5]

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ODEIPORE.—A town on the route from Hazarebaugh to Nagpoor, 160 miles S.W. of former, 295 N.E. of latter. It is the principal town of a petty state of the same name, which has recently lapsed to the British government. Distant from Patna, S.W., 235 miles; from Benares, S., 183; from Calcutta, W., 320. Lat. 22° 40′, long. 83° 23′.

ODEYPOOR.—See OODEYPOOR.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

OHIND, in the Peshawur division of the Punjab, a town

situated on the right bank of the Indus, 49 miles E. by N. of the town of Peshawur. Lat. 34° 3′, long. 72° 29′.

OIN, in the territory of Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, a small town near the base of the mountains inclosing Cashmere on the south. It is situate on the river Jhelum, the navigation of which here again becomes practicable after its interruption between Baramula and this place. Here rafts are made of deodar and other timber, the growth of the neighbouring mountains, and guided by means of poles and paddles to the towns lower down on the river. A practicable road runs down each side of the navigable course of the Jhelum, as far as the town bearing the same name. Oin is in lat. 33° 44′, long. 73° 35′.

Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 306.

OKAMANDAL,[1] in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, presidency of Bombay, a small prant or district at the north-west angle of the peninsula, and[2] separated from the mainland by a runn or salt marsh, extending from the Gulf of Cutch to the Arabian Sea, except by the connecting link of a narrow bank of sand at Mudhe. The Runn extends in a directionfrom north-east to south-west, and on all other sides the district is washed by the sea, into which it projects in the form of a bold headland, indented on its north side by the Gulf of Beyt. It lies between lat. 22° 5′—22° 30′, long. 69°—69° 17′. There is no official return of the area; but, by probable approximation, it may be stated at 334 square miles. Possibly the district was formerly an island; and even now, at spring tides, the Runn is completely overflowed. Towards the Gulf of Cutch, the coast is in many places beset with shoals, reefs, and rocks; and is indented by the harbour of Beyt, a considerable inlet, at the mouth of which is the island of Beyt, and at its north-western point the island of Soonia. The peninsula of Okamandal, so well adapted from its situation for intercepting and annoying the commerce and navigation of the Arabian Sea, was always a great resort and harbour of pirates, until they were either expelled, destroyed, or constrained to relinquish their lawless pursuits by the overwhelming force of British ascendancy. The total length of seacoast of the district is about seventy-five miles. Okamandal is described[3] generally as "composed of hill and dale, the former of which is universally covered with milk-bush and babool (mimosa) jungle;

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc

[2] Jacob, Report on Katteewar, 12

[3] Transacts of Lit. Soc. of Bombay, i. 263—Macmurdo, on Kattiwar.

and the latter in many parts under tillage, but barely supplying the wants of the inhabitants, who are by no means numerous. The island of Beyt is subject to a rana of the tribe of Wadhil or Wahair Rajpoots: they also occupy many villages on the mainland. The other zemindars are of the Waghair tribe of Rajpoots. They are originally fishermen, and have been until late years notorious pirates." They are the only people in Guzerat who pay no tribute, though the Guicowar is regarded as their political sovereign. The district is returned as containing forty-three villages (excluding eleven which are waste), and having a population estimated at 12,590.[4] It is altogether a district of little value: the soil is sterile, and the water bad.

[4] Jacob, Report on Gujarat, 73.

The sankh, or conch shell,[5] which is obtained of large size and in great quantities on the shoals contiguous to the northern shore, forms the only article of export from this barren district. These shells are sent in the first instance to Bombay; but the provinces of Bengal are said to furnish the greatest demand for them. "As the war shell," says Colonel Tod, "with which he was wont to peal a blast, the onslaught to battle, no longer graces the hand of the Rajpoot in these degenerate days; its use is now restricted to the Brahmin, wherewith to awaken the gods in the morning; to let the world know when he dines; or, what is of far more importance, to form chooris or bracelets for the arms of the Hindoo fair."

[5] Tod, Travels in Western India, 433.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

OKERAH.—A town in the British district of Bancoora, presidency of Bengal, 104 miles N.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 39′, long. 87° 19′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

OKULDOONGA,[1] in the British district of Kumaon, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Moradabad to Almora, and 65 miles N.E. of the former. It is situate in the valley down which the river Kosilla passes from the mountains to the plain, and lies on a small level expanse, elevated above the stream, and surrounded on two sides by deep woody ravines; on a third by wild[2] mountains, covered with forests. The soil, though rather stony, is fertile and well cultivated, uniting in its productions those of the tropical and temperate climates. The picturesque beauty of the scenery is much enhanced by the appearance of the Kosilla, rolling its rapid and clear stream down a deep, tortuous,

[2] Heber, Journ. in India, i. 511.

and craggy channel. The rice produced here is remarkably fine; and on account of its whiteness, firmness, and good flavour, is in great request throughout India, being known by the name of Pilleebheet rice, as it is brought to market chiefly at that town. The air, however, of this vicinity is during the hot season very unhealthy, close, and sultry, in consequence of the exclusion of the breezes by the inclosing eminences. The elevation above the sea is about 2,000 feet. Lat. 29° 31′, long. 79° 16′.

OLIAPORE.—A town in the British district of Rungpore, presidency of Bengal, 22 miles E. by S. of Rungpore. Lat. 25° 36′, long. 89° 36′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

OLLAVACONDA.—A town in the British district of Cuddapah, presidency of Madras, 70 miles N.W. of Cuddapah. Lat. 15° 9′, long. 78° 17′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

OMARGURH, in the British district of Boolundshuhur, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a town on the route from Anoopshuhur to Meerut, and 50 miles S.E. of the latter. Lat. 28° 28′, long. 78° 12′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

OMEDUNDA.—A town in the British district of Chota Nagpoor, presidency of Bengal, 32 miles E.N.E. of Lohadugga. Lat. 23° 39′, long. 85° 12′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

OMERCOTE,[1] in Sinde, a town and fort in the eastern desert. The fort is situate half a mile from the town, and is 500 feet square, having a mud wall forty feet high, a strong round tower at each corner, and six square towers on each side. There is but one gate, which is on the eastern side, and is protected by an outwork. It was usually garrisoned by 400 men. Though nearly 100 miles from the Indus, a branch of that river finds its way hither in time of inundation, and, in 1826,[2] flowed with such violence as to sweep away the north-west tower. Water is to be had near the surface, and there is a pool twenty feet deep in the channel of this branch of the Indus west of the fort. Omercote was taken in 1813, by the ameers of Sinde, from the rajah of Joudpoor. It is celebrated as the birthplace of the renowned emperor Akbar, his father Humaion having in his exile taken refuge here.[3] Lat. 25° 22′, long. 69° 47′.

[1] Leech, on Sind. Army, 77.

[2] Burnes, Bokh. iii. 315, 316.

[3] Price, Chronol. Retrospect, iii. 808.

OMERKANTAH.—See AMARAKANTAH.

OMER KAYL, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

town situated on the right bank of the Indus, 114 miles S. by W. of the town of Peshawar. Lat. 32° 23′, long. 71° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

OMERKOTE, in the Daman division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of the Indus, 19 miles S.W. of the town of Mithunkote. Lat. 28° 45′, long. 70° 18′.

OMERKUNTUC.—See AMARAKANTAK.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

OMETA, within the British district of Kaira, presidency of Bombay, a town on the right bank of the river Myhee. It is the residence of a thakoor or chief. Distance from the city of Ahmedabad, S.E., 60 miles; Baroda, W., 12; Surat, N., 80; Bombay, N., 230. Lat. 22° 17′, long. 73° 6′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
E.I.C. Trigon. Surv.
As. Res. xiv. 131 —Hodgson, Survey of Jumna and Ganges.

OMLAO, in the British district of Jaunsar, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a river rising in the mountains north-west of Bairat, and in lat. 30° 40′, long. 77° 55′: it has a direction generally southerly, and, flowing by the small town of Khalsee, falls into the Jumna on the right side, a mile east of the confluence of the Tons, and in lat. 30° 30′, long. 77° 54′, after a course of about fifteen miles.

OMPTA.—See AMPATA.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 112.

OMRAH,[1] in Bundelcund, a fort on the route from Calpee to Goorah, 72[2] miles S.W. of the former, 133 N.E. of the latter. It belongs to the rajah of Sumpter, is surrounded by a wet ditch, and is a place of some importance. Lat. 25° 42′, long. 78° 58′.

OMRAOUTTEE.—See OOMRAWUTTEE.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 111.

OMUDPOOR,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Calpee to Futtehgurh, and 13[2] miles N. of the former. The road in this part of the route is good, the country well cultivated. Lat. 26° 17′, long. 79° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

OMUTWARRA, in Malwa, a district lying between lat. 23° 28′—24° 9′, long. 76° 19′—77° 11′. Its length from north to south is sixty miles, and its breadth fifty-five miles. The district derives its name from the Omut Rajpoots, who, having emigrated from Oodeypoor at an early period, succeeded, during the decline of the Mogul empire, in overrunning and subjugating this country, under the command of two brothers, named Mohun Sing and Purseram. The territory thus acquired, with the exception of five districts reserved to the elder brother, as a mark of superiority, was equally divided between the leaders,

one of whom assumed the title of rawul or chief, the other that of dewan or minister. These names, however, do not at all indicate the relative positions of the two parties, for each was ruler within his allotted domain. The mode of division was not less remarkable than this assignment of titles; for no compact territory was possessed by either of the sharers in the conquest, but the dominions of both were so intermixed,* that in some instances the two authorities held and exercised rights over the same villages. The successors of the rawul fixed their residence at Rajghur, and became tributary to Scindia; those of the dewan chose Nursinghur, and the fort there was erected by one of them, named Alchee Singh. This branch of the ruling family acknowledged dependence upon Holcar.

The principal places are Rajgurh, Nursinghur, and Khujnir.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ONAGONG.—A town in the native state of Bhotan, situate on the left bank of the Goddada river, and 56 miles W.N.W. from Goalpara. Lat. 26° 23′, long. 89° 48′.

[1] Malcolm, Index to Malwa, 312.

ONAIL.—A town[1] in the native state of Gwalior, or territory of the Scindia family, situate on the left bank of the Seepra river, and 17 miles N.W. from Oojein. Lat. 23° 18′, long. 75° 35′.

[1] Horsburgh, East-India Directory, i. 430.

ONDAREE, called also Henery, a small island, situate on the west coast of the Northern Concan, and about twenty miles south of the city of Bombay. The "island[1] lies about a mile from the mainland, opposite to the village of Thull. It is very low, and is fortified by a wall which surrounds it."

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ONDOO.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, 90 miles W. from Jodhpoor, and 60 miles S.E. from Jessulmeer. Lat. 26° 20′, long. 71° 42′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Trigonometrical Survey, engraved by Walker, No. 76.

ONGOL,[1]† in the British district of Nellore, presidency of Madras, a town near the northern frontier, towards the British district Guntoor, situate 11[2] miles N.E. of the left bank of the river Mooshee. It is of considerable size, and has a fort at no time of much strength or size, and now greatly dilapidated. The dwellings in the town are for the most part wretched hovels of mud and thatched, but the scenery in the neighbour-

* This extraordinary system is not uncommon among the Mahrattas, by whom it is called Duamilee,—two governments.

† Angolu of Tassin; Ongole generally of the British writers.

when his son Tippoo fell beneath the British arms, it was incorporated with the territory of the East-India Company. Distant from Mangalore, N., 34 miles; from Madras, W., 380. Lat. 13° 20′, long. 74° 49′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Boileau, Tour in Rajwara, 6.

OODEEPOOR,[1] in the Rajpoot state of Shekawuttee, a town[2] in an advantageous situation, commanding a narrow and rocky defile, called the Baghora Ghat, the only pass for fifteen miles to the north-east, and the same distance to the south-west, from the eastward through the Shekawuttee Mountains. Though unfortified, except by a few ruinous towers, it is strong by its situation. It is a considerable town, and is close to a torrent descending from the hills, but flowing only during the periodical rains. Distance N.W. from Agra 160 miles, S.W. from Delhi 130, N. from Jeypoor 55. Lat. 27° 42′, long. 75° 34′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

OODEPOOR, in Guzerat, the chief town of a petty state of the same name, situate on the route from Baroda to Mow, 50 miles E. of former, 115 W. of latter, situate on the river Orsung, a tributary of the Nerbudda. Population about 6,000. Distance from Ahmedabad, S.E., 105 miles; Surat, N.E., 110. Lat. 22° 20′, long. 74° 1′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Bombay Polit. Disp. 21 Jan. 1846.
[2] Indian Statistics, 30.

OODEPOOR CHOTA,[1] a district of the Rewa Caunta province of Guzerat, is sometimes called Mahur, but more commonly by the former appellation. It is bounded on the east by Allee Mohun; on the south by the British district of Akraunee and the Mewassee districts; on the west by the territory of the Guicowar; and on the north by Deoghur Barreea. It lies between lat. 22° 2′—22° 32′, long. 73° 47′—74° 20′, and has an area of 1,059 square miles.[2] It is traversed by the river Orsung, which empties itself into the Nerbudda. Several of the villages belonging to this state are situate on the river last named. According to the geological survey, there is a small-grained granite in Oodepoor, in which the mica is black, the other ingredients white. There also occurs a large granular red limestone, having a highly splendid fracture, and containing crystals of green serpentine. Oodepoor is a hilly and jungly country, but the hills are of less elevation than to the east of Allee. The jungles are wild, and thinly inhabited: the climate is extremely unhealthy during the greater part of the year.

Oodepoor was included in the arrangement with the Guicowar, under which the management and collection of the tribute from the chiefs within the Myhee and Rewa Cauntas and Kattywar was transferred to the British government. By an agreement entered into on the part of the rawul, he acknowledges that, under the protection of the British government, he has subscribed to the payment of tribute to the Guicowar government, amounting to the sum of 10,500 rupees per annum. The rawul further engages to keep under restraint the Bheels and Mehwassees within his territory, and to answer in the event of their committing depredations in the Guicowar's districts; he also stipulates not to harbour incendiaries or other bad characters in his district; and to refer all cases of dispute with neighbouring talookdars to the British government. The public road he engages to keep open; commerce is to be duly protected, but smuggled opium is to be seized and disposed of agreeably to orders received.

This territory has long been noted for the commercial intercourse carried on through it between Guzerat and Malwa. The revenues,[3] principally road-duties or customs, amount to 74,000 rupees. Formerly the British government paid to this state the sum of 16,000 rupees in transit-duties upon opium. The Bheel subjects are principally employed in cultivation, and are comparatively civilized and well disposed. This is owing chiefly to the personal influence of the rawul, who is a sensible and active ruler. He takes great pains in peopling and cultivating the waste part of his district, and is indefatigable in his attention to the duties of police. For his praiseworthy conduct he received the approbation of the Court of Directors, who intimated their satisfaction[4] at finding that he was able to control the wild tribe called Naikras without assistance, and that he set an example of efficient government.

[3] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Statistics of Native States.

[4] Pol. Disp. to Bombay, dated 4 Jan. 1843.

The state contributes the sum of 500 rupees annually to the support of a police establishment acting under British superintendence. It maintains within its own limits 368 infantry, and about 70 horse. There are about thirteen Bheel chiefs under this government, who are bound to render military service when required; but the number of their military followers is not known.

The founder of this state was Pritheeraj, grandson of the

common ancestor Prithee Rawul, whose descendants are still in possession of the states of Barreea and Oodepoor. Prithea Singjee, the immediate predecessor of the present chief, inherited the right from his father, Raee Singjee; but, though he is said not to have been deficient in intelligence, the management of affairs was retained in the hands of his mother. Dying without issue, in 1832, he was succeeded by his cousin Gooman Singh, the present occupant of the guddee. He has a son, the heir-apparent to the chieftainship.

Garden, Tables of Routes, 296. Boileau, Rajwara, 199.

OODERAMSIR, in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, a village on the route from Nagor to the town of Beekaneer, and six miles S. of the latter. It contains 100 houses, and is supplied with water from a well. Lat. 27° 57′, long. 73° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

OODERPEE DROOG.—A town in the British district of Bellary, presidency of Madras, 40 miles S.E. by E. of Bellary. Lat. 14° 49′, long. 77° 25′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

OODETPOOR,[1] in the British district of Cawnpore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from the cantonment of Futtehgurh to that of Cawnpore, and 20 miles[2] N.W. of the latter. The road in this part of the route is bad; the country is level; the soil, though sandy, is well cultivated,[3] and abounds in groves of mango-trees. Lat. 26° 40′, long. 80° 12′.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 120.

[3] Lord Valentia Travels, i. 204.

OODEYPOOR, or MEWAR, a Rajpoot state of the first rank, is bounded on the north by the British district of Ajmere; on the east by the native states of Boondee, Gwalior, Tonk, and Purtabghur; on the south by Banswara and Dongurpore and the Myhee Caunta; and on the north-west by Serohee, Godwar, and the British district of Ajmere. It extends from lat. 23° 46′ to 25° 56′, and from long. 72° 50′ to 75° 38′; is 150 miles in length from north to south, and 130 in breadth, and contains an area of 11,614 square miles, supporting a population estimated at 1,161,400, or 100 to the square mile.

[1] Tod, Annals of Rajasthan, i. 10.

A section of the Aravulli[1] range of mountains expands over the south-western portion of this territory, from the city of Odeypore to the frontier of Serohee, whence it stretches in a northerly direction through Komulmair, towards Ajmere, separating the state of Odeypore from that of Joudpore. Northward of Komulmair, this mountain-tract is termed Mhairwarra;

its breadth here varies from six to fifteen miles, and its deep and rugged valleys and gorges have in all ages afforded haunts to the Bheels, Minas, and Mairs. Southward of Komulmair the range is inhabited by communities of the aboriginal races, acknowledging no paramount power, and paying no tribute. Its geological formation is in general primitive, consisting of granite, quartz, gneiss, and in many parts abounding in metals and other valuable minerals. The tin-mines of Odeypore were formerly productive, and yielded no inconsiderable portion of silver. Copper is abundant, and supplies the currency. According to Tod,[2] the rana believed that his native hills contained every species of mineral wealth. The remainder of the country, comprehending the valley of Odeypore, has an average elevation of about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. Its general inclination is from south-west to north-east, as indicated by the course of the principal rivers, the Banas and the Beris, and of their numerous feeders, flowing from the base of the Aravulli.

[2] Ut supra, 13

The historian Mill[3] speaks of "Oudepore as a mountainous district lying between Ajmere and Malwa; the prince of which, though acknowledging subjection to the Mahometans, yet, protected by his mountains, had never been actually subdued." The royal house of Odeypore is the most illustrious among the Rajpoots. It boasts of never having incurred the contamination of a matrimonial alliance with the imperial house of Delhi. Rennell[4] says, "The rana, or prince of Oudipour, has always been regarded as the head of the Rajpoot states. A long-established custom of homage, from those who do not acknowledge his superiority in any other way, seems to prove the existence of real power in the hands of his ancestors; and under whom, probably, Rajpootana constituted one entire kingdom or empire."

[3] Mill, India, ii. 358.

[4] Rennell, Men cxxxii, cxxxiii

According to Rajpoot tradition, the kingdom of Odeypore derives its origin from the Solar dynasty, which reigned in Oude. Its princes claim descent from Loh, the son of Rama, who emigrated to the Punjab, and built the city of Lahore, the ancient Lohkote. In the middle of the second century of the Christian era, the tribe withdrew from Lahore to Guzerat, and founded the principality of Ballabi, in Kattywar, under their leader Kanak Sena. Here they continued until the year 524,[5]

[5] Tod, ut supra 230.

when, being driven from their capital by an army, probably of Indo-Bactrians, they migrated eastward, and ultimately succeeded in founding the present kingdom of Odeypore. The tribe and ruling family are of Persian descent: they were first called Gehlote, from the name of one of their chiefs; but subsequently assumed the appellation of Sesodia. From the establishment of the Gehlote dynasty, in the year 728,[6] to the present time, fifty-nine princes have sat on the throne of Odeypore. Bappa was its founder. It was by this prince that Mohammed Casim, the lieutenant of the Caliph Walid, is supposed to have been defeated,[7] upon his advance to Chittor, after the conquest of Sinde. Between Bappa and the accession of Samarsi to the throne of Odeypore, a period somewhat exceeding four centuries intervened. During the reign of the latter, the Chohan monarch Pirthi Raj had succeeded to the throne of Delhi. Shortly after his accession, he encountered, at Taneseer, in 1191, the Mahometan commander Shahabadin, afterwards Mahomed of Ghor, and routed him with great slaughter. Two years later, Shahabadin having recruited his army, advanced once more to contest the sovereignty of India. In this emergency, Pirthi Raj despatched an embassy to solicit the aid of Samarsi, who had married his sister. Their united armies marched to the banks of the Cuggar, in full confidence of victory. They were met near the field of the former battle by Shahabadin, when a desperate conflict ensued, which terminated in the subversion of Hindoo dominion. Samarsi fell with the bravest and best of his nobles, and Delhi was carried by storm. Throughout the period of anarchy and devastation which ensued, Odeypore maintained in some degree its independence of the government of Delhi, until, in the year 1303, its capital, Chittor, was sacked by the Imperial forces. It was, however, almost immediately after recovered by Hamir, who then ruled in Mewar. Hamir marched to meet Mahmood, who was advancing to recover his lost possessions, defeated and took prisoner the emperor, and did not liberate him 'till he had agreed to the surrender of Ajmere, Rinthumbore, Nagore, and Sooe Sopoor.[8] He received homage from the princes of Marwar, Jeypore, Boondee, and Gwalior; and rendered the power of Odeypore as solid and extensive as it had been previously to the Tartar occupation of Hindostan.

[6] Tod, ut supra, 230.

[7] Id. 231.

[8] Id. 272.

From the death of Hamir, for a century and a half the arms of Mewar were successful, until the reign of Sanga, the competitor of Baber, when Mewar reached the summit of its prosperity. Its boundaries were then the Peela-Khal[9] (yellow rivulet), near Biana, on the north; the Sinde river on the east; Malwa on the south; and an impenetrable barrier of hills on the west: thus ruling directly or exercising supremacy in the major part of Rajpootana. Such was the condition of Odeypore at the date of Baber's invasion. The Tartar prince having defeated Ibrahim, and secured Agra and Delhi, turned his arms against Sanga of Chittor. They met in 1527: a successful attack upon the advanced Tartar guard checked the energies of the Mussulmans, and led them to throw up intrenchments for security, instead of advancing with the assurance of victory. Baber remained blockaded in his encampment about a fortnight, when he determined to renounce his besetting sin, and seek superior aid to extricate him from his peril. "I vowed," he says, "never more to drink wine. Having sent for the gold and silver goblets and cups, with all the other utensils used for drinking-parties, I directed them to be broken, and renounced the use of wine, purifying my mind. The fragments of the goblets and other utensils of gold and silver I directed to be divided among dervishes and the poor. The first person who followed me in my repentance was Asas, who also accompanied me in my resolution of ceasing to cut the beard, and of allowing it to grow. That night, and the following, numbers of amirs and courtiers, soldiers and persons not in the service, to the number of nearly 300 men, made vows of reformation. The wine which we had with us we poured on the ground. I ordered that the wine brought by Baba Dost should have salt thrown into it, that it might be made into vinegar."[1] Baber then broke up his camp, and drew up his army in front of his intrenchments. The Hindoos were equally ready for a decisive effort; and on the 16th March, 1527, an attack commenced by a furious onset on the centre and right wing of the Mussulmans. For several hours the conflict was tremendous; but ultimately Baber was triumphant. Sanga retreated with the wreck of his army to the hills, resolved never to return to his capital, except in triumph. He survived his defeat only for a short period; being succeeded

[9] Tod, at sup. 300.

[1] Baber, Mem. 354.

by his eldest surviving son, Rana Rutna, in 1530, who, after a reign of five years, lost his life in a personal encounter with the prince of Boondee, who had carried off his affianced bride. Rana Rutna was succeeded by his brother Bikramajeet. This prince,* by his haughty demeanour, alienated the attachment of his chiefs. Bahadoor, the sultan of Guzerat, taking advantage of their disaffection, invaded Mewar, defeated the Rana, and laid siege to Chittor. This sacred fortress was long and bravely defended, and when further opposition became vain, 1,300 females were immolated; then, throwing open the gates, the survivors of the devoted garrison rushed upon the enemy and sold their lives at the highest price.

The advance of Humayoon, son of Baber, compelled Bahadoor to retire towards Guzerat. Rana Bickramajeet was then restored to his capital, but was shortly after deposed, and put to death by his nobles.

After a short usurpation by Bunbeer, a spurious member of the family, the throne of Mewar was occupied by Rana Oody Sing, the youngest son of Rana Sanga. During his reign, or in 1568, Chittor was taken by the Emperor Ackbar. 30,000 Rajpoots and 1,700 of the immediate kin of the prince, are said to have fallen in the defence of this sacred place. Nine queens and a great number of females perished in the flames or in the assault; for even the princesses of this illustrious house are said to have fought on this occasion like common soldiers.

On the loss of his capital, the Rana retired to the valley of the Girwo, in the Aravulli, where he founded the city of Odeypore, henceforth the capital of Mewar. Oody Sing survived the loss of Chittor only four years, and was succeeded by his son Pertab, who disdained submission to the conqueror. After sustaining repeated defeats, Pertab fled into the desert towards Scinde. Fortune suddenly turned in his favour. By the help of some money supplied by his minister, he collected his straggling adherents, surprised and cut to pieces the imperial forces at Deweir, and followed up his advantage with such celerity and energy, that in a short campaign he recovered

* For the remainder of this historical sketch, the editor is indebted to a very clear and perspicuous narrative prepared from the records of the government of India by Mr. H. Edwards, formerly under-secretary of that government.

nearly all Mewar, of which he retained undisturbed possession until his death.

Pertab was succeeded by his son Umra, who enjoyed tranquillity during the remainder of Ackbar's reign. But his successor Jehanghir determined upon the entire subjugation of Mewar. In prosecution of this design, he was twice defeated by Rana Umra. Alarmed at these defeats, Jehanghir tried the experiment of setting up in Chittor, Sugra, the brother of the late Rana Pertab, as rana, in opposition to his nephew Umra. After seven years, Sugra, ashamed of his own apostasy from the national cause, put Rana Umra in possession of the ancient capital, Jehanghir equipped an overwhelming force to crush the Rana. This army, which was commanded by Purvèz, the emperor's son, got entangled in the pass of Khamnor, and was completely defeated. Jehanghir then despatched Mohabut Khan, the ablest of his generals, to take the command of the army. Mohabut's success falling far short of the emperor's expectations, he removed the imperial camp to Ajmeer, with the avowed intention of placing himself at the head of the army employed against the Rana. The army was, however, really commanded by his son Sultan Khoorum, afterwards Shah Jehan.

Although the Rajpoots had generally been successful in battle, yet their diminished numbers rendered further opposition to the colossal power of the empire hopeless. In this state of things, Rana Umra made his submission to the emperor in 1613. He was magnanimously received by Jehanghir, who lavished honours and distinctions upon him and his son Kurrun Sing.

But Rana Umra's proud spirit could not brook dependence, however disguised, and in 1621 he abdicated in favour of his son Kurrun, who died in 1628, and was succeeded by his son Juggut Sing, who was succeeded by his son Raj Sing in 1654. Shah Jehan's mother having been a princess of the house of Jeypore, he was well disposed towards the Rajpoots, who enjoyed peace during his reign.

Aurungzebe's attempt to impose a capitation-tax on Hindoos was successfully resisted by the Rajpoots, who defeated the imperial armies in several sanguinary conflicts. An accommodation was, however, effected in 1681, by which the emperor

relinquished the odious tax. In the same year Rana Raj Sing died, and was succeeded by his son Jey Sing, who reigned in peace twenty years. He was succeeded by his son Umra.

Rana Umra took an active part in the contentions amongst the sons of Aurungzebe, whose intolerance had rendered him obnoxious to the Rajpoots, and led to the formation of a confederacy by the rulers of Mewar, Marwar, and Amber, for the purpose of throwing off Mahomedan supremacy. In 1713, during the reign of the Emperor Ferockser, the confederates commenced their operations by expelling the Mogul officers and razing the mosques which had been erected upon the sites of Hindoo temples.

This triple confederacy was but of short duration; Ajit, raja of Marwar, made separate terms with the emperor, to whom he gave a daughter in marriage, and Rana Umra soon after concluded a treaty with the emperor, which, though it admitted subordination, was in all other respects favourable. Umra Rana died in 1716, and was succeeded by Sangram Sing. During his reign, that is, from 1716 to 1734, the power of the empire rapidly declined; the soobadarries of Bengal, Oude, and Hyderabad, rising to all but nominal independence out of its weakness, while the Mahrattas were rapidly rising into power.

Sangrim was succeeded by his son Juggut Sing II. The emperor having ceded the chouth to the Mahrattas, who were already in possession of Malwa and Guzerat, they exacted it from the states of Rajpootana, as being dependencies of the empire. In 1736 Bajee Rao concluded a treaty with the Rana, stipulating an annual payment to the Peishwa of 1,60,000 rupees.

The Odeypore family had ceased to intermarry with the other Rajpoot families who had given daughters in marriage to the imperial family. This exclusion was keenly felt; and the re-admission to the honour of matrimonial connection with the Odeypore family was always stipulated in the coalitions formed by the Rajpoot chiefs against the emperors; and it was further agreed, that the sons of Odeypore princesses should succeed the father in preference to elder sons by other mothers. This led to family dissensions, which the Mahrattas artfully turned to their own advantage.

On the demise of Sawaie Jey Sing of Jeypore, in 1743, his eldest son, Esuri Sing, was proclaimed raja, but a strong party supported the claim of Madhu Sing, a younger son by the Rana's sister. The Rana espoused the cause of his nephew, and Esuri Sing obtained assistance from Scindiah. In an engagement which took place in 1747, the Rana was defeated. He then called in the aid of Holkar, upon an engagement to pay him 64,00,000 rupees on the deposal of Esuri Sing. A dose of poison gave Madhu Sing the guddee, and Holkar the sixty-four lacs.

Rana Juggut Sing died in 1752, and was succeeded by his son Pertab, during whose short reign of three years, Mewar was oppresed by the Mahrattas. He was succeeded by his son Rana Raj Sing, who reigned seven years, during which the ravages and exactions of the Mahrattas continued. He was succeeded by his uncle Rana Ursi, in 1762.

This Rana made himself unpopular with most of his chiefs, who formed a party to depose him and set up a youth named Ratna Sing, alleged to be a posthumous son of the late Rana. A civil war ensued. Both parties applied for assistance to the Mahrattas, who were ever ready to act as armed arbitrators. Scindiah took the part of the pretender. In a severe battle fought near Oojein, about 1768, the Rana was defeated. Scindiah laid siege to Odeypore, which would have fallen, but for the talent and energy of the Dewan Umra Chund Burwa. After a protracted siege, Scindiah agreed to raise it and abandon the pretender, for a payment of 70 lacs of rupees. After the treaty had been signed, Scindiah, believing he could dictate his terms, demanded twenty lacs more. Umra indignantly tore up the treaty, and sent the fragments with defiance to Scindiah, who, alarmed at the resolute spirit thus evinced by the garrison, made overtures for a renewal of negotiations. Umra replied, that he must deduct from the original terms the expense that had been occasioned by the Mahrattas' bad faith. At length Scindiah accepted 63½ lacs; thirty-three of which were paid, and the districts of Jawud, Jeerun, Neemuch, and Morwun were mortgaged for the remainder. These lands were never recovered by Mewar. Morwun was made over to Holkar, who, in 1771, extorted from the Rana the surrender of the district of Neembahaira. The province of Gadwar was

about the same time granted on feudal tenure to Jodhpore and last to Mewar. Rana Ursi was murdered by the heir apparent of Boondee, while on a hunting excursion. Ursi was succeeded by his son Rana Hamir, who was a minor. His mother's ambition for power and the feuds among the chiefs had well nigh dissolved the government.

Regardless of previous experience, the queen-mother, in 1775, invited the aid of Scindiah to reduce the Beygoo chief, who had revolted and usurped crown lands. Scindiah exacted for his own benefit a fine of twelve lacs from the refractory chiefs, and took possession of the districts of Ruttungurh, Keri, and Singalli, and made over those of Irmia, Jauth, Beechore, and Nuddomay, to Holkar. Up to this period the Mahrattas had extorted from Mewar 181 lacs of rupees and territory to the annual value of twenty-eight lacs.

In 1778 the young Rana died, and was succeeded by his brother Bheem Sing, then in the eighth year of his age. The commencement of his reign was marked by sanguinary feuds among his chiefs, which rendered his country an easy prey to the insatiate rapacity of the Mahrattas, who, for their own aggrandizement, identified themselves with all parties by turns, and Mewar was alternately devastated by Scindiah and Holkar, until it was rendered almost desolate.

The suit of the raja of Jeypore for the hand of the princess Kishna Kour had been favourably received by her father, the Rana. But Raja Maun Sing also advanced pretensions to the lady's hand, on the plea that she had been betrothed to his predecessor, and that the engagement was with the throne and not the individual occupant. This led to a ruinous war between Marwar and Jeypore. The minister of Odeypore was induced to persuade the Rana to sacrifice his daughter to the peace of Rajwarra. The wretched father at last yielded, and poison was administered to the ill-fated princess.

From this time, 1806, to 1817, Mewar continued to be ravaged by the Mahrattas and the Pindarry Ameer Khan.

On the suppression, in 1817, of the predatory system which prevailed in Central India, it was resolved, chiefly with a view to prevent its revival, to extend British influence and protection over the states of Rajpootana. The chiefs were accordingly invited to ally themselves with the British government

on the basis of acknowledging its supremacy and paying a certain tribute, in return for external protection and internal independence. The Rana of Odeypore eagerly embraced the invitation, and entered into a treaty.

Bheem Singh died in 1828, and was succeeded by his only son Jowan Singh, who died in 1838, leaving no issue, and was succeeded by Surdar Singh, chief of Bangore, the nearest heir of the family. He died in 1842, and was succeeded by his younger and adopted brother Maharana Suroop Singh. The state of Odeypore has assigned the revenue of Mhairwarra, to the extent of 50,000 rupees per annum, towards the maintenance of the Mewar Bheel corps. This corps was raised in 1841, at the joint expense of the British and Odeypore governments, for the pacification of the Bheel tracts of the latter; and complete success has been the result. Under the treaty of 1818, Odeypore became one of the tributaries of the British government. The amount of annual tribute had been fixed at three lacs of Odeypore rupees; but in 1848 it was reduced to £20,000, being a reduction of the sum previously paid, to the extent of £2,400 per annum.[2]

[2] India Pol. Disp. 19 April, 1848.

OODEYPOOR,[1]* in Rajpootana, the principal place of the territory of the same name, or of Mewar. It is situate on a low ridge,[2] in a sort of valley or basin, surrounded on all sides by hills, except on the west, where extends a lake five miles in circuit. The valley is of considerable size, being thirty[3] miles in length and ten in breadth. Besides the great lake close to the city on the west, is another,[4] of inferior but still of considerable dimensions, six miles farther west; and there are, besides, numerous jhils, or small meres and marshes. Hence result frequent attacks of fever, ague, and cholera. The appearance of the town, when viewed from the east, is striking[5] and pleasing, but when viewed more closely, is found to be an ill-built place. The palace is, however, a noble pile of granite, . hundred feet high, situate on the crest of a rocky ridge overlooking the lake, the city, and the valley. The lake is artificial, having been formed by an embankment collecting the water of the stream which feeds it. This dam is 334[6] yards in length, and

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Transacts. of Med. and Phys. Soc. Calcutta, v. 7—Hardie, Topog. of Oodypoor.

[3] Dangerfield, ut supra, ii. 336.

[4] Hardie, ut supra, 6.

[5] Dangerfield, ut supra, ii. 336.

[6] Id. ii. 337.

* Udaipur of Tassin; Udayapur of Wathen;[1] Odeypoor of Dangerfield;[2] udeypoor[3] generally of the British writers.

[1] Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1835, p. 482—Account of Two Copper-plate Grants.

... Malcolm, Cen. India, ii. 337. [3] Thornton, Brit. Emp. in India, iv. 498.

at top 110 yards in thickness, but becomes much thicke towards the base. The height of the dam above the water i thirty-seven feet; its face is of marble, embellished with sculp tured figures, and small temples and other buildings. To states, that in 1818 the number of houses, formerly 50,000, had diminished to 3,000; but the city, as well as the state seems somewhat reviving under British protection. According to Tod,[8] this city was founded by Oody Singh, rana of Mewar, after the sack of Chitor by Akbar, in 1568; and the city, as well as the Oody Sagur or lake, was named after the founder. Elevation above the sea 2,064[9] feet. Distance from Neemuch, W., 70 miles; from Mow, N.W., 190; Oujein, N.W., 164; Deesa, E., 110; Nusserabad, S.W., 135; Bombay, N., 395. Lat. 24° 37′, long. 73° 49′.

[7] Annals of Rajasthan, i. 478.

[8] Id. i. 319.

[9] Dangerfield, ii. 349.

OODEYPOORA.—A town in the British district of Ghazeepoor, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces. It contains a population of 5,865 inhabitants,[1] and is distant 15 miles E. from Bulliah. Lat. 25° 44′, long. 84° 25′.

[1] Statistics of N.W. Prov. 165.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

OODGHEER, in Hyderabad, or territory of the Nizam, a small town with a fort, 115 miles N.W. of the city of Hyderabad. Lat. 18° 24′, long. 77° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

OODIPOOR.—A town in the Rajpoot state of Beekaneer, 84 miles N.N.E. from Beekaneer, and 135 miles W. from Hansee. Lat. 29° 7′, long. 73° 53′.

OOGAPORE,[1] in the British district of Mirzapore, lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces, a village on the route from Jounpoor to Mirzapore, 33[2] miles S. of the former, 10 N. of the latter, situate three miles N. of the left bank of the Ganges. It has abundance of water from wells, but supplies must be obtained from Gooseah, three miles farther south. The road in this part of the route is good. Lat. 25° 17′, long. 82° 37′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Garden, Tables of Routes, 209.